"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; fresh north winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

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CHINA SENDS US JAPAN'S DEMANDS

Full Text of the Note as the Peking Government Received It.

WANTS ADVISORY POWER

Japanese Subjects Proposed for Military and Financial Posts of Responsibility.

EXPLANATION IS AWAITED

Hobson Resolution Comes Up in the House, but Leaders Refuse to Embarrass the President.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The Chicago Herald has obtained through Chinese sources the text of the demands which Japan has made upon China. These show that Japan omitted several of the most important demands from the list of those furnished to the United States Department of State.

The demands include one that China shall alienate no port, harbor, or island on her coast, and another that the central Government shall employ Japanese as advisers in financial and military affairs.

A translation of the demands follows:

ARTICLE I.

(Designed to preserve peace in the Far East and to strengthen the friendly relations of the two countries.)

A—China shall recognize the transfer of all the rights in Shantung acquired and enjoyed by Germany in accordance with treaty stipulations or other rights with reference to China, regarding which Japan expects to come to an agreement with Germany eventually.

B—China shall not lease to other countries any territory or island on the coast of Shantung.

C—China shall grant to Japan the right to construct a railway from Yentai or Lungkow to connect with the Tsao-Chuan-Tsinan line.

D—China shall open without delay the principal important cities of Shantung to trade.

ARTICLE II.

(Designed to secure to Japan a position of special interest in South Manchuria and East Mongolia.)

A—The lease of Port Arthur and Dalny together with that of the South Manchurian Railway and the Mukden-Antung Railway, shall be extended to ninety-nine years.

B—Japanese subjects shall have the right to rent and purchase land in South Manchuria and East Mongolia for uses connected with manufacture or agriculture.

C—Japanese subjects shall have the right to reside freely in South Manchuria and East Mongolia for purposes of residence and trade.

D—The right to open and operate mines in South Manchuria and East Mongolia shall be granted to Japanese subjects.

E—China shall obtain the consent of the Japanese Government to the actions of the two following kinds:

1. Permitting citizens or subjects of other countries to build railroads in South Manchuria or East Mongolia, or negotiating for loans.

2. Hypothecating the various revenues of South Manchuria and East Mongolia as security for foreign loans.

F—China shall consult Japanese before employing advisers or instructors for conducting the administrative, financial, or military affairs of South Manchuria and East Mongolia.

G—Japan shall have control of the Kirin-Changchun railway for ninety-nine years.

ARTICLE III.

A—China and Japan shall agree to act jointly, not independently, in the contemplated formation of the Han-Yeh-Ping Company.

B—Without joint consent foreigners shall not be permitted to open and operate mines in the neighborhood of the Han-Yeh-Ping Company's property, and anything affecting the company, directly or indirectly, shall be decided jointly.

ARTICLE IV.

(Designed to protect effectively the territorial integrity of China.)

A—China shall not alienate or lease to other countries any port, harbor, or island on the coast of China.

ARTICLE V.

A—The central Government of China shall employ influential Japanese subjects as advisers for conducting administrative, financial, and military affairs.

B—Japanese hospitals, missions, and schools established in the interior shall have the right to hold land in China.

C—China and Japan shall jointly police the important places in China or employ a majority of Japanese in the police department of China.

D—China shall purchase from Japan at least half the arms and ammunition used in the whole country or establish jointly in Japan factories for the manufacture of arms.

E—China shall permit Japan to build railroads connecting Wu Chang with Kiukiang and Nanchang, Nanchang with Hangchow, and Nanchang with Chiaochan. (Swatow.)

F—In case the Province of Fukien requires foreign capital for railway construction, mining, harbor improvements, and shipbuilding, Japan shall be first consulted.

G—Japan shall have the right to propagate religious doctrines in China.

A Washington dispatch to The Herald says that President Wilson has decided to protest to Japan against the demands made by that Government upon China, the character of the protest to be determined at the Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

FREE HAND FOR WILSON.

House Refuses to Embarrass Him by Questioning Japan's Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—China has instructed her Ministers in the United States, Great Britain, France, and Russia to deliver to these powers a memorandum of the demands originally made by Japan for concessions and privileges in return for the restoration of the territory of Iao-Chau to China.

Kai fu Shah, the Chinese Minister here, has just presented the memorandum to the State Department. This, on comparison with the memorandum which the Japanese Foreign Office on Feb. 9 gave to the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia, and the United States, con-

Continued on Page 4.

FLORIDA, THE CAROLINAS, GEORGIA. Best Trains, Best Service, Shortest Way. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1184 B'way.—Advt.

KAISER GOES TO COAST TO DIRECT BLOCKADE

Has 120 Submarines, Each Able to Carry More Than 100 Mines, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The Kaiser, with Prince Henry of Prussia and Admiral von Tirpitz and their respective staffs, left Berlin today for Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, and other naval stations to direct arrangements for the blockade of England.

It is reported that the Germans have built 120 mine-laying submarines for this purpose during the last six months. Every submarine is able to carry more than a hundred mines, which are placed on deck, so they can be discharged quickly. The weight of each mine is believed to be 1,200 pounds.

"DER TAG" BULLETINS EXCITE BERLIN CROWDS

Zeppelins to Aid Submarines in Attempt to Carry Out Blockade of British Waters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18 (Dispatch to The London Daily News).—I learn authoritatively that Germany intends carrying on her threatened blockade by combined Zeppelin and submarine action. Great airship activity continues in the North Sea.

According to latest information from Berlin, Unter den Linden cafés and restaurants have been filled with excited crowds reading special bulletins entitled "Der Tag."

SCHIFF EXPECTS WAR TO LAST UNTIL FALL

Thinks Germany Would Not Accept United States as Peace Intermediary.

The New York Peace Society held a luncheon yesterday afternoon at the Lawyers' Club at 115 Broadway. William J. Schieffelin presided and addresses were made by Jacob H. Schiff, Prof. John Bates Clark, Francis Lynde Stetson, and Dr. Henry M. MacCracken.

Mr. Schiff said that he believed that the war would likely last until the Autumn. He did not think that the relative positions of the belligerents would be much changed by that time. Beyond that time, he said, the peoples of the countries engaged in the war would hardly be willing to bear longer the great sacrifices and economic strain which the struggle imposes upon all the belligerents.

He felt that Germany would not accept the United States as an intermediary in the settlement of the terms of peace, for while this Government had maintained an attitude of strict neutrality, he thought Germany had reason to feel that the people of this country and the press had not been fair in their attitude toward it.

The work of the Peace Society, he said, should be directed between now and the time when the fighting ceases to pointing out the way in which peace could be made upon terms which would be lasting. It should help, he said, to show the way to a condition which would make a reopening of the struggle impossible.

SHELL JUST MISSES LIPTON.

Bursts Near Sir Thomas in New Bombardment of Belgrade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELGRADE, Feb. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Belgrade was fiercely bombarded this afternoon, many buildings being destroyed and a number of persons killed and wounded. I was talking to Prince Paul, King Peter's nephew, at the palace just as a shell landed a hundred yards away, wrecking the building and killing two persons.

Sir Thomas Lipton had a narrow escape while he was driving through Belgrade. A shell fell within twenty yards of him. One of Sir Thomas's Servian hosts was killed while driving to the hotel to dinner.

The Servians replied by bombarding Semlin, which is opposite on the River Save.

For the first time I was permitted to witness an engagement. From a fort I saw buildings in Semlin destroyed, Austrian guns silenced, and Austrian monitors in the Danube driven off.

METCALF'S COMET SEEN.

Discovered in 1906, It Is Found Again by Harvard Observatory.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 18.—The reappearance of Metcalf's comet, discovered in 1906 by the clergyman-astronomer of that name, was announced at the Harvard Observatory tonight. The comet was found by Miss H. S. Leavitt, on photographs made at the observatory with the 16-inch Metcalf telescope. Miss Leavitt was aided in her search by the ephemeris of the comet's probable course around the sun computed by Bianchi, an Italian astronomer.

The observatory bulletin gives the position of the comet as right ascension, 8 hours 28 minutes, 36.2 seconds. Declination minus 1 degree 30 minutes, 41 seconds.

KILLS ESCAPING MURDERER.

Policeman Slays Prisoner as Commutation of Sentence Comes.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—News of an unusual tragedy in Northern Canada reached the Dominion Government tonight. Romolo Caesari, under sentence to be hanged today at White Horse, Yukon Territory, for murder, attempted to escape and was shot by Constable Hays of the Northwest Mounted Police, who was guarding him. Two bullets took effect and the man died.

A few minutes before this occurred a telegram from the Canadian Minister of Justice had reached White Horse, directing the authorities not to proceed with the execution as the Government had decided that Caesari was insane and had commuted his sentence to life imprisonment. The Sheriff was on the way to convey the news to Caesari when he attempted to escape.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage unless you have tried them. New York store, 173 Chambers Street. Tel. 3982 Cortlandt.—Advt.

SHELVE SHIP BILL INTO CONFERENCE

Measure Put Aside Until Feb. 27 While Appropriation Bills Are Being Passed.

NEW MOVE MEANS DEATH

Leaders Are Practically Certain That Bill Cannot Be Passed in Four Days Left for It.

EXPECT NO EXTRA SESSION

President, It Is Understood, Has Given Up Plan on Ground of Business Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate today took action tantamount to dropping the Ship Purchase bill. By an informal but binding arrangement between the Republicans and Democrats the Senate late this afternoon without a roll-call asked the House for a conference on the measure. Under the arrangement the bill will stay in conference until Feb. 27, while the annual appropriation bills are disposed of. The bill may then be brought before the Senate again in the form of a conference report, but no one has any idea that in the remaining four days of the session a vote can be reached. Opinion is general that the measure is dead.

This was the course practically agreed to yesterday, and this morning the President intimated his acquiescence. He has made up his mind not to call an extraordinary session to put the measure on the statute books, as he feels that in the present disturbed condition the country needs a rest from legislation. He hopes to put responsibility for the failure of the bill on the Republicans.

Congress will now devote itself to passing appropriation bills. Only nine days remain before the Ship Purchase bill comes back to the Senate. That is an unprecedentedly brief period for passing so many important measures through the Senate, but with most of the debatable items eliminated the task is not impossible. If any bills fail to reach the President in time for his signature before March 4 a joint resolution will probably continue existing appropriations until the next Congress.

The greatest stumbling block in the way of swift legislation is the River and Harbor bill, now on the Senate's calendar. That is the measure that Senator Burton, a Republican who retires to private life on March 4, killed almost single-handed in the last session by a remarkable filibuster. Mr. Burton is understood to have set his heart upon rounding out his career by killing the bill or pruning it of the "pork barrel" items that aroused his opposition last Fall. To meet his attack it is understood that the Democrats in charge of the bill have agreed to prune the measure heavily, leaving little more than appropriations for existing projects.

Struggle to Kill Amendments.

Before the arrangement was made to send the Ship Purchase bill to a conference there was a lively few hours on the floor of the Senate. Many opponents of the bill had amendments to propose, and these had to be killed or tabled before the final vote was taken. Many of these amendments were offered only to show the views of their sponsors, while others were offered in an effort to encumber the bill with provisions that would alienate some of the support it now has.

The trouble began when Senator Bankhead, one of the seven Democrats opposing the bill, offered an amendment to the House amendments, under which the ships which were to be acquired by the Government should be admitted to coastwise trade. Mr. Bankhead's willingness to interfere with the coastwise shipping as now established was doubted by many of his colleagues, but some Democrats were reluctant to vote against a proposal which they had long advocated. When Mr. Fletcher, in charge of the bill, moved to table the Bankhead amendment, many of the supporters of the bill were embarrassed, and by a curious shifting of votes the motion to table was rejected by a vote of 37 to 40.

Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, whose denunciations of the seven dissenting Democrats have not helped party harmony, again made a bitter attack on the insurgents. He read a clipping from a morning newspaper reciting the suicide yesterday of Col. E. W. Lillard of Danville, Ky., who, six years ago, bolted his party in the Legislature, causing the election of the late Senator Bradley, a Republican.

"Two thousand years ago," said Mr. Stone slowly, "Judas Iscariot betrayed Christ with a kiss, and six years ago Col. Lillard betrayed the party that elected him. We all know what became of Judas, and now we know what became of Col. Lillard. I call attention to this later incident as showing that there is always a nemesis that walks side by side with men who act like Judas and Lillebrayed."

Senator Reed of Missouri, who has ardently supported the bill, called upon Senator Bankhead to say whether he would support the bill if his amendment was offered. But Mr. Bankhead merely sat in his seat and chuckled.

Several Senators said they saw no reason for voting against an amendment that was meritorious in itself regardless of the motives of its proponents, but most supporters of the bill took the other view, and as a majority of the Republicans refused to attack coastwise shipping conditions, the amendment was defeated 33 to 54.

The vote then came on an amendment, offered by Senator Hitchcock, another of the dissenting Democrats, prohibiting the exportation of arms from the United States to belligerent nations. His amendment was tabled, 51 to 36.

Senator O'Gorman, another Democrat opposing the bill, then offered an amendment, providing that the Government, without waiving any rights or reversing its previous position on the subject, should not acquire any belligerent ships. His amendment went the same road by a vote of 45 to 43.

Senator Smith of Michigan then proposed that the subject be investigated by a commission, and that was tabled, 52 to 31. Another amendment relating to belligerent ships and forbidding any ships, to be acquired by the Government, from voyaging to ports in belligerent countries, was tabled by a vote of 48 to 37.

The vote then came on asking a con-

Continued on Page 5.

PALM BEACH AND MIAMI.
Via Atlantic Coast Line. Leave 2:12 P. M. 4 Electric Lighted Trains Daily. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

A Striking Article by H. G. Wells
"The Peace of the World"
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.
Order next Sunday's Times today.
The Times is always sold out early.

NEW CANCER SERUM USED WITH SUCCESS

Treatment Devised at General Memorial Hospital Stands Test in Inoperable Cases.

ADMINISTERED BY INJECTION

Physicians Interested Think Radium and X-Ray Now Superseded—Official Report Awaited.

Several physicians, surgeons and laboratory workers of international reputation, who are interested especially in the study and treatment of malignant disease, have been engaged for nearly a year in carrying out a new procedure in cancer cases at the General Memorial Hospital, 106th Street and Central Park West.

The medical men believe that they have effected cures in a considerable number of cases that had failed to respond to all other known methods of treatment. Moreover, they feel that a sufficient number of patients have shown the beneficial effects of the treatment to warrant the belief that it is of permanent value, and will have a wide application in the variety and physical distribution of malignant growths that may be attacked successfully.

The therapeutic agent employed is a serum of a kind never before used When the necessary laboratory experiments to determine its efficacy were completed and after it was used in the hospital, it was employed with equal success in private practice. All, or nearly all, of the cases in which it was used were of the kind called inoperable. That is, the patients were in a hopeless condition from the standpoint of the surgeon. They were merely scraps of humanity in whom the knife, the X-rays, radium and other serums had failed to effect more than temporary relief or improvement. Some of the patients treated with the new serum have exhibited no signs or symptoms of malignancy for many months.

Official Report Expected.

It is expected that within a short time the Medical Board of the institution will publish an official report containing the name of the discoverer of the new serum, its composition, the details of the preliminary laboratory work, and the individual medical histories of the patients so far treated in the hospital. They forecast this report as one of the most important contributions to science emanating from the medical profession in this country.

The Medical Board of the General Memorial Hospital is composed of the following physicians and surgeons: Dr. James Ewing, Professor of Pathology, Cornell Medical College, Chairman; Dr. William B. Coley, Professor of Clinical Surgery, Cornell; Dr. William Downes, surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital; Dr. E. L. Keyes, Jr., professor, Cornell; Dr. H. H. Janeway, Dr. S. P. Beebe, Professor of Experimental Therapeutics, Cornell, and Dr. Richard Weil, Assistant Professor of Experimental Therapeutics, Cornell.

The institution practically is administered by members of the Faculty of the Cornell Medical School, with which it has been associated since last May, when Dr. James Douglas, President of Phelps, Dodge & Co., gave a large sum of money in addition to a very considerable amount of radium, with the end in view that the General Memorial Hospital would become one of the largest and most important institutions in the country for the treatment of cancer.

Radium and X-Ray Superseded?

It is the opinion of those now engaged in administering and watching the effects of the new serum that it already has superseded the use of radium and X-rays. It has been the experience of some of the surgeons who a year or so ago pinned their faith more or less to radium that the obliteration of malignant manifestations by this wonderful element is only temporary. Some even have gone so far as to express the opinion that the recurrence of cancers so treated has exhibited a more malignant tendency than the original growth. Those connected with the General Memorial Hospital have not witnessed any fresh outbreaks of cancer following the disappearance of secondary growths treated with the serum.

Carcinomatous growth, (true cancer,) sarcomata, and the epithelliomata which generally are classed as inoperable are either recurrent growths covering large areas or growths involving practically inaccessible regions, such as the throat, with its numerous contiguous glands, or the oesophagus. The General Memorial Hospital physicians believe that the serum in use there will prove of particular service in cases of this class. In addition, patients afflicted with cancer of the breast and involving the adjacent smaller glands have been treated successfully.

The serum is used by injection. The cancerous growths break down, disintegrate, and disappear, it is asserted. One of the cases at present under treatment, which is said to be typical of cases already discharged as cured, is that of a person suffering from an epithelioma of he right temple which, three months ago, measured three by two inches. Now, at the expiration of three months' treatment, the greater part of the area has been replaced by healthy scar tissue, while the affected area is no more than an inch in diameter and is lessening day by day.

Cancer of Tongue Gone.

Another typical case was that of a patient suffering from an extensive cancer of the tongue with secondary involvement of neighboring glands. The tumor mass disintegrated, and the patient apparently has been cured.

The medical profession is awaiting the publication of a report on this subject by the authorities of the General Memorial Hospital with a great deal of interest. And, meantime, the majority of surgeons who come into contact daily with sufferers from malignant disease are continuing to advocate the early use of the knife as the only certain method of dealing with this dreaded malady.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN WAR NEWS. Reliable information. Special daily service. Send 5c. for particulars and sample copy. German Information Service, 30 E. 42nd St. —Advt.

TWO AIRSHIPS LOST OFF DANISH COAST

Eleven More Germans in Zeppelin Uniforms Wade Ashore Near Esbjerg.

CAPTAIN BURNED THE L-3

Supposed to Have Done So to Prevent North Sea Plans from Being Made Public.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 18, (via London, Friday, Feb. 19.)—A second German airship has been wrecked off the coast of Jutland.

The Zeppelin L-3 exploded on Fanoe Island Wednesday, and another Zeppelin, commanded by Capt. Count Platen, sank in the shallow coastal water ten miles north of Esbjerg, Jutland, today.

Four of the crew were drowned, but the others managed to get ashore. Some of them were suffering from broken legs and other injuries. In all three officers and eight men escaped. Count Platen had both his legs broken. The airship drifted to sea.

The survivors say that they were on patrol duty over the North Sea, when the weight of snow on the envelope caused the airship to sink to the surface of the water. The survivors, when they gained the shore, first represented themselves as fishermen, hoping thereby to escape internment. Afterward they admitted the truth. They will be interned at Odense with the men who escaped from the Zeppelin wrecked Wednesday.

It is understood that at the time of the accident the whole Zeppelin fleet was patrolling the North Sea just outside Danish waters, Zeppelin No. 2 being in command.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 18. — I understand that yesterday's disaster to the Zeppelin L-3 on Fanoe Island upset the North Sea plans of the German Admiralty Staff. Capt. Fritz, who was in command of the L-3, professed concern for the safety of the public buildings and property on the island, and said that he destroyed the Zeppelin in the interests of the neutral inhabitants. Another reason given is that the Captain, in an uncontrollable fit of rage at the prospect of being interned in Denmark till the end of the war, and also to prevent the discovery of supposed North Sea plans and Zeppelin secrets, deliberately burned the airship.

It is said that the L-3 took part in the English raid, returning safely on that occasion. It encountered a snowstorm yesterday, and the motors proved unequal to the demands made upon them. The latest type Zeppelins have snow-resisting contrivances to prevent snow from gathering on the top and increasing the dead weight, as well as an oily substance to prevent snow from settling on the sides of the gas chambers.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Fourteen members of the crew of the Zeppelin dirigible which was destroyed by an explosion on Fanoe Island were rescued and will be interned by the Danish authorities, says a dispatch from Copenhagen to Reuter's Telegram Company. The Zeppelin was cruising over the island with another dirigible when it caught fire and was compelled to descend, landing before the explosion took place.

The destroyed L-3 was one of the largest Zeppelins in commission. She was completed in 1914, and was 550 feet long, had a diameter of 61 feet and displacement of thirty-two tons. She was supplied with four motors, with a total horse power of 720, and had a speed of forty knots.

Commander Prinz says the situation when the fire broke out was most critical. He feared that the bombs on board the airship would explode before he could get to the ground.

ZEPPELIN HALTS STEAMER.

Dutch Ship Inspected from Above and Allowed to Proceed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—The Captain of the Dutch steamer Helena has described to me how his ship was held up forty miles from Haaks lightship in the North Sea by a German airship which descended near the sea and hoisted signals ordering the steamer to heave to. The Helena was overhauled by the Zeppelin L-5 at 10 A. M. Tuesday morning. It was clear and in the sunshine the airship was seen at a great altitude approaching swiftly from the direction of the coast and rocking like a ship in a rough sea.

It flew directly over the Helena, whose crew distinctly saw fifteen or twenty persons in three cars which were connected by a covered gangway. The men wore dark, close-fitting tunics, caps like hoods, and goggles.

They watched the Helena through glasses in a kind of turret in the fore part of the airship. The crew of a quick-firing gun were at their stations, and the great naval ensign flew at the stern of the gas bag. The airship circled the Helena twice, then appeared to be satisfied, and after exchanging signals returned in the direction of the coast.

D'ANNUNZIO GIVES ITALY TWO WEEKS TO STRIKE

Poet Predicts Quick Entrance Into the War and Opens a Verse Campaign to Speed It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—In the course of a conversation I had with Gabriele d'Annunzio, the famous Italian poet, he assured me that within the next couple of weeks Italy will have drawn the sword for the liberation of her people in the Trentino, Dalmatia, and elsewhere.

He himself is about to open a campaign in favor of armed intervention in a sequence of chants to be entitled "Foretokens and Orisons," of which the first will appear next week.

IMPORTED LA CAROLINA Cheratos, 10c. All the fragrance of costliest Havanas. —Advt.

GERMAN REPLY FRIENDLY IN TONE, BUT ITS SUBSTANCE CAUSES CONCERN

Full Text of Germany's Reply to Our Note

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 18.—The German Government's reply to the American note follows:

The Imperial Government has examined the communication from the United States Government in the same spirit of good-will and friendship by which the communication appears to have been dictated. The Imperial Government is in accord with the United States Government that for both parties it is in a high degree desirable to avoid misunderstandings which might arise from measures announced by the German Admiralty and to provide against the occurrence of incidents which might trouble the friendly relations which so far happily exist between the two Governments.

With regard to the assuring of these friendly relations, the German Government believes that it may all the more reckon on a full understanding with the United States, as the procedure announced by the German Admiralty, which was fully explained in the note of the 4th inst., is in no way directed against legitimate commerce and legitimate shipping of neutrals, but represents solely a measure of self-defense, imposed on Germany by her vital interests, against England's method of warfare, which is contrary to international law, and which so far no protest by neutrals has succeeded in bringing back to the generally recognized principles of law as existing before the outbreak of war.

In order to exclude all doubt regarding these cardinal points, the German Government once more begs leave to state how things stand. Until now Germany has scrupulously observed valid international rules regarding naval warfare. At the very beginning of the war Germany immediately agreed to the proposal of the American Government to ratify the new Declaration of London, and took over its contents unaltered, and without formal obligation, into her prize law.

The German Government has obeyed these rules, even when they were diametrically opposed to her military interests. For instance, Germany allowed the transportation of provisions to England from Denmark until today, though she was well able, by her sea forces, to prevent it. In contradistinction to this attitude, England has not even hesitated at a second infringement of international law, if by such means she could paralyze the peaceful commerce of Germany with neutrals. The German Government will be the less obliged to enter into details, as these are put down sufficiently, though not exhaustively, in the American note to the British Government dated Dec. 29, as a result of five months' experience.

To Starve Germany.

All these enroachments have been made, as has been admitted, in order to cut off all supplies from Germany and thereby starve her peaceful civil population—a procedure contrary to all humanitarian principles. Neutrals have been unable to prevent the interruption of their commerce with Germany, which is contrary to international laws.

The American Government, as Germany readily acknowledges, has protested against the British procedure. In spite of these protests and protests from other neutral States, Great Britain could not be induced to depart from the course of action she had decided upon. Thus, for instance, the American ship Wilhelmina recently was stopped by the British, although her cargo was destined solely for the German civil population, and, according to the express declaration of the German Government, was to be employed only for this purpose.

Germany is as good as cut off from her overseas supply by the silent or protesting toleration of neutrals, not only in regard to such goods as are absolute contraband, but also in regard to such as, according to acknowledged law before the war, are only conditional contraband or not contraband at all. Great Britain, on the other hand, is, with the toleration of neutral Governments, not only supplied with such goods as are not contraband or only conditional contraband, but with goods which are regarded by Great Britain, if sent to Germany, as absolute contraband; namely, provisions, industrial raw materials, &c., and even with goods which have always indubitably been regarded as absolute contraband.

The German Government feels itself obliged to point out with the greatest emphasis that a traffic in arms, estimated at many hundreds of millions, is being carried on between American firms and Germany's enemies. Germany fully comprehends that the practice of right and the toleration of wrong on the part of neutrals are matters absolutely at the discretion of neutrals, and involve no formal violation of neutrality. Germany, therefore, did not complain of any formal violation of neutrality, but the German Government, in view of complete evidence before it, cannot help pointing out that it, together with the entire public opinion of Germany, feels itself to be severely prejudiced by the fact that neutrals, in safeguarding their rights in legitimate commerce with Germany according to international law, have up to the present achieved no, or only insignificant, results, while they are making unlimited use of their right by carrying on contraband traffic with Great Britain and our other enemies.

Our Trade in Arms.

If it is a formal right of neutrals to take no steps to protect their legitimate trade with Germany, and even to allow themselves to be influenced in the direction of the conscious and willful restriction of their trade, on the other hand, they have the perfect right, which they unfortunately do not exercise, to cease contraband trade, especially in arms, with Germany's enemies.

In view of this situation, Germany, after six months of patient waiting, sees herself obliged to answer Great Britain's murderous method of naval warfare with sharp counter-measures. If Great Britain in her fight against Germany summons hunger as an ally, for the purpose of imposing upon a civilized people of 70,000,000 the choice between destitution and starvation or submission to Great Britain's commercial will, then Germany today is determined to take up the gauntlet and appeal to similar allies.

Germany trusts that the neutrals, who so far have submitted to the disadvantageous consequences of Great Britain's hunger war in silence, or merely in registering a protest, will display toward Germany no smaller measure of toleration, even if German measures, like those of Great Britain, present new terrors of naval warfare.

Moreover, the German Government is resolved to suppress with all the means at its disposal the importation of war material to Great Britain and her allies, and she takes it for granted that neutral Governments, which so far have taken no steps against the traffic in arms with Germany's enemies, will not oppose forcible suppression by Germany of this trade.

Acting from this point of view, the German Admiralty proclaimed a naval war zone, whose limits it exactly defined. Germany, so far as possible, will seek to close this war zone with mines, and will also endeavor to destroy hostile merchant vessels in every other way. While the German Government, in taking action based upon this overpowering point of view, keeps itself far removed from all international destruction of neutral lives and property, on the other hand, it does not fail to recognize that from the action to be taken against Great Britain dangers arise which threaten all trade within the war zone, without distinction. This is a natural result of mine warfare, which, even under the strictest observance of the limits of international law, endangers every ship approaching the mine area. The German Government considers itself entitled to hope that all neutrals will acquiesce in these measures, as they have done in the case of the grievous damages inflicted upon them by British measures, all the more so as Germany is resolved, for the protection of neutral shipping even in the naval war zone, to do everything which is at all compatible with the attainment of this object.

Warns Neutrals Away.

In view of the fact that Germany gave the first proof of her good-will in fixing a time limit of not less than fourteen days before the execution of said measures, so that neutral shipping might have an opportunity of making arrangements to avoid threatening danger, this can most surely be achieved by remaining away from the naval war zone. Neutral vessels which, despite this ample notice, which greatly affects the achievement of our aims in our war against Great Britain, enter these closed waters will themselves bear the responsibility for any unfortunate accidents that may occur. Germany disclaims all responsibility for such accidents and their consequences.

Germany has further expressly announced the destruction of all enemy merchant vessels found within the war zone, but not the destruction of all merchant vessels, as the United States seems erroneously to have understood. This restriction which Germany imposes upon itself is prejudicial to the aim of our warfare, especially as in the application of the conception of contraband practiced by Great Britain toward Germany—which conception will now also be similarly interpreted by Germany—the presumption will be that neutral ships have contraband aboard. Germany naturally is unwilling to renounce its rights to ascertain the presence of contraband in neutral vessels, and in certain cases to draw conclusions therefrom.

Germany is ready, finally, to deliberate with the United States concerning any measures which might secure the safety of legitimate shipping of neutrals in the war zone. Germany cannot, however, forbear to point out that all its efforts in this direction may be rendered very difficult by two circumstances: First, the misuse of neutral flags by British merchant vessels, which is indubitably known to the United States; second, the contraband trade already mentioned, especially in war materials, on neutral vessels.

Regarding the latter point, Germany would fain hope that the United States, after further consideration, will come to a conclusion corresponding to the spirit of real neutrality. Regarding the first point, the secret order of the British Admiralty, recommending to British merchant ships the use of neutral flags, has been communicated by Germany to the United States and confirmed by communication with the British Foreign Office, which designates this procedure as entirely unobjectionable and in accordance with British law. British merchant shipping immediately followed this advice, as doubtless is known to the American Government from the incidents of the Lusitania and the Laertes.

Arming Merchant Ships.

Moreover, the British Government has supplied arms to British merchant ships and instructed them forcibly to resist German submarines. In these circumstances, it would be very difficult for submarines to recognize neutral merchant ships, for search in most cases cannot be undertaken, seeing that in the case of a disguised British ship from which an attack may be expected the searching party and the submarine would be exposed to destruction.

Great Britain, then, was in a position to make the German measures illusory if the British merchant fleet persisted in the misuse of neutral flags and neutral ships could not otherwise be recognized beyond doubt. Germany, however, being in a state of necessity, wherein she was placed by violation of law, must render effective her measures in all circumstances, in order thereby to compel her adversary to adopt methods of warfare corresponding with international law, and so to restore the freedom of the seas, of which Germany at all times is the defender and for which she today is fighting.

Germany therefore rejoices that the United States has made representations to Great Britain concerning the illegal use of their flag, and expresses the expectation that this procedure will force Great Britain to respect the American flag in the future. In this expectation, commanders of German submarines have been instructed, as already mentioned in the note of Feb. 4, to refrain from violent action against American merchant vessels, so far as these can be recognized.

Suggests Convoys.

In order to prevent in the surest manner the consequences of confusion—though naturally not so far as mines are concerned—Germany recommends that the United States make its ships which are conveying peaceful cargoes through the British war zone discernible by means of convoys.

Germany believes it may act on the supposition that only such ships would be convoyed as carried goods not regarded as contraband according to the British interpretation made in the case of Germany.

How this method of convoy can be carried out is a question concerning which Germany is ready to open negotiations with the United States as soon as possible. Germany would be particularly grateful, however, if the United States would urgently recommend to its merchant vessels to avoid the British naval war zone, in any case until the settlement of the flag question. Germany is inclined to the confident hope that the United States will be able to appreciate in its entire signifance the heavy battle which Germany is waging for existence, and that from the foregoing explanations and promises it will acquire full understanding of the motives and the aims of the measures announced by Germany.

Germany repeats that it has now resolved upon the projected measures only under the strongest necessity of national self-defense, such measures having been deferred out of consideration for neutrals.

If the United States, in view of the weight which it is justified in throwing and able to throw into the scales of the fate of peoples, should succeed at the last moment in removing the grounds which make that procedure an obligatory duty for Germany, and if the American Government, in particular, should find a way to make the Declaration of London respected—on behalf, also, of those powers which are fighting on Germany's side—and thereby make possible for Germany legitimate importation of the necessaries of life and industrial raw material, then the German Government could not too highly appreciate such a service, rendered in the interests of humane methods of warfare, and would gladly draw conclusions from the new situation.

Still Disclaims Responsibility for Fate of Neutral Ships in War Zone.

OTHER NEUTRALS ANXIOUS

Holland and Other Countries Consult the United States, but No Joint Action Is Implied.

CONVOY IDEA IS REJECTED

Suggestion That Warships Accompany Vessels Fails to Impress Washington.

WILSON VIEW OF ARMS SALES

Tells Delegation of Women Such an Embargo Would Be an Unneutral Stand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Germany's reply to the American note of warning against any attacks on American vessels or lives in the new sea zones of war served to increase rather than to diminish the concern of officials of the United States Government over possible complications, though the friendly tone of the communication made a favorable impression and gave some hope that an understanding for the protection of neutrals might yet be obtained.

The chief concern is over the formal statement in the note [as given out in Berlin today] that Germany disclaimed all responsibility for what might happen to neutral vessels venturing in the danger areas.

The additional warning, too, that mines would be laid by Germany in the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland was regarded not only as menacing to ships carrying legitimate cargoes, but as likely to add further to the interruptions which American commerce has suffered since the outbreak of the war.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan read the press reports of the German note, the official text, from Ambassador Gerard, being expected tomorrow. While no comment was made at the White House or the State Department, the feeling of concern was manifest.

That other neutral countries, especially Holland and the Scandinavian countries, also are apprehensive concerning the situation, and have consulted the United States, became known today. While there is no unuderstanding implying joint action if any nentral vessels are sunk, the Washington Government has made it plain that it is in accord with the steps already taken by other neutral powers, copies of their notes and representations having been furnished to officials here.

Secretary Bryan refused to reveal today what steps the United States would take if American vessels or lives were lost, and while at the State, War, and Navy Departments the German note was the subject of informal discussion generally, details of the policy being formulated by the American Government were not disclosed.

Hope in Flag Reply.

That the United States is looking for a removal of some of the causes of the present complication in the forthcoming answer from England to the American note concerning the use of flags was intimated in some official quarters. It was pointed out that if categorical assurances were given by Great Britain and her allies that none of their vessels would be permitted to fly the American or other neutral flags the safety of American vessels in the war zones would be guaranteed and German submarines would be obliged to visit and search neutral vessels for contraband before destroying them as prizes.

In this case, then, it was added, the danger for neutral vessels laden with non-contraband cargoes would be confined only to mines, the indiscriminate laying of which on the high seas would be a subject of protest by the United States unless pilots or safe channels were given.

When mines were laid in the North Sea the American Government took the position that it could not determine which of the belligerents was responsible for the action and did not protest, especially since pilots were furnished by Great Britain, and neutral vessels were enabled to proceed with their journeys. With the admission by Germany of her intention to lay mines it was intimated that a protest might be forthcoming unless pilots were placed on neutral vessels carrying legitimate cargoes.

Reject Convoy Idea.

The suggestion in the German note that the United States Government insure the safety of American merchant vessels by having them convoyed through the war zone by United States warships does not meet with the approval of this Government. That was made plain today by high officials. One of them said that the matter of furnishing convoy had not even been considered, and the whole trend of the statements made in Administration circles was that the German suggestion was altogether out of the question.

It was said that it would impose an obligation on the United States to guarantee the character of cargoes of outgoing vessels, a requirement not covered by any domestic laws. Moreover if mines were laid, as Germany announces her intention of doing, convoys, in the opinion of American of-

ficials, would be still endangered by mines, and public opinion in the United States might be much more aroused by the destruction of a warship than a merchantman. In fact, the disposition was to regard the sowing of mines in large sea areas as creating a greater menace than submarine warfare.

Aside from the statements in the German note that the war zone order was intended to apply only to the merchant shipping of the Allies, the Administration was most interested in that part of the German communication that virtually accused this Government of violating the true spirit of neutrality in permitting traffic in arms and ammunition between American firms and the Governments of the Allies.

What answer the Government will make to this charge naturally has not been disclosed, but that the position of non-interference with such shipments from the United States to the ports of the Allies would be maintained was clearly indicated today by the answer made by President Wilson to a delegation of women, most of them of German blood, but all American citizens, who presented a petition urging that he use his power to discourage and prevent "the unprincipled exportation of arms and ammunition to belligerent nations."

Unneutral, Said Wilson.

The President, according to what was said after his conference with the delegation, took the ground that a proclamation placing an embargo on the exportation of munitions of war would be an unneutral act at this time.

Mrs. F. Arnold of this city, who headed the delegation, reminded the President that President Grant proclaimed such an embargo during the Franco-Prussian war. To this President Wilson is said to have replied that in 1870 the circumstances were different because only two nations were at war and both were free to obtain arms and ammunition from the other countries of Europe. The inference from the President's remarks was that as one of the great powers now at war was unable to obtain war supplies from this country it would be a discrimination against that country's enemies to shut them off from such supplies.

As to the announcement in the German note that the German Navy would now regard all articles as contraband which Great Britain had so proclaimed, the American Government is not expected to enter into any dispute except in connection with those articles against which it already has protested to the Allies. The right to intercept contraband cargoes and even destroy them at sea if contraband constitute more than half the cargo of a ship is an admitted right, though proof must be presented later, to bear out such action.

Insist Liners Are Safe.

In German official quarters here the possibility of complications with neutrals over the war zone decree was not regarded as likely to occur, because it was pointed out that Germany's campaign was aimed at steamers carrying cargoes of contraband and not vessels devoted entirely to passenger traffic. There would be no object, it was said, in destroying even enemy passenger ships, although they might be captured and diverted from their courses.

It was said that not only was it probable that German submarines would carefully avoid interference with any American ships, but that they would also refrain from attacking any of the big transatlantic liners, even if they were under French or British flags. These liners carry no such cargoes, and their entire capacity is consumed by passengers and the thousands of tons of coal necessary to make the transatlantic voyage at high speed.

Discussed in the House.

The German war zone order and the use of the American flag by the Lusitania were aired in the House of Representatives today during a discussion of the Pension Appropriation bill. The discussion took a wide range, and in the course of it Representative Fess of Ohio asserted that recent events were full of danger.

The blockades that Great Britain endeavored to maintain against the ports of France beginning in 1807 and the retaliatory decrees and the blockades of Berlin and Milan declared by Napoleon were in effect, said Mr. Fess, the beginnings of our war with Great Britain.

"Today," said Mr. Fess, "the war zone decree of Germany goes into effect. On Nov. 4 Great Britain proclaimed the North Sea in blockade. On Feb. 4 Germany pronounced the blockade of the British Isles. I don't believe any one will question the right of either nation to have done these things, but with these decrees in force, and with Great Britain raising our flag over her own ships, is to me indicative that events are traveling with fearful rapidity toward a brink where something will happen.

"President McKinley in 1898 tried to prevent war with Spain, and ultimately he went to war in obedience to the will of the public. I do not believe that any one will question the right of England or Germany, so far as international law will go, to describe the war zones which both Governments have done by recent decrees. On the 26th of December last President Wilson sent a note to England protesting against interference with our commerce and calling attention to the situation in which this country had been placed by the war. Now the British Government declares that all food going to Germany shall be regarded as absolute contraband because of the action of Germany in taking possession of the entire food supply of the country.

"While we all hope that we will not get into this trouble, no member of this House can close his eyes to what occurred in 1812. Suppose an American vessel is sunk in the war zone with American subjects on board, what will be our attitude? I opposed the Ship Purchase bill almost entirely on the ground of danger. I want to warn our people that when you say that the President can prevent war it is putting a great deal of obligation upon him in case something should happen."

GERMAN DECREE FAILS TO HALT BRITISH TRADE

Traffic Moving In and Out of Ports as Usual—English Eyes On Washington Now.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—So far as is known here no incidents have marked the opening of Germany's submarine blockade of the British Isles, although it has been in force for nearly twenty-four hours. Nor has the British Government thus far announced its promised retaliatory measures.

Precautions, however, are being taken on this side of the North Sea, and although the German Government has warned the German people not to expect any sensational developments for some days the regular cross-Channel passenger services have been somewhat curtailed and altered. Otherwise the seaborne trade of the country is proceeding much as usual.

The White Star steamship Adriatic, from New York Feb. 10, crossed the Irish Sea during the night, but did not resort, as did the Lusitania some days ago, to the use of the American or other neutral flag to evade German submarines. Other ocean liners and freight steamers are maintaining their regular schedules.

A fleet of freight steamers left Denmark for England with provisions aboard, and it was to keep track of these, it is believed, that German airships, one of which was destroyed by fire yesterday and another of which was reported wrecked today on the Danish coast, have been so active.

In England Germany's reply to the American note of protest against interference with neutral ships is creating more interest than the threatened blockade and there is a great deal of curiosity as to what the United States will say in response.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—While it is impossible to predict definitely what will be the "severer measures" that the British Government will decide to take against Germany in response to the submarine blockade, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has ground for saying that cotton will still be exempt from the list of contraband, which will be extended to cover all foodstuffs and also all materials used in the manufacture of military munitions.

Although cotton is comprised under the latter head, it is believed that Germany's supplies of that commodity are more than adequate for her military requirements.

INDORSED BY GERMAN PRESS.

Regards Note as Meeting All Our Valid Contentions.

BERLIN, Feb. 18 (via London).—Count von Reventlow, the German naval critic, comments in today's issue of the Tages Zeitung on the answer of the German Government to the American note on the subject of the marine war zone around Great Britain.

The writer declares that the tone of the German note, in spite of the tone of the American communication, shows that Germany is prepared to go to the utmost limits compatible with the situation. No fault can be found with the declaration in the German answer, says Count von Reventlow, that the German Government, like the American, desires to prevent occurrences which could disturb existing friendly relations.

"One can read only with pleasure those parts of the German answer which refer to American supplies to England and France," the writer says. "We add to this that these shipments of weapons to our enemies have filled public opinion in Germany with deep indignation and bitterness against the United States. Statistics of the amount of these shipments show that the Germans are not now justified in speaking of friendly relations."

Count von Reventlow then refers to the Government's assumption that neutrals do not intend to offer opposition to the forcible suppression of the weapon trade with Germany's enemies, and he says that even if the German Government finds itself disappointed in this self-evident assumption, it will carry its firm decision through to the end.

"Submarine commanders," he goes on to say, "have been instructed to avoid damaging American ships recognizable as such, but it must be pointed out that American ships will be recognizable as such only when they are accompanied by American warships. To assume that American flags make ships recognizable and assure their safety would be a gross misconception of the note."

The National Zeitung says it believes the United States will understand this is a life struggle for Germany and that the friendly, though firm, tone of the German answer will make a good impression, the more so "because Germany at the same time gives the United States the friendly advice to have warships accompany its vessels."

Can't Be Misunderstood.

The Tageblatt calls Germany's answer "in its form, in its friendly tone, and in its calm firmness an excellent document." It says it removes every excuse for misunderstanding of the German declaration of Feb. 4 as being directed against legitimate commerce. President Wilson, this paper says, cannot expect that weapon shipments of Americans to the enemies of Germany will be allowed to pass, nor can he demand that American ships be protected from the consequences of Great Britain's misuse of the American flag. The answer, says the Tageblatt, exceeds the demands of courtesy by pointing out to America a way of insuring the safety of her ships, namely, by a convoy of warships.

"We can only hope that the United States," the Tageblatt continues, "may understand the spirit breathed by the German note, which goes beyond the limits set by mere courtesy."

Die Post says the German Government does not recede one hairsbreadth from the measures announced for Feb. 18. Neutrals, especially the United States, are again warned to keep their ships away from the war zone. "America's bluff assumption that we should assume responsibility for the endangering or destruction of American ships," Die Post says, "is flatly rejected. The answer will not fail of its purpose if it convinces the Washington Government that neither the German people nor its leaders will give way in weakly compliance or fear, as plainly is hoped in Washington."

The Taegliche Bundschau says neutrals must either compel Great Britain to fight fairly, or else keep their ships out of the war zone. "Americans can have their ships convoyed by war vessels," it says. "If they don't want to do that they can keep as far from this war zone as they have from the war zone declared by Great Britain."

The Cologne Gazette says the German standpoint cannot be presented more earnestly than it is in this note, and at the same time in a more conciliatory manner. "It meets America's wishes as far as possible," says the Gazette, "especially with the advice to have warships convoy merchant vessels. The other side of the note, however, leaves no doubt of Germany's unalterable resolve to retaliate against the barbarism of England, now that the neutrals have shown themselves unwilling or unable to make Great Britain respect international law. After this note whoever misunderstands the purpose and the manner of the German course is no longer neutral in our eyes."

All Indorse It.

The Morgenpost says the German note leaves no doubt of Germany's intention of exercising its rights and making reprisals on Great Britain and that neutrals must understand that all Germany desires this course and that it will be carried through without weak scruples.

The Vossische Zeitung says the note does not make use of the excited tone indulged in by America when a single shipload of weapons was delivered in Mexico by Germany. It adds that the communication leaves no doubt that Germany will follow the course laid down on Feb. 4.

The Kreuz Zeitung says the note will be received with satisfaction by all Germans. "While the American point of view could not be shared," says that paper, "Germany has met America's desires as far as possible. We believe it will be possible for the American Government to use the bridge pointed out in this note and thus do away with all difficulties."

WHAT THE 'BLOCKADE' MEANS.

English Press Speculates on Germany's Latest Move.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 19.—The Morning Post's naval expert, in discussing Germany's proposal to blockade the British coasts with mines and submarines, says: "Whether she can accomplish this design is not a question of international law, but a question of fact. It depends for solution upon two factors—the force she has at command and the force this country has at command. One is not accurately known and the other cannot be disclosed.

"Germany probably owns between thirty and forty submarines, a very insufficient number for the purpose, even if they could all be employed at once, but these vessels require constant relief and frequent supplies. The length of their sea endurance depends upon circumstances. A week is the most probable period; a month would be perhaps the longest time at sea. It follows that about half the total number is absent from sea, filling up with supplies and refitting, at any given moment. So the available force would be no more than fifteen or twenty vessels—not a very serious menace. That they can inflict a certain amount of damage is certain, but it is not yet proved that they can inflict more damage than they have hitherto inflicted, for the destruction of commerce by submarines began long before the German announcement on the subject was issued.

"Mining operations are another matter. Mines can be sown quickly and under cover of darkness; but, again, the localities in which mines would be effective are known, and a mine-laying vessel is much more conspicuous than a submarine.

"Apart from the diplomatic design involved in the German scheme, it is possible that the scheme may be used to mask another plan. The altogether apparent candor of the somewhat volubile statement of Admiral Behncke is significant. Whatever may be the terms in which German public statements are framed, it is always safe to conclude that they do not mean what they appear to mean. The inference to be drawn from the request by Germany to submarine warfare upon commerce is that the German fleet is definitely to remain in harbor, but because the inference is obvious it does not follow that it should be given credence."

Says Germans Whine.

The London Times, discussing the German blockade, says;

"We do not for a moment seek to minimize the submarine menace, but it is not new, and on the whole it has hitherto been effectively met. We must expect some losses, and Mr. Churchill has warned us, but the threat of German submarines will not have the slightest effect upon the course of the war. We are determined to pursue our purpose inflexibly, and the Germans can no more deter us by turning pirates than they could move the Rock of Gibraltar by flinging pebbles at it.

"They say they are desperate and expect to be starving after Easter. In our view the German declarations of their shortage of food are intentionally exaggerated in order to excuse their foul intentions. If we thought the German nation was about to undergo even a tithe of woe it has wantonly inflicted upon the people of Belgium and Northern France we should count its punishment was self-wrought and well deserved, but we do not think that Germany is in such straits as she pretends, nor is she likely to starve at all.

"If her statements are true, then at least she is guilty of very contemptible whining. The Germans remorselessly tried to starve out Paris in 1870. The citizens of Paris ate rats, but they never whined. The Belgians do not whine today, but face their privations stoically. The Germans are whining with full stomachs about something they pretend is going to happen. The pretense is clear, because if the country was really in danger of starvation the General Staff would never let the truth be admitted until the time came to hoist the white flag. Such information would be of priceless value to the Allies. They would know they had only to sit and hold their present lines until after Easter, and the Germans would be laying down their arms."

HOLLAND GIVES OUT PROTEST.

Will Hold Germany Responsible for Ships Unlawfully Sunk.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Feb. 19.—An official statement issued by the Netherlands Government gives the contents of the note of protest sent to Germany on that Government's establishment of its sea war zone.

The note declares that the Netherlands has pursued a strictly neutral attitude to both Great Britain and Germany and protests against Germany's declaring as a theatre of war such an enormous stretch of water which peaceful neutral vessels may not safely enter or cross. It adds that the sinking of merchantmen on suspicion, without arrest or search, would contravene international law, and that if a Dutch ship were thus sunk the Netherlands would hold Germany responsible.

DUTCH TOLD TO BE CAUTIOUS.

Government Advises That Ships Stop When They See a Submarine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I learn that the Dutch Government has advised the principal shipping companies here to stop their ships as soon as they see a submarine and hold themselves in readiness to give every information about their ships and cargoes.

It has further recommended to the companies to have silhouettes made of their ships for general distribution.

ROTTERDAM, (via London,) Feb. 18.—No ships have arrived at this port since 7 o'clock last night. The Zuiderdyk and the Richard of the Holland-America Line departed, presumably for America. The Dutch steamers Caledonia and Bestevaer sailed for England. Several Dutch trawlers are being used as freight boats for service between Dutch and English ports.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 18.—Ten Danish steamers left here today bound for England. Most of them are laden with foodstuffs.

ALL EYES ON WASHINGTON.

Dutch Paper Says Neutrals Wait for Wilson to Act.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Feb. 18.—"If Germany had only to do with the United States," says the Amsterdam Telegraaf, "its answer would perhaps have been drawn up in somewhat kindlier terms. It is, however, a question of intimidating at the same time a number of small neighboring countries, where every concession is regarded as a sign of weakness.

"As usual, the German diplomat is hiding behind the rattling sword of the militarist. The eyes of all neutral States in Western Europe are now fixed on Washington, and their owners are awaiting the next move of President Wilson."

DELAY GERMAN OPERATIONS.

Public Warned Not to be in a Hurry for Developments.

BERLIN, Feb. 18, (by Wireless to London.)—Semi-official announcement was made here today to the effect that it probably would be some days, possibly ten or fifteen, before news would be received in Germany of the actual beginning of marine operations in British waters under the blockade which went into effect today. This announcement it was said, should serve as a warning against rumors and advice to the public to await the publication of official reports.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER BLOWN UP BY MINE

Nordcap's Crew Perishes in the Baltic—Scandinavian Crews Refuse to Sail.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Norwegian steamer Nordcap, according to the Exchange Telegram Company's Copenhagen correspondent, has struck a German mine in the Baltic Sea and foundered. All here crew perished. The Nordcap was a steamer of 322 tons and was owned by Wrangell & Co. of Haugesend.

The crews of one Danish and three Norwegian ships at Aarhus, Denmark, refused today to sail for England and left their ships.

SCANDINAVIA GETS REPLY

But the Contents of the German Message Is Withheld.

COPENHAGEN, (via London,) Feb. 18.—Germany's reply to the joint note of the Scandinavian Powers on the blockade question has been received, but no announcement has been made as yet regarding its contents.

The Danish commercial and political situation was discussed yesterday at a secret session of Parliament.

MAY BOYCOTT GERMANY.

Norway Will Stop Trade with Her if Cut Off from England.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Norwegian shipowners do not fear German mines, but, should the threatened blockade hinder Norway's trade with England, Norway will also stop all trade with Germany.

MANY OF OUR SHIPS NEARING WAR ZONE

Nearly 170 Craft, with American Cargoes Worth Millions, Bound Across Atlantic.

SOME CARRY PASSENGERS

New Orleans Alone Has 30 Vessels on the Way—Huge Shipments of Cotton Imperiled.

From the chief Atlantic ports, exclusive of New York, there are, in round numbers, 170 vessels now bound for foreign destinations which compel them to enter the new German war zone and subject them to the peril of submarine attack.

Included in this number are two regular passenger carriers from Philadelphia. The Pretorian, another passenger vessel, sailed yesterday from Boston for Glasgow.

Vessels now on the way from Southern ports carry huge cotton cargoes. From New Orleans thirty ships, at least, are bound across the Atlantic, laden with cotton, provisions, horses, and mules. The shipments from New Orleans alone are valued at millions of dollars.

Baltimore has sent large general cargoes. It is estimated that forty-one vessels are now on the way to the war zone from that port.

Dispatches from TIMES correspondents which follow give the names of vessels now on the way to the war zone.

CARGOES WORTH MILLIONS.

New Orleans Fears for 30 Ships Now on the Way.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—More than thirty ships carrying provisions and supplies to European countries from New Orleans will be in and around the danger zone soon. This includes practically every ship which was cleared from New Orleans since Jan. 27, as it requires from eighteen to twenty-one days for such vessels to reach their destination in these troublous times. Most of these vessels are British bottoms, loaded with wheat, cotton packing house products, horses, and mules.

The fear is expressed that unless they are able to run the blockade, or have received wireless instructions from the British Admiralty to change their course and wait in neutral harbors, they will be in serious danger from German submarines.

Among the steamships thus endangered are: Bonveleton (Br.) for Bayonne, Ernesto (Span.) for Manchester, Dunedin (Br.) for Dublin, Belridge (Nor.) for Amsterdam, Mimosa (Br.) for Queenstown, Stanford (Nor.) for Fredrikstad, Raphael (Br.) for Bordeaux, Baron Polwarth (Br.) for Avonmouth, loaded with mules; Asian (Br.) for Liverpool, loaded with cotton and mules; Volumnia (Br.) for Avonmouth, loaded with mules; Carpathian (Br.) for Manchester, Wabana (U. S.) for Rotterdam, loaded with supplies for Belgium's relief; Castrian, (Br.,) loaded with mules for Avonmouth; Egremont Castle (Br.) for Manchester, Himalaya (Fr.) for Marseilles, Ecaterina Couppa (Greek) for Marseilles, Windsor (Br.) for Marseilles, Naperian, (Br.,) loaded with cotton and mules, for Liverpool; Hydaspes, (Br.,) loaded with mules and cotton for Liverpool; Serrana (Br.) for Liverpool, Liddesdale, (Br.,) loaded with mules for Liverpool; Wearbridge (Br.) for Genoa, Domira, (Br.,) loaded with mules and cotton, for Havre; Antillian (Br.) for Liverpool, Jerseymoor, (Br.,) loaded with mules and grain for Queenstown; Villa de Tamativa, (Fr.,) loaded with mules and wheat for Havre; Commodore (Br.) for Liverpool, Burnby (Br.) for Marseilles, Trincula (Br.) for Rouen, and Saint Andrew (Br.) for Liverpool.

The cargoes on these ships are valued at millions of dollars. Local steamship agents are inclined to the belief that the vessels either will be able to evade the German war craft or that they will seek safety in neutral harbors.

41 FROM BALTIMORE.

Grain and Food Carriers Must Cross the Danger Zone.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 18.—Forty-one steamships, nearly all laden with grain and food supplies, are sailing toward the new German war zone. None of them is a passenger vessel, although some of them may have passengers aboard.

None of the steamships has the flag of her country painted on the hull, as has been recommended by Germany. Until all are reported as having arrived safely at their destinations some fear will be felt in local shipping circles.

As yet no steps have been taken in this port to paint the flags on the hulls of neutral vessels. Officials of the Terminal Shipping Company, agents for a large number of steamships now in Baltimore, said today that as yet the question of painting the flags of neutral countries on ships from those countries had not been taken up seriously.

A full list of the vessels which have sailed from here since Feb. 1 and will have to cross the war zone follows:

Vessel.	Sailed.	Destination.
Tantallon, (Br.)	Feb. 1	Bordeaux.
Kortenaer, (Du.)	Feb. 1	Rotterdam.
Thyra, (Swed.)	Feb. 1	Aarhus.
Verdande, (Nor.)	Feb. 2	Trondhjem.
Sigurd, (Dan.)	Feb. 3	Aarhus.
Hiso, (Nor.)	Feb. 3	Odense.
Noorderdyk, (Du.)	Feb. 4	Rotterdam.
Jens Bang, (Dan.)	Feb. 4	Aarhus.
Tweedale, (Br.)	Feb. 4	Avonmouth.
Kiruna, (Swed.)	Feb. 4	Stockholm.
Kastalin, (Br.)	Feb. 4	Glasgow.
Kalo, (Dan.)	Feb. 5	Esbjerg.
Oceanos, (Gr.)	Feb. 5	Rotterdam.
Hanal, (Nor.)	Feb. 5	Moss.
Olaf, (Dan.)	Feb. 5	Aarhus.
Coniston, (Br.)	Feb. 6	Bordeaux.
C. Sundt, (Nor.)	Feb. 6	Odense.
Wear Pool, (Br.)	Feb. 6	St. Nazaire.
Maston, (Br.)	Feb. 6	Bordeaux.
Blotberg, (Du.)	Feb. 6	Rotterdam.
Jomsborg, (Dan.)	Feb. 8	Aarhus.
Rosenborg, (Dan.)	Feb. 8	Odense.
Borgholm, (Nor.)	Feb. 8	Bergen.
Ovidia, (Swed.)	Feb. 8	Aarhus.
Wilster, (Br.)	Feb. 9	St. Nazaire.
Stamboul, (Nor.)	Feb. 9	Christiania.
Cassandra, (Br.)	Feb. 9	Glasgow.
Alden, (Nor.)	Feb. 9	Copenhagen.
Lord Roberts, (Br.)	Feb. 9	Belfast.
Fisker, (Dan.)	Feb. 11	Copenhagen.
Absalon, (Dan.)	Feb. 12	Helsingborg.
Quernmore, (Br.)	Feb. 12	Liverpool.
Eversly, (Br.)	Feb. 12	Bordeaux.
Lisken, (Nor.)	Feb. 12	Denmark.
Faralos, (Gr.)	Feb. 12	Rotterdam.
Sirius, (Dan.)	Feb. 13	Aarhus.
Injustesen, (Dan.)	Feb. 16	Copenhagen.
Borg, (Swed.)	Feb. 17	Gothenburg.
Lord Antrim, (Br.)	Feb. 17	Belfast.
Dubbo, (Dan.)	Feb. 17	Rotterdam.
Laatefos, (Nor.)	Feb. 17	Christiania.

TWO PASSENGER SHIPS OUT.

Haverford and Sardinian Among Vessels Sailing from Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—In all eighteen vessels which have sailed from this port since the beginning of February will be in danger of destruction if Germany carries out her threat to torpedo vessels entering the waters around the British Isles.

Included in this number are two American tankers and two passenger vessels under the British flag. The passenger vessels are the Haverford, which sailed from here on Saturday for Liverpool with a small number of passengers and a large quantity of foodstuffs, and the Sardinian, of the Allan Line. All of these vessels either will have to stop at Falmouth or Rotterdam to take on a mine pilot.

The vessels bound from here are:

Vessel.	Sailed.	Destination
Haverford, (Br.)	Feb. 13	Liverpool.
Sardinian, (Br.)	Feb. 12	Glasgow.
Folarine, (Am.)	Feb. 5	Rotterdam.
Kasbek, (Br.)	Feb. 5	St. L. DuRhone
Bryssel, (Nor.)	Feb. 7	Stockholm.
Finlandia, (Br.)	Feb. 8	Leith.
Aires, (Br.)	———	TorreAn'unza
Aral, (Br.)	Feb. 7	Rouen.
Killena, (Nor.)	Feb. 7	Malmo.
Norbotten, (Nor.)	———	Scandinavian ports.
Southpoint, (Br.)	Feb. 11	Rotterdam.
Mackinaw, (Br.)	Feb. 11	London.
Bjornefjord, (Nor.)	Feb. 11	Helsingborg & Malmo.
Caterino, (Br.)	Feb. 11	London.
Mendip Range, (Br.)	Feb. 12	TorreAn'unza
Saxoleine, (Br.)	Feb. 12	Havre.
M'ch't'Mariner, (Br.)	Feb. 13	Manchester.
Pinturia, (Am.)	Feb. 13	Helsingborg

NORFOLK'S BIG LIST.

Southern Port Watches 49 Vessels Bound for Danger Zone.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 18.—It is calculated that forty-nine steamships from this port are somewhere on the Atlantic, bound for ports which necessitate the crossing of the danger area. Of this number only four are flying the American flag, with officers and crews composed mainly of citizens of the United States. So far as is known none has passengers aboard. Quite a number are due within the danger zone within the next two or three days.

The American ships are the Matanzas, Denver and Nevadan, carrying cotton to Bremen, Germany, and the steamship Dacia, formerly the Hamburg-American liner, bound from Galveston via Norfolk for Rotterdam, with a large cargo of cotton.

The Denver and Matanzas loaded cotton cargoes here, while the Nevadan and Dacia called for bunker coal and oil fuel.

Six British steamers carrying general cargoes left Norfolk during the month for European ports, among them being the Uganda, which loaded a cargo of foodstuffs and supplies for the Belgians. The steamers Bolivian and Roanoke left for Liverpool with general cargoes, including foodstuffs, while the steamer Rossano sailed for London with a large general cargo.

A number of steamers are bound to Norwegian, Swedish and Danish ports, and under ordinary conditions would keep out of the war zone waters, but they stop at Kirkwall, Falmouth or some other English port while British officials investigate the cargo. Other vessels which sailed directly from this port or stopped here for coal are:

Vessel.	Sailed.	Destination.
Harald, (Dan.)	Jan. 28	Odense
Vala, (Swed.)	Jan. 29	Ekiborg
Norman Mon'ch, (Br.)	Jan. 29	Liverpool
Gen. Gordon, (Br.)	Jan. 29	Glasgow
Kyiemhor, (Br.)	Jan. 30	Troom
Tuva, (Swed.)	Jan. 31	Gothenburg
British Monarch, (Br.)	Jan. 31	Liverpool
Larsa, (Swed.)	Feb. 2	Aalborg
Hawkhead, (Br.)	Feb. 1	Marseilles
Jedmoor, (Br.)	Feb. 3	Browhead
Jessmore, (Br.)	Feb. 4	Liverpool
Caloric, (Nor.)	Feb. 3	Dartmouth
Felix, (Nor.)	Feb. 6	Horsens
Rand'f Hausen, (Nor.)	Feb. 6	Bergen
Bonvilston, (Br.)	Feb. 6	Bayonne
Bankdale, (Br.)	Feb. 7	Bordeaux
Grindon Hall, (Br.)	Feb. 13	Falmouth
G. C. Palliser, (Dan.)	Feb. 8	Aarhus
Othello, (Br.)	Feb. 8	Havre.
Globe, (Br.)	Feb. 8	Liverpool
Lilly, (Swed.)	Feb. 8	Horsens
Crown, (Br.)	Feb. 8	Liverpool
King Howel, (Br.)	Feb. 9	Liverpool
Green Jacket, (Br.)	Feb. 9	St. L. du R.
Waltham, (Br.)	Feb. 9	Marseilles
Ravenstone, (Br.)	Feb. 11	Liverpool
Snowdonian, (Br.)	Feb. 11	Browhead
Teakwood, (Br.)	Feb. 12	Dartmouth
Bratland, (Nor.)	Feb. 11	Gothenburg
Wildsor, (Br.)	Feb. 13	Marseilles
Sommerstad, (Nor.)	Feb. 12	Copenhagen
Ramazan, (Br.)	Feb. 12	Marseilles
Strombus, (Br.)	Feb. 14	Dartmouth
Hans Gude, (Nor.)	Feb. 13	Gothenburg
N. F. Finsen, (Dan.)	Feb. 13	Gothenburg
Cheyenne, (Br.)	Feb. 15	Bergen
Lucigen, (Br.)	Feb. 16	Dartmouth
Baku Standard, (Br.)	Feb. 15	Queenstown
Florence Pile, (Br.)	Feb. 15	Queenstown
Polarstjernen, (Dan.)	Feb. 15	Aalborg
W. Sawin, (Dan.)	Feb. 16	Copenhagen
Pacific	Feb. 16	Rotterdam

TWELVE OUT OF CHARLESTON.

Many Cotton Cargoes Now Near the German Zone.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 18.—It is estimated that twelve steamships, four of them American owned, are approaching the waters affected by the German proclamation. Practically all of these vessels are carrying cotton. So far as known here none of them has passengers. The steamships are:

Vessel.	Sailed.	Destination.
Carib, (Am.)	Jan. 27	Bremen
Southerner, (Am.)	Jan. 25	Bremen
Satilla, (Am.)	Jan. 31	Bremen
Athena, (Nor.)	Feb. 4	Not named
Sagoland, (Swed.)	Feb. 4	Not named
Jupiter, (Span.)	Feb. 5	Not named
Abisko, (Swed.)	Feb. 8	Not named
Urkiola Mendi, (Span.)	Feb. 11	Not named
Henry Williams, (Am.)	Feb. 11	Bremen
Orion, (Swed.)	Feb. 11	Gothenburg
Jemtland, (Span.)	Feb. 13	Gothenburg
Grosvenses, (Swed.)	Feb. 13	Gothenburg

TEN FROM GALVESTON.

Cotton Carriers for Texas Port to Cross the Zone.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 18.—The British steamships Meltonian, Wayfarer, Ikalis, Tactician, Globe, Crown, King Howel, and Median, bound from this port for Liverpool, are now either in or near the new war zone. The British steamship Bankdale for Bordeaux is near the zone. The American steamship Guilflight, for Bremen, also is near the zone.

Practically all the ships bound for Liverpool and Bordeaux are carrying cotton. The Crown, Median, and Ikalis have some grain on board.

BOSTON WATCHES SEVEN SHIPS

Pretorian Sails with Passengers—Heavy General Cargoes.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Germany's proclamation had no terrors for the Allan liner Pretorian, which sailed today for Glasgow with sixty passengers, including a number of women. There were twenty cabin and forty steerage passengers. The Pretorian carried a large cargo of foodstuffs Vessels from this port, all carrying heavy general cargoes, now bound for the war zone are:

Vessel.	Sailed.	Destination.
Pretorian, (Br.)	Feb. 18	Glasgow.
Carthagenian, (Br.)	Feb. 9	Glasgow.
Anglean (Br.)	Feb. 9	London.
Devonian (Br.)	Feb. 9	Manchester.
John Baake (Nor.)	Feb. 4	Manchester.
Leo (Rus.)	Feb. 11	Glasgow.
Dunsley (Br.)	Feb. 17	Liverpool.

Two from Savannah.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 18.—Anxiety is felt in shipping circles for the safety of vessels that should now be within the war zone of naval operations in British waters proclaimed by Germany. Two vessels that should now be in or near the zone are the British steamship Brika which sailed on Jan. 23 for Manchester, and the Norwegian steamship Belverton, which sailed on Feb. 1, for Gothenburg.

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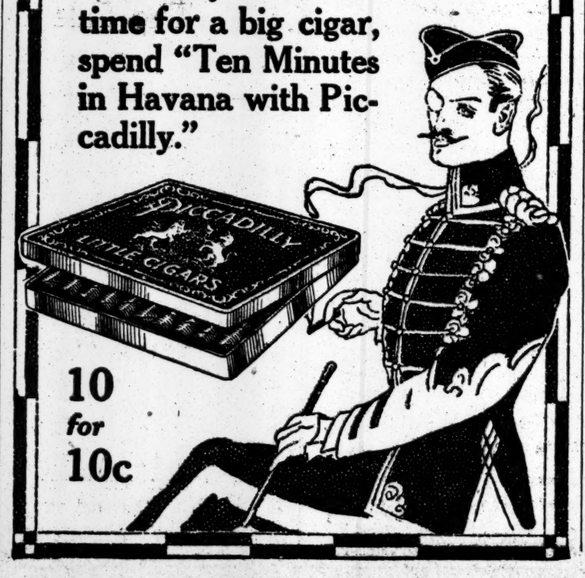

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Candy Boxes and Novelties

CANDY PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Washington's Birthday Specials

EVERYTHING priced in a manner that forcefully demonstrates the underbuying and underselling power of the Loft Candy Making organization. We set a pace which it is absolutely impossible for any other confectioner in the world to follow. Comparison of values elsewhere will identify these specials as REALLY MARVELOUS.

Washington Hatchets
Ordered in Japan more than a year ago, just received by recent steamer. They're beauties. Richly covered in satin in red, white and blue effect. Specially priced for this occasion at, each, **5c & 10c**

Washington Stumps
These were made in Germany and shipped via Holland, that being a neutral country. These novelties are really wonderful values at the prices at which we now offer them. **5c, 10c, & 19c**

Special for Friday:

ORANGE COCOANUT DIPS—A combination of crushed Oranges, Sugar Cream and choicest Ceylon Grated Cocoanut, masterfully blended by Loft Candy craft. POUND BOX **10c**

Novelty Features

Chocolate Covered Logs and Hatchets
The centre of this sweet is rich sugar cream, the outside covering is our fragrant Chocolate, beautifully decorated with candy hatchet and artistic leaf effect, finished off with two real Maraschino Cherries. Each, **5c & 10c**

MILK CHOCOLATE LOGS AND HATCHETS—Another clever holiday novelty, presenting a perfect reproduction of Washington Hatchet and Log, made from our famous Premium Milk Chocolate, each packed in a neat cardboard carton and priced at **10c**

Washington's Birthday Special Feature
HIGH-GRADE CHOCOLATES OR BON BONS AND CHOCOLATES in BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY BOXES—The boxes selected for this occasion are decorated in a rich verdi-green marbleized effect, bearing an excellent portrait of the Great American Patriot, with Cherry, Flag and Eagle embellishments. The sweets with which the boxes are filled are strictly high class. Truly a combination which is commemorative of the day we celebrate. PRICE COMPLETE, POUND BOX **25c**

WASHINGTON CHERRY DROPS—these are dark crimson nuggets of delicousness, having a rich flavor produced by the juices of luscious cherries. POUND BOX **10c**

Special for Friday and Saturday:

CHOCOLATE COVERED MAPLO WALNUTS—Heart of this sweet is comprised of deliciously flavored Maple Sugar Cream and enrobed in our celebrated Chocolate, with a big plump Walnut resting on top. A combination of irresistible charm. EXTRA SPECIAL. POUND BOX **19c**

Italian Style Cream Chocolates
Never before in our history have these sold for less than 30c; special for this occasion **25c**

GLACE BRAZIL NUTS—These confections command 60c to 80c per pound box at other good candy shops in the city. These are the whole Brazil nuts in their fullest perfection, veiled in a deliciously flavored transparent covering. EXTRA SPECIAL. POUND BOX **29c**

Other Holiday Novelties embrace beautifully designed Candy Boxes in the form of Logs and Stumps, decorated with tiny Hatchets, Cherries and Foliage, Statues and Washington Figures in Boats. Prices range up to .. **39c**

We Also Offer:

MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED MARASCHINO CHERRIES—When the luscious juices of the Fruit and Rich Fondant Cream are slowly dissolving in the mouth, blending with our unexcelled Premium Milk Chocolate, which is their final covering, one can almost picture the Cherry Orchards of Sunny France perfuming the air with the delightful fragrance of the blossoms, and later the green foliage mottled with the crimson beauties. POUND BOX **39c**

Satin Covered Candy Boxes Made in the form of Hearts, Bells, and Shields, each filled with choice Assorted Chocolates. Price, complete **39c**

54 BARCLAY STREET
Closes 6:30 p.m.; Sat. 10 p.m.
29 CORTLANDT STREET
Closes 11 p.m. Daily.
PARK ROW AND NASSAU STREET

DOUBT GERMAN NOTE WILL INFLUENCE US

London Papers See in It Resentment at Failure to Enlist Support of Kaiser's Plan.

LIKE BELGIAN ARGUMENT

"Necessity" Given as Excuse to Adopt Tactics Contrary to International Law and Humanity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 19.—The morning papers today devote considerable attention to Germany's reply to the note of protest sent by the United States in regard to the proposed sinking of neutral vessels in British waters by submarines.

The Daily News in an editorial describes the reply as a curious document. Continuing, it says:

"It is at once a reflection on the intelligence of America and an indictment of the conduct of the American Government. Germany shows contempt for America's understanding by the explanation she gives of her decision to adopt tactics which violate the dictates of international law and humanity alike. England has driven her to this, she says, by cutting off her food supplies and supplies of raw material. The simple fact is that England has not even yet declared food contraband, while the only raw materials she has stopped from entering Germany are those which have a definite military use.

"The German indictment against the United States has two counts—that the American Government has not compelled the Allies to adopt a naval policy agreeable to Germany, and has not prevented American manufacturers from exporting munitions of war to the Allies. The reply the American Government can, and presumably will, make is that so far from being guilty of unneutral conduct, it has preserved the strictest neutrality. When it thought the British practice a grievance it protested. In permitting the export of munitions of war it followed the universal practice. The German Government indeed admits there has been no formal violation of neutrality.

"What it really means is that the United States Government has not taken measures to nullify the advantages accruing to the Allies from their command of the sea. That is the rôle it allots to the United States, and Germany is good enough to promise President Wilson that if he will accept this rôle she will be graciously pleased to refrain from murderous practices as perilous to American ships and civilians as to English ships and civilians. The German Government evidently expects no favorable reply to this characteristic offer, so suggests ways by which American ships are to be partially safeguarded.

"We may pretty safely guess that the American Government will see in this strange diplomatic effort no reason for changing its opinion that the destruction of American ships or citizens would be an intolerable outrage, involving the gravest peril to the peaceful relations between Germany and the United States."

An Appeal to "Necessity."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"A certain number of merchantmen are sure to fall victims, but what justifies us in taking a calm view of the prospect is that not a single one of our transports has been submarined since the war began. Moreover, of the few merchantmen that have been attacked a considerable proportion has been attacked without notice, to those on board so that the piratical method now promised us is not a novelty.

"It remains to be seen what effect the German threat will have on neutral shipping. The only two neutral countries which can reply to piracy on their vessels by war are Italy and the United States. Neither is showing in advance any disposition to suffer an outrage meekly, and the long German note to America is not calculated to make them. Its argument, like that for the invasion of Belgium, is an appeal to 'necessity,' and, by implication and admission, that the step proposed is otherwise indefensible.

"It is sought to give the necessity a more plausible air by tracing it to alleged breaches of international law by Great Britain, and to what it calls our murderous method of starving her out. The neutrals, of course, know we never interfered with a single cargo of food for the German civil population down to the time when its Government commandeered by decree the whole of the supplies in the country. Such a decree could have only one effect; it abolished the distinction between civil and military supplies.

"How differently Germany interprets the duty of others from her own is illustrated by the passages in her note blaming the United States Government for letting its citizens sell arms to her enemies. For neutrals to sell arms to belligerents is not only regular practice well recognized and entirely permitted by international law, but it is one in which no country has indulged more largely during the past forty years than Germany herself. In the Russo-Japanese war and again in the Balkan wars her great armament mongers, the Krupps and the rest, reaped a golden harvest, but what was sauce for her is not to be sauce for the United States. Indeed, the subject of the note is a pretty open demand not that the American people shall be neutral, but that it shall take sides with her. Such a demand, accompanied as it is by threats, has seldom, if ever, been publicly made by one great power on another. Americans will know what to think of it."

"A Subtle Suggestion."

The Morning Post's editorial article on Germany's reply to America, referring to the suggestion that men-of-war should convoy merchantmen, says:

"This is a subtle suggestion, though how the convoy would be a protection against mines which Germany is to lay is not explained. Upon examination it appears that according to the German interpretation of international law, merchant vessels proceeding under convoy are exempt from right of search on the part of a belligerent. The inference is that British cruisers would be compelled to let pass American merchant vessels proceeding under convoy to German ports; conversely, German submarines would let pass such convoys proceeding to British ports on the strict understanding that contraband of war was not included in any cargoes.

"By these ingenious means export from America of munitions of war and of any other commodities which Germany chose to declare contraband would be effectually stopped."

The Post continues:

"The key to the whole note resides in the passage which ingenuously states that 'Germany would, however, be particularly grateful if the American Government would urgently recommend its vessels to avoid the British naval zone.' No doubt.

"The concluding sentence of the note suggests that should the United States consent to accede to German wishes Germany will withdraw what is in fact, though not in name, the paper blockade. It may be supposed that these are somewhat indigestible propositions to set before a proud and great nation whose interest in the maintenance of maritime rights is second only to the interest of Great Britain.

"America, in fact, is requested to convoy supplies to Germany with her navy and to send to Great Britain only those commodities which Germany chooses to permit. The American Navy is to be used solely for the convenience of the German submarine officers, who, if they are to destroy commerce at all, must destroy it in defiance of the law of nations and humanity, because they have not the requisite appliances to enable them to fulfill that law."

"What the United States Government has to decide is whether or not neutral rights shall be maintained. The question for this country to decide is equally simple. It is whether maritime rights of the greatest naval power shall surrender or be restored to their full exercise. The issue is, in a word, the most important issue of the war, for it is nothing less than the sea power of Great Britain which is at stake.

"Germany, by her total disregard of agreements, laws, and customs of the sea, has in effect freed Great Britain from any reciprocal obligation and, as Mr. Churchill has rightly implied, has opened the way to a complete resumption of those maritime rights which have been gravely curtailed and whose full and vigorous exercise is an essential condition of victory."

Called "Impudent Communication."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"Week by week the enemy is proving to the world by his deliberate words and acts what aid we, in association with our allies, are rendering to the cause of humanity in the determined prosecution of this war. His impudent communication to the United States serves further to unmask the real Germany.

"Side by side with Sir Edward Grey's carefully argued, non-provocative, and statesmanlike declaration of British policy the contrast in tone and matter can hardly fail to strike the American people. The British Foreign Office, while abating nothing of the legitimate attributes of sea power, has affirmed its solicitude to avoid so far as possible injuring neutral interests, whether those of a powerful nation like the United States or of the small and weak countries which are endeavoring to keep outside the ring.

"We hardly think the American people will be inclined to regard it as one of accident if one of their ships carrying citizens and property of the United States is sunk. They will apply to such event a far harsher term. Not only has the German Government the effrontery to attack the Administration at Washington and commercial men of the United States for doing what the enemy's traders did when Germany was neutral, namely, supplying munitions of war and other commodities to belligerent Governments in position to accept delivery, but it demands that traffic recognized by international law and sanctioned by Germany's own acts in the past, shall cease.

"Not content with this exhibition of insensibility to decency usually observed in communications with a great neutral power, the enemy suggests that American merchant ships should be made quite discernible by means of convoys. In other words, American ships of war are to share the same perils as British ships of war."

America's Hope Disappointed.

The Times in its editorial says:

"We shall be surprised if the German reply to the American note does not cause astonishment and emotion across the Atlantic. That note concluded with the expression of 'confident hope and expectation that the Imperial German Government could and would give assurance to American citizens that their vessels would not be molested by the naval forces of Germany otherwise than by visit and search within the war zone.

"The confident hope was doomed to disappointment. It is in vain that the German reply will be searched for the desired assurance or, indeed, for any substantive assurance save that Germany is immutably resolved to make war in her own fashion in contempt of all protests from Washington or any place else. That purpose is avowed without the slightest pretense of regard for American wishes or American rights. Germany will not, indeed, deliberately destroy neutral lives and property, but she will deliberately employ methods of warfare which make the danger of such destruction imminent.

"The issue on the material questions involved could hardly be joined with greater sharpness. President Wilson asked Germany to consider before action was taken the critical situation which the execution of the German menace to neutral shipping might create. She has considered it, and she tells him and tells the American people that she will pay no attention to their remonstrances.

"It is not for us to anticipate the judgment of American opinion on this document. We cannot remember anything quite like it in the history of recent diplomacy."

The Daily Express says editorially:

"It is now evident that the great Feb. 18 bluff was intended by the bunglers in Berlin to frighten the United States into becoming virtual partners of the Kaiser.

"Poker is the national game of the western hemisphere, and when you are playing with an American it is dangerous to raise the limit with a pair of twos when your opponent holds three aces."

COMMENTS OF CITY PRESS.

Editorials Assail Germany's Answer to War Zone Protest.

Newspapers of this city contain these editorial comments this morning on Germany's answer to the protest of this country against her decree declaring all British waters within the war zone:

Germany's Amazing Note.

From The Sun.

The United States is taken to task in terms of angry resentment for allowing the exportation of war material to the Allies, while at the same time it is berated for not asserting its neutral rights against Great Britain. The spirit of "those who are not with us are against us" pervades this extraordinary passage. Worse follows. Take this prelude to a disclaimer of responsibility if neutral merchant ships are sent to the bottom by mistake:

Germany trusts that the neutrals who so far have submitted to the disadvantageous consequences of Great Britain's hunger war in silence, or merely in registering a protest, will display toward Germany no smaller measure of toleration, even if German measures, like those of Great Britain, present new terrors of naval warfare.

In a few words this amazing note means that Germany does not intend to be governed by the rules of civilized warfare in the extensive "zone" she has proclaimed, and that she will acknowledge no responsibility if neutral ships that fail to keep away are torpedoed and destroyed.

Note Not Conciliatory.

From The Tribune.

Germany's reply to this Government's protest against certain implications of the "war zone" order is more conciliatory in form than in substance. An effort is made to hedge on the original threat to neutral nations that German submarine commanders, not having the leisure to make a proper investigation in advance, might "accidentally" torpedo neutral merchantmen entering British and Irish waters. More stress is laid now on the peril to neutral shipping of the mine fields which Germany intends to plant off British and Irish ports.

The whole German argument is simply an appeal to neutral nations to help her to overcome the military disadvantage under which she labors from the inability of her fleets to keep the sea. If she had the naval resources to carry through the ambitious programme of starving out Great Britain which her Admiralty has announced she would not bother to complain of the failure of neutral commerce to maintain its rights on the high seas.

What attention can civilized opinion be expected to pay to a plea that neutrals shall try to humanize the practice of warfare which comes from a belligerent with absolutely unclean hands—from a Government which has outrun all others in making the practice of warfare ruthless and inhumane?

"Strict Accountability."

From The World.

The German reply to the American note is a paraphrase and amplification of the original war zone proclamation.

No attempt is made to square German policy with any established rule of international law. On the contrary, Germany asserts in effect that when the law of nations and the rights of neutrals interfere with the military purposes of the German Government, the degrees of autocracy are the supreme law.

The threat against neutral vessels which may enter this paper war zone which Germany undertakes to create is emphasized and elaborated in the note made public yesterday.

"Strict accountability" is the first and the last word of the United States Government on this question. What Germany says about this matter is not highly important. It is what Germany does that is important. The President has made it plain that the United States will tolerate no policy of maritime lynch law in respect to the lives and property of its citizens. On that issue the American people stand united.

"Friendly and Even Obliging."

From the Staats-Zeitung.

The answer of the German Government to the note of protest from Washington with reference to the creation of a zone of naval war, which includes all British waters, exhibits the following characteristics:

First, a tone which is throughout friendly and even obliging.

Second, objective statement of facts which is far distant alike from exaggeration and from vacillation.

Third, with all its emphasis on the German standpoint and the determination in which this is based, the openly spoken wish and purpose to modify the execution of the measures which have been made necessary by circumstances, and have been established as inevitable in the vital interest of the Geoman people, by a consideration of neutral interests and neutral rights which is to be carried to the furthest possible point.

It emphasizes the attempt of England to deliver the entire civil population of Germany over to hunger, and deduces from such a measure, which sneers at every canon of humanitarianism, the right and, indeed, the duty of Germany to take retaliatory measures. The declaration of a naval war zone, which is the point at issue, was adopted only after England had descended to the misuse of the flags of neutral powers.

By the very frankness of its speech and the solidity of its reasoning the German note appears at an advantage by comparison with that of England, which attempts to obscure the main point with sophistry and cover it over with a mass of words. The German note, by its entire tone, its logic, and its correspondence with the facts, will give the basis for an understanding which has been sought. It will also generate among us the sentiment which is requisite to such an understanding.

OUR WAR RISK GOES UP.

Lloyd's Insures Against Trouble with Germany at Higher Rate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 19.—The Times says this morning:

"There have lately been many inquiries for insurance in connection with the problem of the duration of the war, and yesterday 15 per cent. was paid to cover the payment of total loss should peace not be declared on or before March 31, 1916. This rate suggests that there is thought to be a strong chance of peace before Spring of next year.

"The risk of war within the next six months between this country and the United States and also between this country and Norway was accepted at the low rate of 5 per cent. in each case.

"On the other hand, one leading underwriter stated that he should quote as much as 40 per cent. to cover the risk of war between Germany and the United States within the same period."

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Insurance was placed at Lloyd's today at 20 guineas per cent. on policies, covering the holder against war between the United States and Germany within six months.

One month ago the premium for this same risk and period of time was 5 guineas per cent.

GERMANS' NEW FLAG CHARGE.

Berlin Press Bureau Says British Hulls Bear Dutch Colors.

BERLIN, Feb. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A dispatch to the Overseas News Agency from The Hague says the Netherlands Government has officially confirmed the report that the Dutch colors have been painted on the boats of the British steamship line plying between Harwich and Dutch ports.

THE ADRIATIC AT LIVERPOOL.

White Star Liner Flew the British Flag All the Way.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The White Star steamer Adriatic, which arrived at Liverpool this afternoon from New York after an uneventful trip, flew the British flag all the way across the Atlantic.

The Adriatic crossed the Irish Sea at night.

GERMAN FEAR OF FAMINE.

People Said to be Gravely Concerned Over the Food Crisis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—"The German people are more terrified by the possibility of being starved out by England than by the thought of a final disaster overtaking their forces in the field. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's recent utterance that England was using barbaric methods in attempting to starve 70,000,000 men, women, and children has had an effect on the nation that the Chancellor did not foresee. It has frightened the people and has focussed the nation's thoughts on the food peril. By repeatedly accentuating it he has drawn the people's attention from the military aspect. The terrible crisis of starvation, which was laughed at a few months ago, is now not far from being the real thing in some country districts in Germany."

This confession of a German just returned from Hamburg and Munich sounds a note of alarm which, though never heard in the columns of the German papers, is frequently uttered over the frontier in Bavaria and the southern towns. My informant had read about the potato disturbances in Berlin among the women and had no doubt they were really riots, although such a description could never pass the censor. He had visited towns around about Munich where, he said, the people were practically starving and that daily journeys by train and road to Munich to fetch food were necessary to save the people from absolute starvation. There are many small provincial towns in South Germany where the food supplies are quite exhausted, the food shops shut up, and the whole responsibility of feeding the people is thrown on the military governor of the district, who gets supplies from the garrison, which may be miles away.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Morning Post says: "The bread-baking regulations in Germany are already proving impracticable. The German Cities Association has requested the Government to permit the bakeries to work sixteen hours daily in double shifts instead of twelve, as they cannot bake even the regulation amount of bread in twelve hours."

WILL SPARE RELIEF SHIPS.

Germans Renew Assurances of Immunity from Submarine Attacks.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Relief ships chartered by the Commission for Belgian Relief are to be permitted to follow their usual route across the English Channel without molestation from German submarines.

For some months past all vessels flying the relief flag, even if they were of belligerent registry, have been immune from attack under assurance from both the British and the German Admiralties.

When the German war zone was ordered the Relief Commission was advised to send its ships by way of the north of Scotland; but as the German Minister of Marine renewed his assurance of safe conduct when the commission informed him that this change of route would result in the forfeiture of charters, instructions were given that the ships pursue their usual course.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

A Whisky that will agree with you.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

No payment accepted unless successful

Cooking Odors Carried Out of the House

Also expert service in problems of General Ventilation.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DOYLE DOESN'T FEAR SUBMARINE RAIDS

Says His Story That Inspired German Blockade Dealt with Inventions of the Future.

WRITTEN AS A WARNING

But If the Germans Had Had Five Years More They Might Have Utilized the Idea.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—"Neutral Observer's" statement in The Times that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's story "Danger," which appeared in The Strand Magazine last July, suggested the idea to the Germans of a submarine blockade of England, has aroused considerable interest here.

The story tells how a King of the imaginary State of Norland, while at war with Great Britain, found himself in an apparently hopeless position in consequence of his enemy's mighty naval power and was on the point of surrendering when one of his naval Captains submitted a plan which he said would bring England to her knees in a few weeks. Norland's fleet was to be gathered in a fortified harbor protected from attacks by booms and piles. The Captain was to have command of eight submarines with which he purposed to destroy England's food imports, reducing her to the verge of starvation. The plan was adopted and proved entirely successful.

Sir Arthur, in a statement to a reporter today, said:

"I need hardly say that it is very painful to me to think that anything I have written should be turned against my own country. The object of the story was to warn the public of a possible danger which I saw overhanging this country and to show it how to avoid that danger.

"In the story I place the incidents of the submarine blockade some years hence; it was a story of the future, and my reason was that, after studying the subject, I concluded that the submarine at present was not capable of the results which I depicted. But it is still my opinion that if this war had been delayed for five years, and if the submarine during that time had gone on improving as rapidly as it has done in the past, England would have been placed in a most serious position, exactly as outlined in the story.

"I am quite sure, in the present circumstances, that although we may possibly lose more ships, the German blockade can have no serious effect on the war."

TWELVE HEROES GAIN THE VICTORIA CROSS

Corporal of Irish Guards Captured a German Position Practically All By Himself.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—To Lieut. Arthur Martin-Leake of the Royal Army Medical Corps has been awarded a clasp to the Victoria Cross, an extremely unusual honor.

Lieut. Martin-Leake won the Victoria Cross in the South African war, and, as this decoration is bestowed only once on an individual, the clasp has been given him for "most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty throughout the campaign, especially during the period from the 29th of October to the 8th of November near Zonnebeke in rescuing, while exposed to constant fire, a large number of wounded who were lying close to the enemy's trenches."

To Lieut. Col. E. W. Alexander of the Royal Field Artillery the Victoria Cross has been awarded for saving his guns at Elouges, Belgium, while under a flank attack, and for rescuing a wounded man while under a heavy fire.

Among others who have received the Victoria Cross are Drummer William Kenny for rescuing men on five occasions while under fire and twice saving machine guns by carrying them out of action; Lieut. J. A. O. Brooke of the Gordon Highlanders, Capt. John Franks Valletin, and Lieut. F. A. Depass, all of whom were killed, for leading attacks on German trenches and rescuing wounded; James Mackenzie of the Scots Guards, who also was killed, and Private Henry Robson of the Royal Scots, Abram Acton and James Smith of the Border Regiment, and Lieut. Philip Neame of the Royal Engineers for rescuing wounded, and Lance Corp. Michael Leary of the Irish Guards for conspicuous bravery at Cuinchy Feb. 1.

Leary, according to the official account, formed one of a storming party which advanced against the German trenches. He rushed to the front and killed five Germans, who were holding the first barricade, which he captured after killing three Germans and taking two other prisoners. "Leary thus," says the official report, "practically captured the enemy's position by himself and prevented the rest of the attacking party from being fired upon."

A large number of military crosses and other honors have been awarded to officers and men for conspicuous services during the operations in Flanders.

SPANISH STEAMER SUNK?

Lifeboat of the Horacio Found—May Have Hit Mine.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A lifeboat was picked up early this morning on Goodwin Sands. It belonged to the Spanish steamer Horacio, which left Bilbao a week ago for Hartlepool.

The Horacio is overdue, and it is feared that she is the victim of a German mine or torpedo.

OUR OBSERVERS IN BERLIN.

Return After Long Trip Over the Western Battle Front.

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 19.—Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn and five other American army officers have returned to Berlin after a week's trip over the western battle front, visiting various scenes of operations.

The officers are now expecting an early opportunity to observe the operations in Poland.

Smart Spring Derbies $3

In our own exclusive shapes, with the newest taper crown. The smartest Derbies procurable anywhere, with a five-dollar look and a two-dollar saving.

Spring Soft Hats, too, in our own blocks, which perfectly interpret the Fashion.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Official Reports of War Operations.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—The day of Feb. 18 has not been less favorable for us than the two preceding days. From the sea to the Aisne it was marked by artillery combats, although near Roclincourt the Germans delivered five counter-attacks with the object of retaking the trenches which had been occupied by us on Feb. 17. These were all repulsed and several hundred dead were left on the ground, among them several officers.

On the heights of the Meuse, in the vicinity of Eparges, where, on Feb. 17, we gained some ground, this ground has been retained notwithstanding a counter-attack by the enemy.

In Lorraine, in the region of Xon, we delivered an attack which enabled us to capture the village of Norroy and occupy the whole position. It is untrue that the Germans have, as announced in their communication, evacuated Norroy. They have been driven out of it.

In Alsace supplementary details show that the southern peak of the Sudel Farm, conquered by us on Wednesday, constituted a formidably organized redoubt. There we took a bomb thrower, five machine guns, some hundreds of rifles, shields, bombs, utensils, barbed-wire entanglements, telephone apparatuses, thousands of cartridges, and sacks for holding earth.

(*Day Report*)—From the sea to the Oise nothing new was recorded last night.

It has been confirmed that the successful surprise movement which made us master of the two lines of German trenches to the north of Arras, northwest of Rolincourt, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. We captured a bombthrower and several hundred bombs.

In the valley of the Aisne and in the section of Rheims, there have been artillery engagements in which our batteries have had distinctly the advantage.

In Champagne, in the region of Perthes, all the territory conquered by us yesterday and the day before has been retained. Among the numerous prisoners made by us Feb. 16 and 17, are found officers and men of the Sixth and the Eighth Corps of the active army and of the Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Corps of the reserve army.

In the Argonne, we have also maintained the advances won in the Forest of La Grurie, to the south of Fontaine aux Charmes. Furthermore, we have made some progress in the vicinity of Boureuilles, at Hill 263.

Our success between the Argonne and the Meuse, reported in the official communication of the evening of Feb. 17, have made us masters of a forest located to the south of the Forest of Cheppy. We have furthermore made an advance of about 400 yards to the north of Malancourt, and we have made almost as much at a point to the south of the Forest de Forges. All these gains have been retained by us.

From the Meuse to the Vosges there is nothing to report.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—On the road to Arras and Lille fighting continues for a small section of a German trench into which the enemy entered on Feb. 16.

The number of French prisoners taken yesterday to the northeast of Rheims has been increased. The French losses in this region especially were heavy.

French attacks have ceased in Champagne. To the north of Perthes fighting continues. To the east of Perthes the French were repulsed, suffering heavy losses. The enemy has only in a few instances advanced to the German trenches.

The number of prisoners reported to have been taken by us yesterday has been increased to 11 officers and 785 soldiers.

The enemy's attacks against the German positions near Boureuilles and Vauquois, to the east of the Argonne Forest and to the east of Verdun, failed completely.

Height 365 and the village of Morroy, to the north of Pont-à-Mousson, which were taken by the Germans on Feb. 13, have been evacuated after the destruction of the French fortifications. The enemy had made no attempt to reconquer these positions.

Otherwise there is nothing important to report on the western front.

Near Tauroggen and in the district to the northwest of Grodam, the pursuing German troops are fighting the enemy. A Russian detachment beaten near Kolno was reinforced to the north of Lonza by fresh troops. The enemy was then again attacked by us.

Engagements near Plock and Racionz have been decided in favor of the Germans. In these encounters we have taken up to the present 3,000 prisoners.

There is nothing new to report from the south of the Vistula River, in Poland.

The results obtained near the East Prussian frontier are increasing in our favor. So far we have taken 64,000 prisoners, 71 guns, more than 100 machine guns, 3 hospital trains, aircraft, 150 cars filled with ammunition, searchlights, countless cars filled with goods, and horses. A further increase of booty can be expected.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—On the right bank of the Vistula the fighting has been going on in almost the same localities with great ferocity in certain sections.

In the region of the Niemen River, we have found only patrols of the enemy.

On the left bank of the Vistula there has been no change.

In Galicia we repulsed an attack on the Khava-Vikorotsch front with great losses to the enemy. Further to the east, the enemy endeavored to attack us in the region of Loubne-Stoudenne, but without success. In repelling this attack we made prisoners of 10 officers and 1,400 soldiers, and captured 3 machine guns.

On the front from Koziouska to Mount Vyschkoff the Germans delivered a series of determined and spirited attacks, forcing themselves vigorously in the direction of Mount Vyschkoff. All these advances were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. Almost an entire battalion was put to the bayonet; the rest of the Germans were made prisoners.

There is no change in Bukowina.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—After two days of hard fighting our troops have occupied Kolomea, in Galicia. This success was achieved yesterday afternoon by means of a general attack on the Russian positions. We drove the enemy, in spite of his stubborn resistance, out of his last positions in front of Kolomea, thus reaching the town at one operation. We prevented the Russian from blowing up the bridge over the River Pruth. The towns, clear of all retreating Russians, was occupied by us. We captured 2,000 prisoners and several machine guns and light cannon.

In the Carpathian section, as far as Vyschkoff, the fighting continues with great ferocity. Four thousand additional prisoners have been brought in.

PRISONERS ON KARLSRUHE.

Russian Held for Eight Days in Cruiser's Coal Bunkers.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Perez Hirschbein, a Russian writer who arrived in St. Louis today, was a passenger on the English steamer Vandyck when she was sunk near the equatorial line by the German cruiser Karlsruhe.

For eight days Mr. Hirschbein was a prisoner in the coal bunkers of the German vessel before being taken by an auxiliary vessel of the German Navy to Para.

"We were in midocean," he said, "and scarcely knew what had happened until all of the passengers of our vessel were ordered removed to the Karlsruhe. Here we were placed in the coal bin, a shade worse than the steerage, and for two days scarcely had food and water enough to keep a bird alive. We were kept prisoners for eight days with little of the necessities, when we were taken on a German vessel to Para. Meanwhile, the Vandyck had been sunk."

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce Beginning Today

Their Final Clean-up Sale

Of Fall and Winter

Suits and Overcoats

At the Following Price Reductions:

$20 and $25 Suits, now $14.50
$25, $30 and $35 Suits, now $18.50
$35, $40 and $45 Suits, now $22.50
$20, $25 and $30 Overcoats, now $14.50
$25, $30 and $35 Overcoats, now $18.50
$30, $35 and $40 Overcoats, now $23.50
$50 and $60 Overcoats, now $34.50

Attention is directed to the fact that this sale embraces our entire stock of Fall and Winter suits and overcoats with the exception of dress clothes.

A moderate charge will be made for alterations.

Five Clothing Stores

27 New 44th and Broadway — 241 Broadway — 1185 Broadway — 42nd and Fifth Avenue

KRONPRINZ WILHELM SINKS SIX SHIPS

Former North German Lloyd Liner Has Been Raiding Merchantmen Off Brazil.

SURVIVORS SENT TO PORT

Crews and Passengers of Sunken British Vessels Are Landed at Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 18.—The German steamship Holger, which has arrived here, brings news that during the months of January and February the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, operating on the northern coast of Brazil, sank the British steamship Hemisphere, the British steamship Potaro, the sailing ship Sumatra, the sailing ship Wilfred, and the British steamer Viscount Humphreys. The Holger has on board twenty-seven men from the Hemisphere, forty-seven from the Potaro, twenty-two from the Sumatra, and seven from the Wilfred.

On the Holger there are also fifty-one passengers and ninety members of the crew of the British steamship Highland Brae, a vessel of 7,634 tons, belonging to the Nelson Steam Navigation Company of London, which sailed from London on Jan. 3 for Buenos Aires.

According to the account given by one of the sailors of the Highland Brae, that steamer was captured by the Kronprinz Wilhelm on Jan. 14. The crew and passengers were taken aboard the German auxiliary cruiser. The Kronprinz Wilhelm took the Highland Brae along with her, but on Jan. 31 discharged her cargo and sank her.

The auxiliary next captured and sank the schooner Wilfred, bound for Barbados. On Jan. 16 the German steamer Holger joined the cruiser and took on board the crew of the British steamer Hemisphere, which the Kronprinz Wilhelm captured on Dec. 28.

The Potaro was captured Jan. 10, as well as the Viscount Humphreys. The sailing vessel Sumatra was taken off Santos on Feb. 3. The crew of twenty-two were taken aboard the cruiser and the ship was sunk. All the prisoners on the Kronprinz Wilhelm were transferred on Feb. 12 to the Holger, which proceeded to Buenos Aires.

FRANCE UNFLINCHING IN HER WAR PURPOSE

Must Restore Belgium and Retake Alsace, Says Premier to Deputies.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Premier René Viviani took occasion to declare afresh to the Chamber of Deputies today that it was the determination of the French Government to prosecute the war until victory for the Allies had been fully attained.

"The Government is determined," the Premier said, "to bring about the restoration of Belgium and to retake Alsace and Lorraine."

The Deputies wildly applauded M. Viviani's statement.

Premier Viviani alluded eloquently to the tenderness felt by France for the heroic fidelity of the populations of the provinces, occupied by the Germans in northern France, which, he said, were "suffering under the brutalities of Prussian militarism."

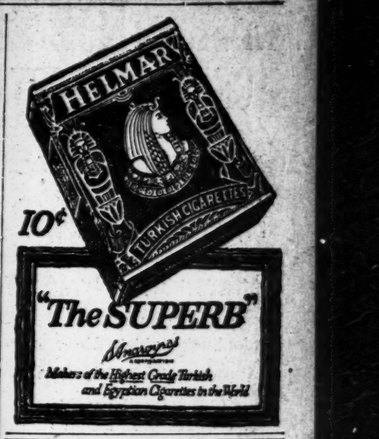
France, he said, would persist until German imperialism, which had endeavored to crush all liberty, was itself crushed.

The Premier spoke of the sufferings of the people of France, the courage and the steadfastness of the men in the mud of the trenches, and above all, the high moral force which had sustained them in saving the country.

M. Viviani spoke with grace and vigor, and as he ceased the members of the Chamber rose to their feet, cheering and applauding.

The occasion of Premier Viviani's declaration was the question raised by Charles Chaumet, in the name of the Republicans of the Left, as to the propriety of the Socialist Cabinet Ministers, Jules Guesde and Marcel Sembat, taking part in the International Socialist Conference recently held in London, the Deputy affirming that members of the Cabinet could not act in a political sense with persons from other countries without raising doubt as to the unity of the French Ministry.

M. Chaumet thanked Premier Viviani for having dissipated, by his declaration, any wrong impression regarding the national policy



ITALY'S LEGISLATORS MEET AMID CRISIS

Government Upsets the Plans of Rival Parties for Processions to the Chamber.

SPARK MAY LEAD TO WAR

Those Opposed to Participation in the Conflict Say It Would Be of Advantage to the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 18.—Although the reopening of Parliament today passed quietly, neither the Government nor the Opposition wishing at the present moment another discussion concerning Italy's attitude in regard to the European conflagration, there was considerable excitement in political circles.

Everybody understood that the atmosphere was so overcharged with electricity that even a small incident could cause an explosion.

The members favorable to Italy's active participation in the war on the side of the Allies—the Republicans, Reformist Socialists, Radicals, and Nationalists were anxious to seize any opportunity to demonstrate that the continuance of the country's neutrality only aids the Austrians and Germans, without serving Italian interests. The opposing parties maintain that war would be caused by the country's Francophil elements, that it would be advantageous only to the Allies, and that enormous risks and an uncertain result would be involved.

ROME, Feb. 18.—Members of the various political parties which favor Italy's participation in the war had decided to march today from their clubhouses to the Chamber of Deputies and to make a demonstration in an endeavor to influence the Deputies to take their view of the situation.

As a counter-move the parties favorable to Italy's maintenance of neutrality purposed to range themselves before the Chamber in order to prevent the work of Parliament from being interfered with.

The Government, however, posted troops, with orders to allow no crowds to gather, and, therefore, there was no disorder.

JOFFRE STILL "WEEDING OUT."

Transfers Fourteen More Generals to the Reserve List.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Fourteen Generals of Brigade have been transferred to the reserve list by Gen. Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, in addition to the nine Generals of Division, whose transfer was announced yesterday. The vacancies in brigade commands will be filled by younger men.

Among those promoted is Count Edouard de MacMahon, son of the former President of France, who has been a Colonel of infantry.

NEW WILHELMSHAVEN FORTS.

Twenty Said to Have Been Completed After Months of Work.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 19.—A Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily Mail says that after working day and night for months the Germans have almost completed twenty new forts at Wilhelmshaven.

A number of foreign workmen who were employed in this work are now being dismissed.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Continuing Today, Ending Tomorrow

The Special Offering of

Men's Suits at $20.00

Reduced from

$35.00, $30.00 and $28.00.

A Thoroughly Remarkable Opportunity for the reasons that (1) Every Sack Suit at the above prices is reduced; (2) Every Suit is a product of the justly famous Saks tailoring organization; (3) There are styles for young, middle-aged and older men, latest effects, semi-conservative and conservative styles; and (4) Last, but not least, savings, because of the mark-downs for clearance, that will prove timely and welcome. Fifth Floor

The Sale of Men's Shirts

The Famous Gotham Make

—And others of equal merit bearing the Saks label, continues today, and ends tomorrow

SHIRTS, regularly $1.50 & $2.00, at.. 95c
SHIRTS, regularly $2.50 to $3.50, at..$1.35
SILK SHIRTS, " $5 and $6, at.....$3.85
Main Floor

Final Clearance
Today and Tomorrow of

Men's High and Low Shoes

That Have Been $4.00

At $1.95 a Pair

A lot of just 510 pairs remaining. Incomplete size-ranges from discontinued lines. Gun metal, tan Russia calf, patent coltskin and vici kid. None C. O. D., Exchanged or Credited. Fifth Floor

KAISER TELLS OF BIG VICTORY

Calls the New Troops in East Prussia Equal of Veterans—Deplores Ruin by Russians.

CZAR RUSHES FRESH TROOPS

Hindenburg Said to Have Captured 64,000 Prisoners in Northern Drive.

BATTLES ON NEAR FRONTIER

Austro-Germans, Sweeping Back Through Bukowina, Again Occupy Czernowitz, the Capital.

BERLIN, Feb. 18, (by Wireless to London, Feb. 19.)—Emperor William, in a telegram to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg advising him of the East Prussia victory, emphasized how under the Emperor's own eyes the bodies of new troops behaved as admirably as the old Eastern troops. Neither the fierce cold, the deep snow, the bottomless roads, nor the tenacity of the enemy were able to check their victorious course. He reports that the German losses fortunately were small

The Emperor mentions especially the brilliant direction of the operations and concludes by saying:

"My joy was tempered by the sight of that one time so flourishing region, which, for long weeks, has been in the hands of an enemy without human feelings. The enemy has, in senseless fury, destroyed during his flight almost the last house. Our beautiful Masurian country is a wilderness. What cannot be replaced has been lost, but I know myself to be one with every German when I solemnly promise that everything within human power shall be done to create a new, fresh life from the ruins."

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Germany is celebrating with great enthusiasm the victory over the Russians in East Prussia and Northern Poland. The General Staff claims to have taken 64,000 prisoners in this second victory of Field Marshal von Hindenburg in the province of which he had long made a military study. The expectation there is that the Russians will take a long time to recover from this blow, even should they succeed in making a stand on the Niemen River as they did last Autumn.

It is evident, however, that the Russians are far from being beaten. According to their reports, battles are in progress not far from the East Prussian frontier and troops are being rushed from the interior to check the German advance, which is being made on a front some 200 miles in extent across the Provinces of Vilna and Grodno.

In the Carpathians heavy fighting continues, and the Russians claim to have repulsed all the Austro-German attacks, while in Bukowina the Austrians, with their German supports, are pushing across the country. They have occupied Kolomea, in Galicia, about sixteen miles north of the Bukowina frontier. It is again reported—this time officially—that they are in possession of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina.

Seek to Cut Warsaw Off.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 18.—The German advance from East Prussia upon the towns of Kovno and Grodno appears designed to cut the railroad communications to Warsaw, the capital of Russian Poland, rather than as to an effort to take the Russian fortified positions in that territory.

Along the Plock to Niemen line, which is a little short of 200 miles in length, there has been intermittent fighting. From all the towns in this district, which is the most populous of the Empire, the civil population is fleeing, thronging the highways and railroads. The latter are offering the best service possible to transport the inhabitants to places of safety in the interior.

The German advance guards are reported to have proceeded from Augustowo toward the railroad between Grodno and Bielystok and to have reached within twelve miles of the former place, where they are said to have been checked by the Russians.

Traffic on the Petrograd-Warsaw line through Vilna has been temporarily suspended for military purposes.

The Germans also are reported to be attempting to break through between Kovno and Grodno, taking advantage of the frozen Augustowo marshes and Niemen River, and facing the possibility of an early thaw which might leave them at the mercy of the Russians, as occurred during a previous similar advance in the early Fall, when the swamps made the country impassable.

The line to the north of Warsaw, of Plock-Novo-Georgievsk, and Scrock, is well defended.

In the south, between the German column advancing toward Meso Laborcz and the Austro-Hungarians moving on Wyshkow, there are virtually no troops on either side. Around Meso Laborcz the Russians are reported to be holding their positions successfully and at several points to have repulsed the Germans.

AUSTRIANS IN CZERNOWITZ.

Russians Withdraw After Destroying the Capital's Bridges.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MARMORNITZA, Rumania, Feb. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Russians evacuated Czernowitz after midnight in good order. They destroyed the bridges. This morning the enemy's patrols—Austrian, Hungarian, and German—arrived and received a mixed welcome from the inhabitants.

I spent Tuesday in Czernowitz, where I received from a high officer of the Russian General Staff details and photographs of the Russian withdrawal from Southern Bukowina which forms one of the most thrilling episodes in military history.

The Austro-German forces were in vast superiority, but the retirement was effected with comparatively little loss. The mountain paths were followed and also tracks which are used only by Summer tourists. The men often had to march in four feet of snow.

Austrian Tyrolean troops harrassed the marching troops from the mountain sides by their fire, and when possible loosing pieces of rock onto them. One detachment of Russian hussars was caught on a narrow ledge between a precipice and the mountain side. They refused to surrender and managed to escape, only losing eighteen men.

Trees had been felled by the Austrians across many of the defiles in the mountains and enormous difficulties created, but all these were overcome.

A Russian officer acknowledged that they were under great debt to Rumanian sympathizers in the district through which they passed. The Russians destroyed all bridges in their retreat.

GERMAN ANTI-DRINK ORDER.

Sale to Soldiers of Anything Stronger Than Beer Is Forbidden.

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 18.—While the proprietors of large cafés are pleading for an extension until 2 o'clock of the recent 1 o'clock closing order, on the ground that they are facing ruin, the police are reported to be seriously considering the advisability of forbidding all afternoon cabarets and vaudeville teas.

Failing to obtain satisfactory results merely by making appeals, the police have issued an order, which becomes operative Friday, forbidding the sale to soldiers of all strong intoxicants. Virtually everything but beer is placed under the ban.

ALLIES IN THE WEST MOVE TO AID RUSSIA

Take the Offensive With Gains at Several Points—Germans Give Up Norroy.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Allies, in the hope of relieving the pressure on the Russians, have taken the offensive along the western line, and although the French and German accounts differ as to the result of this, it is evident that the French and British have been able to make gains at some points, which they say tonight have been maintained.

The Germans have voluntarily evacuated the village of Norroy, to the north of Pont-à-Mousson, which they had captured last week after a severe fight.

CARDINAL MERCIER WINS.

Germany Will Permit Him to Correspond with Belgian Bishops.

ROME, Feb. 18.—Germany, in answer to the Vatican's protest concerning Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, has notified the Holy See that the interdiction against the Cardinal corresponding with the Belgian Bishops has been withdrawn.

Cardinal Mercier complained against this interdiction in his Latin letter of Jan. 10, which was addressed to the Deans in his archdiocese.

When Cardinal Mercier, on Aug. 20 last, prepared to start for the conclave in Rome, Liége and Namur had already fallen, Brussels was being evacuated, and Antwerp threatened. He had asked and had received permission from the German authorities to proceed to the Eternal City via Germany and Austria, when, on the eve of his departure, he addressed several notes to the Deans of his archdiocese in regard to priests joining the army. Some of these falling into the hands of the Germans caused his "safe conduct" to be cancelled, and he went to Rome via London and Paris and the Riviera.

On his return in September he went to Holland and then, finding it impossible to communicate with his see, he went there. In January he uttered his famous pastoral letter and suffered detention in his palace. It was in protest against the interdiction of his official correspondence and the detention that, on Jan. 10, he addressed a Latin letter to the Deans of the archdiocese of Malines.

In this letter he denied absolutely the German official notices published in the press that he had been "in no wise hindered in the exercise of his episcopal work." He cited cases how he had been placed "under arrest" in his palace on Sunday, Jan. 3, and thereby prevented from officiating at the Antwerp Cathedral on that day, and how his official communications were not allowed to reach their destinations.

This letter of Jan. 10 was distributed secretly by special couriers to all parishes throughout the see of Malines.

AMERICAN BONDS BARRED.

London Stock Exchange Forbids Purchase of New Securities.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—One of the first effects of the Treasury regulations promulgated with the intention of keeping British capital at home will be felt in the field of American railroads.

The Committee of the London Stock Exchange today issued a notice stating that the Treasury refuses to allow British shareholders in the New York Central Railroad to participate in the subscription to the new bond issue of $100,000,000, nor will it allow dealings in these bonds on the London Exchange.

The ruling of the British Treasury forbidding British stockholders from buying the new debenture bonds of the New York Central Railroad Company, of which $100,000,000 are to be issued, will affect approximately $20,000,000 of the total of $300,000,00 stock of the consolidated company outstanding, according to one of the officials of the railroad. Stockholders have the right to subscribe to the new bonds to the amount of 40 per cent. of their holdings, so that only $8,000,000 of the bonds, under the strict terms of the ruling, will be affected.

When inquiry about the effect of the ruling was made at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., bankers for the New York Central Railroad Company, yesterday, a member of the firm pointed out that English holders would still be able to buy the bonds through American representatives.

"Any action that the British Treasury may take in discouraging English stockholders from exercising their right to subscribe for the New York Central debentures," he said, "will be, we understand, simply in line with their attitude in a precisely similar matter, namely, the recent offering of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul convertible bonds. The matter is not one of importance to the company here.

"If English investors wish to buy certain securities that are obtainable in America they will probably find a way to do so. Any stockholder who receives a warrant entitling him to a New York Central convertible debenture bond can simply indorse the warrant, send it to New York, and have his American banker subscribe and pay for the bond for his account."

The question of the buying of bonds through American agents was not raised when the $29,000,000 issue of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul convertibles was put out early this year. Inasmuch as the British ruling is intended to prevent the exportation of English capital, it would be unlikely, it was suggested yesterday, that American bankers would extend money to any extent to British stockholders, who by the English ruling would be prevented from making remittance to cover the bonds. The ruling, it was pointed out, would not, however, prevent the sale of British rights in the stock. These rights have been selling at between 1 and 1⅛.

FRANCE NEARER PROHIBITION

Deputies Say It Is Time to Combat Alcohol in All Forms.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The fight against alcohol was resumed in the Chamber of Deputies today when the question of prohibiting the opening of new bar rooms or of any establishment where liquor is sold was considered. A motion to postpone the debate because of the absence at the front of many of the Deputies was voted down, Minister of the Interior Malvy insisting on behalf of the Government on the immediate discussion of the bill.

The large majority by which the motion was voted down apparently showed the sentiment in the Chamber in favor of prohibition. Many of the Deputies attacked the liquor traffic and declared that the time was opportune to combat alcohol in all its forms. They declared that the limitation of bars was only the beginning of the fight.

Czar Gives $500,000 to Charities.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Emperor Nicholas of Russia has given 1,000,000 rubles ($500,000) to the charitable societies of Warsaw, Russian Poland, according to a telegram received today by the Reuter Telegram Company from Petrograd.

CALVE GOES IN VAUDEVILLE.

Her Debut at the Palace Monday at Perhaps $5,000 a Week.

Emma Calvé, who is remembered as a famous Carmen in Bizet's opera at the Metropolitan, yesterday signed a contract with the Palace Theatre to make her début in vaudeville there Monday afternoon. Her salary is to be the biggest ever paid an artist in vaudeville in America. Unofficially it is said to be $5,000 a week, and while this may be an exaggerated estimate a conservative one would be between $3,000 and $4,000.

Negotiations have been on between the singer and the Palace for more than a year. A suite of dressing rooms will be fitted up especially for the star's use. Her programme will contain some of the selections from "Carmen."

WARNS GERMANS NOT TO SPARE FOES

Gen. Wrochem Says Peace Terms Must Make the Empire All-Powerful.

WOULD EXTEND FRONTIERS

But Would Withhold Civil Rights from Inhabitants of the Conquered Territory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 19.—The Daily News this morning prints the following:

"The King of Bavaria recently spent three days at the Krupps', and at a banquet given in his honor delivered a speech which is reported in the Kölnische Zeitung.

"'I have just come from the seat of war,' he said, 'and can assure you that in spite of the long struggle the spirit of our troops is quite first class. It is the same among those who are at the front as among those who are at home; the people throughout the German Empire are resolved not to conclude peace until their enemies have been thrown to the ground and sue us for peace, whereupon we shall be able to dictate such a peace as will again secure for us tranquility for many decades to come.'

"The King did not specify in detail what sort of terms would secure such a peace, but they can easily be guessed. Some enlightenment on this head is supplied by an article contributed by Alfred E. von Wrochem, a retired General, to Der Tag under the title 'Looking Forward.' The article is directed against those who advocate mild terms of peace and are opposed to territorial acquisitions in Europe. He detects in these counsels not so much the promptings of philanthropy as the voice of fear of future revanche; but he argues:

"The danger for us Germans will lie not in the harshness of our peace terms, but in the false assumption that our moderation would gain for us the forgiveness of our enemies. On the contrary, when making peace we must take care that from this tremendously costly war Germany shall emerge so overwhelmingly great and powerful as to render impossible or futile any coalition against us. This can only be achieved by the advantageous rectification of our frontiers, which should protect us against attack more effectively than before.

"'I agree that the annexation of foreign populations endowed with German civil rights may easily prove a thorn in our flesh; but what need have we to endow these foreign populations prematurely with full citizenship?

"'In short, when making peace we must act in the spirit of Bismarck, who threatened our enemy to bleed him white.'"

PLAY SICK TO GET BREAD.

Some Germans Said to Bribe Doctors for "Prescriptions."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BASLE, Feb. 18, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Stomach complaint is an ailment much in evidence in Germany just now. In order to escape the horrors of war bread, all who can afford a medical certificate and can find a doctor complacent enough to draw up a prescription in which white bread is the most important ingredient are having recourse to the good offices of the faculty.

The papers are very severe in their comments upon the conduct of these unfortunate invalids. They say there must be no more of this humbug, and that in reality all that these so-called sick people are suffering from is a selfish dislike to cut down their meals for the good of their country.

FRENCH AND JAPANESE QUELL HINDU MUTINY

Land From Warships to Fight British Empire Troops at Singapore, Tokio Papers Say.

TOKIO, Feb. 18.—A revolt has broken out among the Hindu soldiers at Singapore, one of the Strait Settlements belonging to Great Britain, according to newspaper dispatches received today from the Malay Archipelago.

Marines were landed at Singapore from Japanese and French warships and some fighting has taken place between the mutineers and the men from the war vessels.

The Hindu mutineers numbered 800, but half of this number is reported to have surrendered and the revolt is said to be subsiding.

Singapore, with Penang and Malacca, form the British Crown Colony of the Straits Settlements, off which, at the Cocos-Keeling Islands, on Nov. 9 the Australian armored cruiser Sydney sunk the German cruiser Emden, which had captured or sunk to that date forty-two merchant vessels valued, with their cargoes, at $26,000,000. The town of Singapore, which is the seat of the colonial Government, is situated on the island bearing that name—twenty-seven miles long by fourteen wide. The island has a population of about 400,000, 6,000 of whom are Europeans and Americans and 300,000 Asiatic. The town is strongly defended toward the sea by modern works and usually has a strong garrison.

When the war broke out all the British troops of the regular army were withdrawn and several hundred of the other organizations followed them as volunteers, leaving the local troops in a somewhat disorganized condition.

From the beginning of the war Singapore, owing to the large number of Europeans of various nationalities, has been a hotbed of propaganda. It has even been charged that the Hindus, who were not allowed to land in Vancouver from the Komogata Maru last July, and were subsequently returned to Singapore and Shanghai, had come under German influence.

LABORITES' MOTION FAILS.

Commons Refuses Division on Resolution as to Maximum Prices.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The House of Commons, after a debate which lasted until late last night, refused to take a division on the motion of the Labor Party that the Government take over the means of transport and fix maximum prices for food and coal.

Although the Laborites urged a division, their plea was rejected, and the subject is therefore closed as far as Parliament is concerned.

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BROOKLYN

RUMORS OF VICTORY EXCITE THE TURKS

Reports Printed in Letters of Gold Posted at Jaffa—Rejoicing at Jerusalem.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A Reuter dispatch from Alexandria says the United States cruiser Tennessee will depart today for Beirut to relieve temporarily the North Carolina, which is going to Alexandria to coal.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 18.—Passengers by the American cruiser Tennessee, which has been bringing refugees from the coast of Syria to Egypt, are authority for the statement that, while no actual atrocities have been committed by the Turks in Syria, a number of persons have been maltreated. The population of Syria, although fanatical, is remaining calm.

The Tennessee arrived here yesterday from the Syrian coast. Refugees on board say that Hassan Bey, the commander at Jaffa, has a rather overbearing manner, and that he treats nationals of the entente powers—Great Britain, France, and Russia—with great rigor.

Reports of a great Turkish victory in Egypt, printed in letters of gold, have been posted in Jaffa. The people have been told that Ismailia and Suez have been occupied by the Turks, who are now marching on Cairo. Graphic descriptions have been given of the alleged sinking of several British cruisers in the Suez Canal, and have caused the greatest jubilation. The Turkish casualties in these engagements were given as ten men killed and twenty-five wounded.

There was great rejoicing also at Jerusalem, where a large amount of ammunition was expended in the firing of guns to celebrate the reported event. Nationals of the entente powers were insulted by the populace and compelled to remains indoors. Six wounded German officers have been brought to Jerusalem, where Bach Pasha, the German commander, has his headquarters.

Some of the Arabs rebelled against the recruiting order, and several of them had to be shot before the rest could be induced to advance.

It appears, according to the information brought by the refugees that, while Constantinople was anxious to attack Egypt, the Germans desired merely to menace the British and compel them to hold troops there. The Germans who participated in the fighting still speak of the hardships of the trip across the desert, and some of them expressed the opinion that Turkish success is impossible. It is said that there were 600 German officers and men in the Turkish army which undertook the expedition to Egypt. This army consisted of 7,000 well-trained Anatolians, with a number of Arabs and Bedouins.

All the refugees on the Tennessee were Jews, no Christians being allowed to depart.

PORTE SATISFIES GREECE.

Police Chief Apologizes for Insult to Greek Naval Attache.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Turkey has yielded to the demand for satisfaction made by Greece because of the insult offered to an attaché of the Greek Legation at Constantinople.

The Director General of Police of Constantinople, it is officially announced, has visited the Greek Legation in that city, and, in the presence of all the members of the staff, he formally expressed his regret at the insult offered to the Greek Naval Attaché. He promised, further, that an official communication to this effect would be published in the press.

The incident is now regarded as closed.

The Greek Minister left Constantinople late last week, leaving his Secretary of Legation in charge, because the Porte was slow in carrying out its agreement to give satisfaction for an insult to the Greek Naval Attaché. The difficulty was not regarded as serious, and it was felt that Turkey would offer the necessary apology.

THE BOSTON SYMPHONY.

A Programme of Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra is on its fourth visit to New York this season, and gave its first concert last evening in Carnegie Hall. Dr. Muck's programme presented orchestral pieces that are most familiar—Brahms's first symphony and two overtures by Beethoven—that known as "Leonore" No. 3 and the overture to "Coriolanus."

The Symphony and the "Leonore" overture have several times been played here this season. It is not necessary to suppose that comparisons were invited by the repetition of them by Dr. Muck. All that need be said is that the performance of the symphony, especially, was of marvelous beauty and euphony, a marvelous recapturing of the whole spirit and significance of the work in its larger outlines, the noblest proportions, and in the minutest details of the composer's thought. It was a performance of grandiose power and poignant beauty. The listeners gave abundant evidence of its thrilling and uplifting effect by the rapturous applause with which it was greeted; it deeply stirred them, and Dr. Muck was time and again made to acknowledge the enthusiasm and gratitude offered him, even after he had caused his men to rise and share them with him.

There was no single soloist, but Bach's concerto for two violins in D minor was played by Messrs. Anton Witek, the concert master, and Sylvain Noack, his colleague at the first desk of the violins, who rose from their places in the orchestra to play it. It was a performance of splendid vigor and deeply musical spirit, as far as possible from an exhibition of virtuosoship.

The two players are musicians of accomplishment, as they have before now had occasion to show, and they entered upon this task with a full understanding of the composition and a complete agreement with each other as to its significance. The string orchestra part in it was not so much an accompaniment as a sympathetic co-opertion with the two solo players.

JUNIOR PROMENADE TONIGHT

Elaborate Preparations for New York University Dance.

After two weeks of preparation the junior class of New York University will hold the annual Junior Promenade tonight in the gymnasium at University Heights. The building has been decorated for the dance, all classes having been abandoned for the last week to allow the work to be properly done; the fraternity booths have been erected and draped, and everything is prepared for the crowning social event of the collegiate year. All upperclassmen in the College of Arts and the School of Applied Science have received leave of absence from classes for this afternoon and tomorrow.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Mrs. Stephen B. Ayres, Mrs. N. F. Voight, Mrs. A. L. Bouton, Mrs. Charles E. Snow, Mrs. Joseph R. Bolton, Mrs. V. Schempf, Mrs. Marshall S. Brown, Miss Gertrude Edmund, Mrs. Theodore von Glahn, Mrs. F. Scholz, Mrs. John Muller, Mrs. William Birkmire, Mrs. A. P. Vollowsky, Mrs. B. Waggoner, Mrs. John Campagnoli and Mrs. C. T. Somers.

MEXICO CITY STILL HELD BY CARRANZA

Villa on the West Coast to Receive Shipload of Arms Sent from San Diego.

SOON TO TAKE MAZATLAN

Traps a Force of the Other Faction Near Pacific Port—Maderos Said to Have Withdrawn.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The report from El Paso to the effect that the Zapatistas had again taken possession of Mexico City, was discredited today. The Carranza agency gave out the following statement:

"A private telegram received late this afternoon direct from Mexico City fails to mention anything unusual and indicates that everything is quiet there.

"The receipt of the telegram shows that communication in interrupted, which would not be the case if the Zapatistas were in control. Telegrams were also received last night from San Antonio, Texas, from Gen. Cesareo Castro at Mexico City, showing he was still there."

A dispatch dated last night was also received at the State Department from the Brazilian Minister in the Mexican capital, making no mention of a change in the situation there.

Earlier in the day officials received through border sources what they considered an authentic report that Gen. Obregon had withdrawn and Mexico City had again been occupied by Zapata troops. Recent information has indicated that the capital was likely to change hands at any time.

Other reports to the State Department told how Carranza troops were caught in a trap and routed at La Muralla in Gen. Villa's west coast campaign near Mazatlan. Though the dispatches had been delayed, they brought to the department the first facts concerning the political situation around Mazatlan for some time. Villa, who has just captured Guadalajara, is centring his attention now on his west coast campaign, and is doing so because he wants to make doubly sure of receiving a shipment of 9,000 rifles and 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition, now being sent on a schooner from San Diego, Cal., to the Mexican west coast. This is the real secret of Villa's activities and presence on the Mexican west coast.

The message to the State Department received today from Mazatlan states that a decisive battle had been fought at La Muralla, about ten miles south of Escuinapa, and on the public road to Acaponeta, Tepic. An announcement by the State Department said, in part:

"The Carranzistas who left Mazatlan for the south were advancing on Acaponeta under the command of Gens. Iturbe, Carrasco, and Herrera with troops from Sinaloa and Durango. On the way to Acaponeta they had to pass a high hill, La Muralla, from which location they could be observed for several miles north. It is a natural fortification, and the Villistas took advantage of the strategic position offered by this hill and the narrow roadway through which the Carranzistas had to pass. They stationed themselves to one side and when the enemy were within good range fired, killing many and wounding many others. Eighty-five wounded Carranzistas have been brought into Mazatlan. The number killed is not known and the losses of the Villistas are not given. The Villistas are under Gen. Buelna and are reported to have a large number of ex-Federals with them.

"The Carranzistas will make Culiacan their headquarters, to which place most of them have gone from Mazatlan. There appears to be a feeling in Mazatlan that the city will be occupied by the Villistas, and some apprehension is felt as to the safety of property during the period between the evacuation of the Carranza followers and the possible entrance of the Villistas."

The Carranza agency announced that it had information that a split had occurred between Gen. Felipe Angeles and the Madero brothers over the admission of ex-Huertistas into the ranks of the Villista army. Recently the Maderos and Angeles have been working in close harmony and co-operation. If they have now divided, it would seriously weaken the military strength and power of the Villistas in Northeastern Mexico, especially in the absence of Villa with a large body of troops on the Mexican west coast.

KEEPS BIG FAILURES SECRET

Austria Said to be Staving Off Crisis—Bank's Loss Put at $55.000,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 19.—The London Morning Post says that the financial situation of the Austrian banks and business houses generally is so appalling that to avoid a crisis the Government will not allow firms to be declared bankrupt except in the case of a small business.

For instance, the Credit and Advance Bank of Königgrätz, which reports losses of nearly $55,000,000, is under State supervision and not allowed officially to fail.

VENICE, Feb. 18.—Dispatches from Vienna say that the Austrian Minister of Agriculture has issued an urgent appeal to farmers not to leave a single plot of ground anywhere uncultivated. He declares: "Peace depends more than ever upon the work in the fields this Spring. The power of the State is conditional upon the productiveness of agriculture."

The question of food supplies in Austria-Hungary is daily becoming more acute, and the Government has confiscated all stores of grain. The shortage of fodder for cattle is greatly increasing the gravity of the situation.

SIGNS SUFFRAGE BILL.

State's Secretary Certifies Resolution for Applauding Women.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Surrounded by applauding women, Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo today signed the joint resolution of the Senate and Assembly submitting to the voters of the State next Fall the question of woman suffrage. Mrs. Nora Blatch De Forest told Secretary Hugo that he was the first, and she hoped the last Secretary to sign such a resolution.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain gave Secretary Hugo a purple quill pen, with which he signed the first part of his name. Miss Alberta Hill, representing the Women's Political Union, then gave Mr. Hugo a pen with a yellow holder, with which he completed his signature. Purple and yellow are the suffrage colors.

Secretary Hugo told the suffragists he believed in woman suffrage. He was applauded when he said that as Mayor of Watertown he appointed one of the first women of the State to serve on a school board.

SEEKS HER AGED MOTHER.

Mrs. Vetter Disappeared While Going to a Drug Store for Medicine.

Mrs. Joseph Hartman of 478 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, asked the police last night to search for her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Vetter, who is 87 years old, and who disappeared from her daughter's home last Tuesday. Then she had a headache, and insisted on going herself to a drug store at Ninth and Prospect Avenues for some medicine. She never returned.

Mrs. Hartman said that her mother was dressed in black, walked with a decided stoop, and had white hair.

CHINA SENDS US JAPAN'S DEMANDS

Continued from Page 1.

tains several other demands, about seven or eight in number.

Officials of the American Government had under consideration today a plan directing an informal inquiry to the American Ambassador at Tokio and the Minister at Peking to learn which of the two versions was the present basis of negotiation; but this plan, it was believed, would not be carried out because of the expectation that with the publicity already given to the Japanese demands, a voluntary explanation of the differences in the two versions probably would be forthcoming.

High officials here were disinclined to discuss the various demands, Secretary Bryan announcing that while the State Department had the matter "under consideration," no opinion could be given at this time. He denied published reports that a note had been sent to Japan, however, and it was stated authoritatively late today that the American Government had not since the beginning of the negotiations made any representations or taken any diplomatic steps beyond keeping itself informed along with the other powers.

The belief prevailed in official quarters that inasmuch as the Chinese memorandum antedated considerably the statement given the powers by Japan, the latter document probably constituted the present basis of negotiations and signified either that the original demands were only tentative and orally made, or that they had been abandoned now altogether by Japan.

The Japanese version published yesterday, confining Japan's requests to privileges and concessions in Southern Manchuria, Inner Mongolia and Shantung, does not, so far as competent American observers now are informed, conflict with the two policies to which the United States has been committed—the principle of maintaining the integrity of China and the "open door" for commercial opportunity.

As for the original version now given out by the Chinese Government, while officials and diplomats alike guarded its details with the utmost secrecy, there was a belief in some quarters usually well informed that the Japanese also had asked for privileges in certain localities, as the provinces of Fukien and Kiang-si, with new railway concessions and control of mining works. Obligations requiring the consentof Japan before choosing political, financial, or military advisers or floating loans were thought here, too, to have referred only to these provinces and not to the Republic of China as a whole, although there are persistent reports that China as a whole was affected by the first set of requests.

According to the Japanese version, as given in Japan's memorandum to the powers, her demands are restricted to the territory within her "spheres of influence' 'in China. They are summarized as follows:

In Shantung, China is not to alienate or lease to another power part of the Shantung coast or islands; also Japan is to build a spur of railway from the main line back to Kiao-Chau, up to Chefoo.

In Manchuria and Mongolia the lease of the railways acquired from Russia is to be extended. There are also four requests as to the Japanese advisers, investment of capital, foreign concessions, &c., in these regions.

In Fukien—As this is the province on the mainland of China, lying opposite to the Japanese island of Formosa, China is not to cede or lease any port or bay in this locality.

It was pointed out in some quarters today that it was to prevent discrimination against foreigners in these very spheres of influence that the "open door" agreement between the powers was brought about by the United States.

An effort today by Representative Hobson to secure the adoption of a resolution asking for information from the State Department was met by the comment from both Chairman Flood of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Representative Mann, the Republican leader, that President Wilson should have a free hand in dealing with the situation.

"At this time," said Representative Mann, "it is absolutely necessary that the House and the people of the country place their reliance in the President of the United States. It would be a serious thing for the Congress, without all of the information which is available to the President, to interfere in the foreign relations of the country.

"Woodrow Wilson is President. He was elected President by the people. We must trust him in these matters, and we must not endeavor to annoy, hamper, or interfere with him. I believe he is anxious to preserve the rights of this country and to preserve peace. I hope we will be able to protect our rights and to preserve peace. The only thing we can do under the circumstances is to have faith in the Administration."

Interest in British Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The anxiety felt here concerning the demands Japan made upon China in the course of the negotiations which almost immediately followed the occupation by Japan of the German concession of Kiao-Chau, was exemplified in a request made in Parliament this afternoon for the publication of the text of these demands. Answering his questioner, Sir Edward Grey said:

"I am not at present in a position to communicate to the House information on this subject which has been given me confidentially by the Japanese Government."

CASE OF EASTERN BARGAINING?

Tientsin Thus Explains Disparity of the Two Copies of Demands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TIENTSIN, Feb. 18.—(Dispatch to The London Morning Post).—The tension which has existed in Peking since the fact that Japan had presented her demands to the Chinese Government became known is appreciably relieved now. It appears that Japan submitted a copy of her demands to the treaty Powers. The Chinese reports indicate that twenty-one demands were originally presented, and it is now understood that only eleven were mentioned in Japan's notification to the other Powers. As many of the demands which are alleged to be the most drastic do not appear in it, it is apparently not intended to press them, the probable explanation being that Japan, following the usual custom when bargaining in the Orient, asked for infinitely more than she expected to receive.

The British press in the Far East has generally adopted a restrained and moderate tone with reference to the Chino-Japanese situation, recognizing the delicacy of it and the inadvisability of criticising the actions of Japan.

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The daily list of fires and thefts demonstrates your need of a safe in a burglar proof and fireproof vault for valuables now insecure in your home or office.

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42d Street, opp. Grand Central Terminal,

in the heart of Greater New York, quickly reached from all points.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE STORED in Warehouses that are Fireproof. Send for Estimate.

Telephone Murray Hill 5888.

ASSAILER OF CHURCH FLEES MOB OF 6,000

Ex-Priest in Paterson Attacks Catholic Faith While Dodging Missiles of Audience.

SCORN HOSE AND 60 POLICE

Enraged Auditors Stone Home of Hall's Owner After Mayor Enables Speaker to Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 18.—More than 5,000 men and boys, aroused by the speeches last night and the night before of H. L. King, an anti-Catholic orator, stormed Mitchell's Auditorium in Ellison Street, where King tried to speak again tonight on "The Confession." They drove the speaker, who for twenty-five years was a priest in the Roman Catholic Church, to flight. Bricks and stones were hurled through the windows. Inside was a crowd of nearly 3,000, the majority of whom seemed opposed to King. Outside was a throng of equal size.

King faced the mob coolly and tried hard to make himself heard above the hoots and catcalls. His audience threw old boots and refuse at him, but he dodged about his platform, avoiding the missiles and shouting his tirade against the confessional.

There were thirty policemen in the hall and as many more outside, but they were almost powerless. In expectation of a riot a fire wagon was drawn up at a corner near the building and a line of hose stretched to drench the crowd if the police could not handle it.

The order was not given, however, and the crowd grew bolder and bolder. At last Mayor Robert H. Fordyce was sent for, and several policemen fought a way for him into the hall. As the Mayor tried to speak, King slipped out and into a waiting motor car, which hurried him away to Hawthorne.

Mayor Fordyce restored order somewhat, for when it was discovered that King had escaped, the crowd left the hall quickly, but the police had no more than got back to their stations when a summons was received from the home of Col. Robert Mitchell, owner of the hall. The mob had gone there and was stoning the Colonel's house and shouting imprecations because he had let his hall for such a purpose.

No one was hurt by the shower of stones, except Policeman Jorlet, whose ankle was bruised. He was sent home in a cab, and other policemen arrested William K. Smith, 17 years old, of 44 Jasper Street. They accused him of throwing the stone that hit the policeman.

King announced before his escape from the hall that he would lecture again tomorrow night, no matter what efforts were made to stop him.

The crowd at the Mitchell home fled on the approach of the police reserves. Col. Mitchell said no damage had been done to the house, and no one of his household had been hurt. The crowd tried to intimidate him into closing his hall to King in the future. The police believe the mob were attracted to the house in the belief that King was hiding there.

DAVID CAPLAN CAUGHT.

Was Sought in Connection with Los Angeles Dynamite Case.

SEATTLE, Feb. 18.—David Caplan, wanted by the Los Angeles authorities in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building, was arrested tonight on Bainbridge Island, a few miles from Seattle.

The news comes by telephone from Walter R. Thayer, manager of the Seattle branch of a national detective bureau.

A PROPHECY

A prophet is not without honor save in his home town, yet we here and now venture the prediction, to apply to any and all building operations, that any Owner who employs a contractor on the score of promises alone, without investigating his ability to keep them, will oftener than not live to regret it.

We owe our success to the fact that we would and will rather lose money than break a promise.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

GIRL AND MAN SHOT IN SUBWAY STATION

After Firing on Ethel O'Dell, 18, Frederick Ulmer Attempts to End Own Life.

FINDS HER WITH ANOTHER

Her Escort, Held as Witness, Says She Complained that Ulmer Was Pursuing Her.

Passengers homeward bound from the theatre were alighting from a northbound Subway train at the 181st Street and Broadway station at midnight last night when they were terrified to see a young man step close behind another youth and girl and fire at the girl from a revolver which he drew from his pocket. Her escort caught her as she toppled forward with a scream, and the young man who had fired turned his weapon against his body and fired a bullet into his stomach, dropping close beside the man and girl.

Women shrieked and fled, but several men picked the youth and girl up and carried them to benches. There Dr. Rosenberg of Washington Heights Hospital found them when he hurried to the station in response to an ambulance call. The girl was senseless, but the youth, though dazed, could talk, and to Policeman Woodward of the West 177th Street Station he muttered:

"I had been drinking. That's why I did it."

The young man would say nothing else, even when he reached the hospital, and the girl, when she was resuscitated, likewise declined even to tell her name at first. Finally, she said she was Miss Ethel O'Dell, 18 years old, of 736 West 181st Street. When he learned she had spoken, he said he was Frederick Ulmer, son of Melchior Ulmer, a cigar manufacturer, living at 454 Fort Washington Avenue. He said he was 21 years old and, until recently, had been a student at Bellevue Medical College.

Mr. Ulmer was called to the hospital and the doctors told him that the girl and his son were both in a dangerous condition, although they had a chance to recover. Mr. Ulmer said he knew the girl, but knew little about her. He said his son had met her about a year ago and had paid much attention to her. Mr. Ulmer had objected, largely because of Frederick's youth, and recently had told his son he must give the girl up. There was no engagement, however, he explained.

Mr. Ulmer said he understood Miss O'Dell once had been on the stage and was a dancer. His son had told him that she was supported by remittances from her mother, but he didn't know where the mother lived.

His story made it appear unlikely that young Ulmer, as he told the police, had been drinking, for the father said he and his son had spent the evening together, reaching their home shortly after 11 o'clock. Frederick had told him then that he was going out again for a moment, but made no mention of the girl.

The girl would not add anything to Mr. Ulmer's story, and young Ulmer refused persistently to tell why he had shot her and tried to kill himself. Miss O'Dell, after she decided to tell her name, asked that her grandmother, Mrs. Nolan of Miles Square, Yonkers, be not

CRITICS ASSAIL SHAW, DON'T HURT HIS PIECE

London Revival of "Fanny's First Play" a Big Success, Its Author Asserts.

PUBLIC NOT AGAINST HIM

"We Are Not All Fools, Hypocrites, and Vituperative Cads," His Answer to Attacks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—George Bernard Shaw's "Fanny's First Play" created almost as great a tempest in a teapot on its revival at the Kingsway Theatre Saturday as it did on its production a few years ago. Then Shaw went for the dramatic critics, whom he lampooned in a prologue. Now some critics have tried to get back at Shaw by a veiled suggestion that a true Britisher should neither produce, act in, or go to see a play by the author of the "Common Sense About the War" pamphlet.

The London Times spoke of the "untimely Shaw revival," and argued:

"It may seem to the judicious that the moment is not happily chosen for resuming the old Shavian capers, which were among the strangest by-products of long peace. Fun of travestied facts and lopsided judgments then agreeably stimulated a languid world. This, in Johnson's phrase, was milking the bull, and was all the better fun for the spectator from Shaw's passionately declared faith that his bull was really a cow. But today we have to be at grips with facts. If we want the milk of truth we must go to the right animal for it or perish, and the simple fact is that we shall not get it from 'Fanny's First Play.'"

The Times critic is A. B. Walkley, who figured prominently in the prologue of "Fanny's First Play."

The critic of The Westminster Gazette said:

"There were reasons for not reviving any Shaw play. It might have been feared that the author's dishonest nonsense about the war would cause some hostility. Fortunately there is more common sense in the British public than in Shaw's article or among his German friends, and the British public regards the writer merely as a pretentious, amusing farceur."

One Critic Defends Him.

St. John G. Ervine, a shining light of the younger school of dramatic authors, took up cudgels on behalf of Shaw and in a letter to The Westminster Gazette said:

"The British public has never shown more common sense than it has since the war began, and not the ablest instance of its common sense is the unanimity with which every member of it treated the half-educated, totally underbred journalistic hacks of such journals as The Evening Tremblers and Morning Shudderers with contempt. Shaw's article made a profound impression on all who read it, though nobody agreed with all Shaw wrote in it, and to suggest that Shaw is pro-German is unworthy of a scholar and a gentleman like the critic of The Westminster Gazette."

After mentioning that Shaw's pamphlet caused as much anger among Germans who read it as among English journalists who hadn't the wit to understand it, Ervine continued:

"Finally Shaw in writing his article did one great service to the English people apart from any other service he may have rendered—he restored the priceless privilege of criticism to people who had almost lost it through the inertness of a cowardly press and a contemptible Parliament. Do you, Sir, take any pride in the fact that you, a company with every journalist in England, made no protest whatever against the passage of the Defense of the Realm act—that in fact you and your brother editors were so terrified of what the Government might do to you that for weeks you were afraid to say boo to the geese who are governing us?"

Questions were asked in Parliament, it will be remembered, as to why the Press Bureau had not suppressed Shaw's pamphlet. The Westminster Gazette's critic, replying to Ervine, says:

"The fact that Shaw says some nasty things about the Germans is no evidence that he does not love them. Whom the Shaw loveth he chasteneth, and it is more painful to be defended by him than attacked by most people. My phrase about German friends is based upon the fact that some of our enemies joyfully used statements from the Shaw pamphlet as sticks with which to beat us or mud to throw at us. I cannot help expressing wonder at Ervine's statement that Shaw restored the priceless privilege of criticism to a people who had almost lost it. Had we? Few of use knew this important fact, though we were aware that the press with few exceptions refused to allow some people to gratify their desire for self-advertisement by the publication of matters that might be useful to the enemies of the country. Unfortunately an exception was made in the case of the Shaw pamphlet."

The Westminster Gazette follows its critic's letter by another, citing instances to show how "Germans interpret Shaw as one Britisher who sees the truth," and arguing that while "all genuine criticism, even on fundamentals, is good for us. Shavian sneers at our cause are an abomination."

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent called up Shaw's London residence and obtained the following typewritten statement initialled G. B. S.

Shaws Says He's Popular Everywhere.

"I have nothing to say except that the suggestion made in the London newspapers that the opportunity of the revival of 'Fanny's First Play' should be taken to mob me was a hopeless failure. I had absolutely the most friendly first-night audience on record.

"I may mention that at the time my 'Common Sense About the War' appeared I was addressing a series of six crowded public meetings in one of the largest halls in London. At every meeting there was the amplest opportunity for public criticism and disapprobation, both in the manner of my reception and by my invitation to all persons present to address any questions they pleased to me about the war or anything else. There was not a hostile note heard at any of the meetings, and the reporters who were sent to see me torn limb from limb withdrew copyless.

"Since then I have had one play produced for the first time in New York and another touring through the United States with enthusiastic success, and in America, as you know, partisans of England are much more widely jingo than the English themselves.

"In the British provinces I have had the same experience. In the theatres on the whole I have never found myself more popular, and the moral seems to be that the British Empire has not yet come to such pass that it is bound to collapse at the first word of truth and common sense uttered within its frontiers. We are really not all fools, hypocrites, and vituperative cads, and we are not a bit ashamed of what we really did—are rather proud of it, in fact."

A telephone inquiry at the Kingsway Theatre elicited the response that "Fanny's First Play" was doing excellent business. Neither the management nor the British public seemed to take the attacks on Shaw too seriously.

Silver Wedding Celebrated.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Franks celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary with a silver wedding last night at their residence in Llewellyn Park, N. J. Among those in attendance were the members of the original wedding party, Mrs. Frank Rutan, Mrs. Richard R. Quay, Miss Coral Quay, Mrs. Alexander Robinson, and Mrs. Charles McKnight, all of Pittsburgh, and George Eastman of Rochester, N. Y.

McADOO ANSWERS A CHARGE

Cites Senator Bristow's Denial of Statement Attributed to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The following prepared statement was given to newspapers at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury today:

Secretary McAdoo said:

On Sunday, Feb. 14, 1915, The New York Herald, which has been one of the champions of the opposition to the shipping bill, published a grossly libelous article, in which it sought to convey the impression that the Secretary of the Treasury was interested, with bankers in New York, in an effort to sell to the Government the interned German vessels if the Shipping bill should be passed. In this article The Herald attributed certain statements to Senator Bristow. The attached correspondence with Senator Bristow shows that The Herald deliberately falsified in order to accomplish its purpose.

I make this statement in order that the public may get an idea of the methods which have been employed by the opponents of the Shipping bill to prevent its passage.

Feb. 15, 1915.

The Hon. Joseph L. Bristow, United States Senate.

Sir: The New York Herald of Sunday, Feb. 15, 1915, alleged that you made the following statement to a Herald reporter:

"It is a matter of common knowledge that Mr. McAdoo is very close to the New York banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of which Paul M. Warburg was formerly a Director, and is working to have the United States purchase those German ships."

Permit me to ask if you made this statement? Respectfully, W. G. McADOO.

Feb. 15, 1915.

The Hon William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: I have your note of Feb. 15. In reply I beg to say that I have never said that you were "working to have the United States purchase these German ships."

With kindest regards, I am, very truly yours, JOSEPH L. BRISTOW.

Feb. 17.

Hon. Joseph L. Bristow, United States Senate:

Sir: Your note dated Feb. 15, in reply to my note of that date, was received at the Treasury Department at 10:04 A. M. today.

You say, "I beg to say that I have never said that you (I) were working to have the United States purchase these German ships."

You do not, however, answer my question as to whether or not you made the statement which The Herald in its publication of Feb. 14 attributes to you: "It is a matter of common knowledge that McAdoo is very close to the New York banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of which Paul M. Warburg was formerly a Director."

Permit me to ask you again if you made this statement.

This letter will be delivered to you by messenger. Respectfully, W. G. McADOO.

Feb.17, 1915.

Hon. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington:

My Dear Mr. Secretary: Your note of Feb. 17 is received. I did not make the statement contained therein. Very truly yours, JOSEPH L. BRISTOW.

TRACES BREAD RISE TO 3 BIG BAKERIES

Wholesalers Advanced Prices Simultaneously, State's Attorney Says.

GRAND JURY TO TAKE A HAND

Prosecutor Gets Transcript of Testimony Which Becker Holds Warrants Conspiracy Indictment.

Investigators for the State in the bread inquiry obtained evidence yesterday which they believe will show that at least three wholesale baking companies acted simultaneously, through their employes, in an attempt to arrange with the storekeepers of this city for an increase in the retail price of bread from 5 to 6 cents a loaf. Dealers were found who said that the Ward Baking Company drivers were not the only ones to tell them the price at which bread was to be sold to the consumer.

The names of these new witnesses have been turned over to the Attorney General's office, and the plan is to call upon them to testify soon after the inquiry before Referee Nussbaum is resumed next week. Deputy Attorney General Becker, who has charge of the investigation, will then attempt to prove that the fact that more than one of the big baking companies acted at the same time to bring about an increase in the retail price was not merely a coincidence. So far he has been unable to show that officials of the different companies came to an understanding either as to the increase in the wholesale price or the price at which they wished retail dealers to sell.

District Attorney Perkins took up the bread inquiry late yesterday, when a representative of the Attorney General's office submitted to him a transcript of the testimony taken before Referee Nussbaum on Wednesday, and which Mr. Becker is satisfied warrants action against the Ward Baking Company on a charge of conspiracy. Mr. Perkins did not get a chance to go over the evidence yesterday, but announced that he would give it his personal attention immediately.

"I do not know yet whether the evidence is sufficient to warrant taking the matter before the Grand Jury," he said. "If it is decided to go before the Grand Jury, that step will be taken probably on Monday. Or it might be decided to bring the matter before a Magistrate by issuing summonses, and thus bring about a public inquiry. I cannot tell you anything definite about my plans now."

Witnesses for Grand Jury.

If it is decided to seek an indictment Jefferson Lasher, the Ward driver who testified before Mr. Nussbaum that he had received instructions to tell the storekeepers the price at which to retail bread; the three storekeepers who told of their dealings with the Ward company drivers; and other witnesses will be subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury. It was announced yesterday also that the driver whom Eli Kaufman, one of the witnesses on Wednesday, said refused to sell him bread because he woul not raise the price, had been found and was willing to testify. Kaufman did not know his name and spoke of him simply as a driver for the Wards.

Mr. Becker's plan now is to try and fix the responsibility for the increase of the cost of wheat, if that increase is due to causes other than the European war, as well as to bring about prosecutions for conspiracy to fix prices if he finds out that any big combination of the baking interests has been criminally formed. He is satisfied that the developments of Wednesday have paved the way for pretty full publicity as to the operations of the big baking concerns and that the developments to come will prove most enlightening.

An unconfirmed report was brought to the Attorney General's office yesterday that some of these big baking companies had taken steps to gain control of the supply of flour in order to protect their own industries and hamper the smaller bakers, who were opposing the increase in price.

Joseph J. Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, had his investigators out yesterday going over the situation throughout the city. They had found, he said, 200 places where loaves of bread weighing between eleven and twelve ounces were being retailed at 4 cents a loaf and there were hundreds of stores which were still selling loaves weighing from twelve to thirteen ounces for 5 cents.

"I am pretty nearly convinced by these reports," he said, "that some of the large bakers were not really forced to raise the price for their own protection, but are attempting to gobble up a lot of money in a hurry."

George S. Ward, head of the Ward Baking Company, was in Chicago yesterday, and there was no further statement made by members of the firm. Arthur Gibson, whom Lasher, the driver, referred to as manager of the plant in Southern Boulevard, referred interviewers to Secretary James B. Arthur. District Attorney Perkins said that he had heard nothing from the Ward company.

Investigate Boycott Charge.

Mr. Perkins and Assistant District Attorney Aaron J. Colnon, head of the Complaint Bureau, also examined witnesses yesterday in connection with the charge that an effort was being made by several companies to bring about the boycott of a baking company in Long Island City. In this case, it was alleged, retail dealers in this city had been warned by representatives of baking companies that they would have no further dealings with them unless they refused to buy from the Long Island City concern which had refused to put up the wholesale price of its bread.

Three of the persons who made the original complaint failed to appear yesterday, giving as their excuse that they were afraid their business would be ruined if they publicly joined the attempt to have the offending companies indicted. Mr. Colnon may be able to place the evidence before the Grand Jury by the first of the week, he said. District Attorney Perkins refused to tell the names of the baking companies or of individuals involved in the investigation.

The question of bringing injunction proceedings against the Ward Company to restrain it from any attempt to regulate the retail price of bread has been deferred until the return to this city of Deputy Attorney General Becker, who will probably be away until tomorrow night.

When the State's inquiry is resumed on Tuesday some of the big wheat operators may be called. Representatives of the big baking companies are also under subpœnas, with instructions to supplement their testimony of last Tuesday, which Mr. Becker considered unsatisfactory. The alleged conspiracy to regulate prices will then be taken up again and the officials questioned along these lines.

OWE MUCH IN EUROPE.

Boessneck, Broesel & Co. Fail with Creditors in France and Germany.

Boessneck, Broesel & Co., commission dry goods and woolen merchants of 440 Fourth Avenue, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday in the Federal District Court showing liabilities of $939,385 and nominal assets of $986,041. Of the assets, $2,937 are in cash in banks and $49 in cash in hand, while $951,276 represents accounts due, and the rest is made up of stock in hand, $4,100; notes, $5,200; fixtures, $1,350, and claims, $1,129.

In addition, the company owns, but has pledged for loans, notes for $135,000 of the Simplex Automobile Company, Incorporated; 6,130 preferred and 357 common shares of the same company, 103 shares of the Jefferson Bank, and merchandise worth $36,900.

Among the outstanding accounts of the company is one against Otto Boessneck & Co. of Glauchen, Germany, for $704,448, and another against the Fern Rock Woolen Mills of Philadelphia for $243,240. Among the secured creditors are Passavant & Co., $119,203; the London and Hanseatic Bank, $24,488; Frederick Huth & Co., London, $24,491; J. Henry Schroeder & Co., London, $48,983; Konig Brothers, London, $98,166, and de Neuflige & Co., Paris, $19,495. The unsecured creditors of the concern include the Importers and Traders' National Bank, $75,000; the Pacific Bank, $50,000; the Columbia Knitting Mills of Rome, N. Y., $21,096; Guggenheim & Co. of Roubaix, France, $59,425; Mrs. H. Broessel, $92,553, and Ernest Boessneck, Glauchen, Germany, $15,974.

BROWN SAYS CITY MUST ASK FOR AID

Wants Authorities Here to Seek Repeal of Mandatory Financial Legislation.

THEN LEADER WILL HELP

Hinman, Against His Convictions, to Offer Resolution for Legislative Adjournment on April 2.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Senator Elon R. Brown, President pro tem. of the Senate today placed himself on record as to the proposed investigation of New York City finances. He said he was in accord with any plan to relieve the city of mandatory financial legislation, but insisted that the initiative for relief must come from representatives of New York City.

"It will be my purpose during this session of the Legislature," said Senator Brown, "to aid the City or New York in relieving itself of every vestige of mandatory legislation which imposes a dollar of tax upon the taxpayers of that city. I want the city to succeed in this effort. I shall do everything to help it and nothing to annoy or vex it, but I want it distinctly understood that if legislation making mandatory charges upon the City of New York remains upon the statute books without any request from that city to be relieved from it, it will be because the City of New York prefers that the legislation shall be there and shall be treated as a part of that charter legislation which it is unwilling to have subject to the control of its own government."

A resolution providing for final adjournment of the Legislature on April 2 will be introduced on Monday night by Majority Leader Hinman of the Assembly. It developed today that the resolution was handed to Assemblyman Hinman for introduction yesterday, but he failed to put it before the Assembly because of his personal opposition to taking a course which he thought would result in undue haste in the last days of the session.

It is not regarded as likely that the Legislature will adjourn on April 2. A recess, it is believed, will be taken to give the Constitutional Convention an opportunity to organize and the Legislature will reconvene later. The Administration has put through none of its promised constructive legislation. The bills passed thus far are of the "remedial legislation" brand, providing, in effect, for little except the replacing of Democratic office holders by Republicans.

The passage of the resolution for adjournment on April 2 would throw into the Assembly Committee on Rules all legislation ten days prior to the date fixed.

Assemblyman Macdonald, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, this morning introduced an Emergency Supply bill carrying an appropriation of $5,000,000 to pay the running expenses of the State departments until Oct. 1, the beginning of the fiscal year. The bill carries $465,000 for the State census, the work to begin in June. Many of the items in the bill are to make good funds cut from last year's appropriation bill by Gov. Glynn for the sake of economy. Among these items is $200,000 for legislative printing.

A bill introduced today by Assemblyman Campbell provides that in examinations for promotions of policemen and firemen in New York City candidates shall not be held to account for delinquencies which occurred more than three years before.

A bill introduced by Assemblyman Stoddard today permits the enlistment in the New York National Guard of men over forty-five years of age who have served in the National Guard of another State or in the army or Marine Corps of the United States.

Assemblyman Thorn of Buffalo introduced a bill today which would relieve Christian Scientists from the provisions of the public health law relating to the practice of medicine. Such a bill was passed last year but was vetoed by Gov. Glynn.

HEINZES SUED FOR $975,000

Charged C. W. Morse and Others Deceived Them in Ice Stock Sale.

Information about a suit brought by Arthur P. Heinze and Fritz Augustus Heinze, who is now dead, against Charles W. Morse, as agent for a coterie of financiers in the sale of 15,000 shares of stock of the American Ice Securities Company in 1907, came to light yesterday when application was made to Justice Jaycox in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in behalf of Mrs. Delora R. Gates, executrix of the estate of John W. Gates, for an order to have Mr. Morse examined before the trial of the case.

The Heinzes bought the stock from Mr. Morse, according to the papers, on his representation that it was worth $85 a share. It was found out afterward that the value was only $20 a share and the Heinzes were out $975,000. They sued to recover this amount, but the claim has been assigned to the Richmond Assets and Collecing Company.

Other defendants in the suit are Charles M. Schwab, Robert M. Thompson, Isaac Guggenheim, John H. Flagler, John W. Gates, John F. Carroll, and Charles T. Barney. The last three are dead, and the suit against Mr. Flagler has been dropped.

The examination of Mr. Morse before the trial, the attorney for Mrs. Gates contends, would show that he was not acting as the agent of Mr. Gates in the deal. The assignee opposes the application. Justice Jaycox reserved decision.

LINDON BATES, JR., ELECTED

Progressives Elect County Chairman and Hear Leaders.

Lindon Bates, Jr., former Republican Assemblyman from the Twenty-ninth District, was elected Chairman of the Progressive County Committee at Terrace Garden last night. He succeeded Francis W. Bird, who resigned several months ago. About three hundred members of the committee heard George W. Perkins, Robert H. Elder, Hugh Gordon Miller, and other Progressive leaders discuss the future of the party. All agreed that the party was still very much alive and that it would be a big factor in the 1916 campaign and election.

GIVES NEW VERSION OF ROOSEVELT RIOT

Workman Testifies Strangers on Train Began the Firing on the Strikers.

'SHOOT TO KILL!' THE ORDER

Evidence Causes a Sensation at the Opening Session of Inquiry by Assembly Committee.

A new version of the riot between strikers and deputies at the Williams & Clark fertilizer plant in Roosevelt, N. J., where two strikers were killed on last Jan. 19—a story that strangers aboard the train around which the riot waged began the shooting at the behest of a man who shouted: "Shoot, boys! Shoot, to kill!" was given yesterday by Anthony Biater, who has worked for more than seven years for the Liebig plant, which is associated with the Williams & Clark plant.

Biater testified before the New Jersey Assembly Committee, appointed to investigate the strike which met in Roosevelt Borough Hall. He said that when men opened fire from the train the armed deputies rushed from the Williams & Clark plant and began to shoot down the strikers. There were many representatives of the plants, municipal officers, and county officers in the hall, and the testimony caused a sensation.

Biater has been in this country twenty-three years. He owns his home, but testified that he had a hard time making both ends meet on $1.60 a day. It had been difficult at $2 a day, but when this was reduced it became almost impossible. He told of living conditions in the homes of other men employed in the plants, and said many families took boarders to help out.

Joseph Tylkoff, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, was the only other witness. He testified that when the strike was on he conferred with one of the officials of the plants whose name he did not know and that this man had told him wages had been reduced because of the great number of unemployed from whose ranks the companies easily could recruit new men if the old hands did not care to accept the reduced wage scale.

Joseph C. Strycker, counsel for the twenty-eight indicted deputies, asked that the investigation be postponed until after the trials of these men for murder, but the Assemblymen declined to accede to this and began their work by an inspection of the Williams & Clark and the Liebig plants, though they did not enter the buildings but merely gazed on them from within the yards.

Many subpoenas have been issued and strikers, officials of the plants, public officials, and others will be called. Some interest was taken from the inquiry because many of the strikers had accepted a compromise wage and reurned to work.

SHELVE SHIP BILL INTO CONFERENCE

Continued from Page 1.

ference, and that was adopted without objection. For the conference the managers on the part of the Senate will be Messrs. Fletcher, Ransdell, Martin, and Simmons, Democrats, and Nelson, Burton, and Crawford, Republicans.

COULDN'T GET LOAN ON SHIPS.

Now Only Nine Hamburg-American Vessels Are for Sale, Says Sickel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The story of the efforts of the Hamburg-American officials in this country to finance their ships lying idle in the American ports in the early stages of the war, when communication with Germany was cut off, was told to the Senate investigating committee this morning by William G. Sickel, Vice Director of the line. He denied the report that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were financing the line's American interests.

Mr. Sickel's testimony threw interesting light on shipping conditions as modified by the war in Europe. While the Hamburg-American line now has only nine old-fashioned freighters for sale, Mr. Sickel admitted that in the early days of the war, when money was needed for the maintenance of the ships and communications with the home office were broken, 20 of the 40 ships now lying in American and Caribbean ports were offered for sale. But the cash value of ships had steadily improved, he said, until their prices were now almost unprecedented. This increase in value, though he did not explain it, is assumed to be due to the high freight rates now in vogue, combined with the scarcity of ships available for the overseas trade.

The order withdrawing most of the line's ships from the market came in October, said Mr. Sickel. This indicates that at that time, after the war had been in progress nearly three months, the officials of the line hoped for an early termination. Mr. Sickel said the company did not wish peace to find the company without ships.

"We went to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and asked them if they could arrange a loan of $2,500,000 for our company," said Mr. Sickel, referring to last Summer. "They told us they could not, owing to the conditions that followed immediately on the beginning of hostilities in Europe. Upon their suggestion, we went to see the Hanover National Bank, but failed to get any loan there. I think we conferred, also, with members of the Union Trust Company. If we had any conversations about this matter with the National Bank of Commerce I do not know of it. These negotiations for a loan were in progress four or five days, and they took place about the first week in August. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. told us later that a sufficient number of banks could be got together to furnish $1,500,000, which was to be secured by boats of the Hamburg Company.

"Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are not our agents in New York. We scatter our deposits among several banks. Ordinarily they amount to $700,000 or $800,000, but at this time they are very much larger than that, and we have them in seven banks."

"Did you make any further effort to obtain a loan?" asked Senator Burton.

"Yes," said Mr. Sickel; "we went to a private individual, a New York merchant, and borrowed $200,000."

"When was this loan negotiated?" asked Senator Burton.

"About the middle of August," was the reply.

"Why did you go to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. at the outset?" asked Mr. Burton.

"Our company had never had anything to do with Kuhn, Loeb & Co," explained Mr. Siskel, "but one of our Hamburg directors had a brother in that company, making a connecting link between the two concerns, and we were unable to communicate with the Foreign Office and needed a large amount of money for temporary use and thought we might get it there. I refer to Max Warburg, our director, who is a brother of Felix Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb & Co."

"Since the beginning of the war we have had about 100 applications from various people to furnish ships. The bulk of these applicants were not in the shipping business. Those who were able to buy were stopped from doing so by Great Britain's attitude, making them afraid to go upon the high seas. As a matter of fact, we have only a few ships for sale. We were instructed from our Hamburg office not to sell the ships, but not by the German Government, as was indicated in some of the newspapers this morning. All we were to sell after receiving those instructions were antiquated freighters. At one time early after the war commenced, because we could not get in communication with the home office, we offered for sale a number of ships that were later withdrawn. About the middle of October we withdrew these ships."

"Who are some of the 100 persons who made inquiry as to the purchase of your ships?" asked Mr. Burton.

"Nearly all the ship brokers in New York," said Mr. Sickel, "and many of the steamship people we have been affiliated with and numbers of persons we had never heard of before. C. W. Morse was among those who applied for information."

"Were any of those who applied to you directly or indirectly connected with the United States Government?" asked Senator Burton.

"There was nothing to indicate that any of the applicants for ships were negotiating for the United States Government," replied Mr. Sickel.

"Of the ships laid out in the American or Caribbean waters, nine of the forty, with a tonnage of 332,356, are for sale. These nine ships represent 3 per cent. of the value of all the steamers under our jurisdiction. They are the small older freight carriers. At an earlier date we would not have sold more than twenty of the forty. There are two main reasons why we changed our minds about selling ships. First, after communication was re-established we did not need the money, and second, when the war is over, we do not wish to be a steamship line without ships."

"If the war were over would you sell any of the nine ships if a fair price were offered for them?" asked Senator Simmons of North Carolina.

"Yes, we always have ships to sell and we are always ready to buy ships," he answered. "The war has nothing to do with it. We will sell any time we can get a good price. The situation when the war broke out was that we were here on this side and could not find out the real situation abroad; then we offered to sell about twenty of our ships. Now our people say we can stand five years of the present conditions."

"Did you solicit purchasers for your ships?" asked Senator Burton.

"At no time," was the reply. "We are asking more now for those nine ships than we did at the beginning of the war. There have been three changes in the prices of ships since the outbreak of hostilities. Early after the war broke out there was a depreciation. About the middle of September prices began to rise, until early in December, when they reached almost sensational figures. There was no fluctuation, but a continued increase. The reason for this is a reduction of tonnage."

"Did you have any conversation with Secretary McAdoo in regard to the sale of any of your ships?" asked Senator Burton.

"I discussed with Mr. McAdoo the general situation as regards ocean shipping, but did not discuss with him the price or purchase of ships," said Mr. Sickel. "Mr. Meyer, one of our Directors, conferred with Secretary McAdoo and Secretary of War Garrison with a view to purchasing or leasing ships to bring Americans back from Europe just after the war commenced. All these negotiations fell through. We never solicited the sale of a ship, but they conferred with us as to the possible purchase or charter of a high-class passenger ship."

AMERICAN SHIPS GAIN TRADE.

Percentage of Our Commerce Carried by Them Now 14 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Marked increase in the percentage of American commerce, carried on ships flying the Stars and Stripes during the period from July 1 to Dec. 31, as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, is shown in a letter from Secretary Redfield to Secretary McAdoo, made public today. War caused only a slight falling off in the amount of American goods carried in British ships, but the loss to German shipping was more than 78 per cent.

The value of the water-borne commerce of the United States for the last fiscal year was $3,785,469,000. The percentage carried on American ships was 9.26; on British, 53.45, and on German, 13.79. From July 1 to Dec. 31 the total value was $1,660,761,000; the percentage carried by American vessels rose to 14.09, while the amount carried by German ships decreased to 3.06, and that by the British steamers to 52.54.

Records of the Department of Commerce show that 129 ships have been transferred to the American flag under the new registry law.

CLOSED Saturday, Feb. 20th

Opening Day, Panama-Pacific International Exposition

THE New York offices of the undersigned wholesale and retail houses of San Francisco will be closed tomorrow, Saturday, February 20th, a legal holiday in California on account of the opening of the Exposition:

California Fruit Canners Assn.
City of Paris Dry Goods Co.
Clayburg Bros.
Dohrmann Commercial Co.
Greenbaum, Weill & Michels
Hale Brothers Inc.
B. Hart & Bro.
Heller Klein Co.
Levi Strauss & Co.
H. Liebes & Co.
Lyons California Glace Fruit Co.
I. Magnin & Co.
Marks Bros. Inc.
Moore Watson Dry Goods Co.
O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.
Roos Bros. Inc.
Sperry Flour Co.
The Emporium
The Owl Drug Co. of San Francisco
S. N. Wood & Co.

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

MEN—This Excellent Clothing At $17.50

Offers a Fine Instance of the Wisdom of the "BUY IT NOW" Idea

A very generous group of over 1000 Men's Winter and Spring Overcoats and Suits, all of $25 quality or better, is provided—

Partly by a very advantageous special purchase—

Partly by a round-up of remainders of fine clothing from our season's stock—

With ample selections as to style, pattern, color, weight and size for every man, from 33 to 48 chest.

The virtue of "buying it now" lies in the fact that it is Clothing not possible to be duplicated again soon at its price.

Fourth Floor

Men's New Stetson Hats for Spring

GIMBELS are ready with a complete assortment of the best Stetson models in

Soft Hats and Derbies

Men wait for this announcement because they know that the special GIMBEL-Stetson styles, sold by us exclusively in New York, are the very finest of the Stetson creations.

Soft Hats in all the shapes and colors that well dressed men will favor.

Derbies, including the smart new blocks with tapering crowns.

Novelties and conservatives, all equally good and all should be seen now while the assortment is intact.

Priced $3.50, $4, $5 Fourth Floor

B. Altman & Co.

Oriental Rugs

The assortments of Oriental floor coverings now in stock are sufficiently extensive to assure the supply of practically every desirable size and make.

Antique Rugs of undoubted authenticity may be inspected in the Antique Rug Room.

Choice specimens of genuine CHINESE RUGS are offered at very moderate prices.

B. Altman & Co.

are showing in the Department for

Women's, Misses' and Children's Riding Habits

(Third Floor)

several new models for outdoor dress, embodying the smartest of the new features for the Spring season. Included are Gymnasium, Golf, Tennis, Skating and Shooting Suits, as well as a complete assortment of Riding Habits for cross- or side-saddle riding.

A separate workroom is maintained in the establishment in connection with this Department, where Sports Suits and Riding Habits are made to special measurements at a slight advance over stock prices.

Attention is directed to the values offered in Women's and Misses' Ready-to-wear Riding Habits made from natural or white Linen or Army Khaki . . . . at $10.00

Correspondence from out-of-town patrons will receive prompt attention.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH

Bloomingdales

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

What, Only $7.49 for That Exquisite

Blouse?

Certainly, **$7.49** seems very little when compared with the fancy prices sometimes charged elsewhere for Fashion's latest dictate.

The combination of "*sand*" crepe chiffon and net which forms the main part of this dainty Blouse is strikingly relieved by epaulets of brightly, yet softly, colored Persian embroidery. A further military touch is given by the net-covered gold braid down the front, and the double row of tiny black buttons down the front. The silk chiffon lining is in self color. The price at BLOOMINGDALES is **$7.49** only.

Bloomingdales—Second Floor.

Last Two Days of the Great Sale of Silks

It will close tomorrow night—but we still have full assortments, AMPLE QUANTITIES to meet all demands.

Most all of the **Silks** were purchased last November, when the silk market was disorganized and prices were lower than they had been for years.

That's why we can offer you at such ridiculously low prices, Silks of the most wanted and fashionable kinds in

Fifty Weaves
A Hundred Shades
Seventy Prices

Come *today* or *tomorrow* to BLOOMINGDALES and take advantage of this great Semi-Annual event.

Bloomingdales—Main Floor.

From our February Sale of Furniture this 4-pce. Bedroom Suite, $121.50

This great Sale is FULL of such bargains. That is why it is so successful.

Of Circassian walnut, and beautifully finished, this magnificent suite is a striking reproduction of a classic Louis Seize design.

Absolutely correct as to "*period*," it is honestly made—made for you to *live with*.

Every section of our Furniture department holds opportunities like this—*good* pieces for every room in the home, at prices so far below Bloomingdales' regular that we would rather not mention how great the difference is.

Bloomingdales—Fourth Floor.

For Washington's Birthday, these Standard Wool Bunting Flags

Very specially REDUCED for this patriotic occasion. Prices as quoted will prevail up to and including Feb. 20th *only*.

Size in feet.	Each Reduced to
2 x 3	$1.13
3 x 5	$1.76
4 x 6	$2.48
5 x 8	$3.56
6 x 10	$5.18
8 x 12	$7.65
10 x 15	$12.15

Bloomingdales—Third Floor.

Bud

A DISTINCTIVE CIGARETTE IN A DISTINCTIVE CASE

20 for 25 Cents

MADE for SMOKERS of DISCRIMINATION

BUD CIGARETTE CO. INC. - NEW YORK

CHARGES CROSS WON HIS MOTHER'S NURSE

Wife Suing Jeweler for Divorce Offers Evidence from His Adirondack Camp.

QUARRELS WITH HIS PARENT

Guide Asserts She Told Him to Break Down Door Which Defendant Wouldn't Open.

Justice Goff and a jury, in the Supreme Court, heard testimony yesterday in the divorce suit of Mrs. Anna F. Cross against Ferdinand L. Cross of the jewelry firm of Cross & Beguelin. Mrs. Cross obtained a separation and $100 a month alimony in 1902, four years after her marriage. Mrs. Hannah Cross, mother of the defendant, died at Stamford, Conn., on Nov. 30, 1913. She left an estate of about $1,000,000.

The jury will be asked to decide whether Mr. Cross lived with a Miss Thompson at Schroon Lake in the Summer of 1911 and also with a Miss Ray Stone, and whether he lived with the latter at a West End Avenue house in this city, at May's Hotel in Blue Ridge, N. Y.; at Montclair, and other places between August, 1911, and December, 1913.

Fred Jenks, an Adirondack guide, testified yesterday that he had spent many days at Mr. Cross's camp at Schroon Lake, that Miss Stone was there acting as a nurse to Mr. Cross's mother, and that while Mr. Cross was fishing in the lake Miss Stone used to blow kisses to him from the doorway of the camp. Mr. Cross's mother finally objected to the friendship between her son and her nurse, and, as it continued, she left the camp, registering at a nearby hotel.

In one of the quarrels between the defendant and his mother, Jenks said Mrs. Cross tried to gain admittance to the camp. The door was locked, and she told Jenks to break it open.

"Then," said Jenks, Mr. Cross yelled through the door that if I attempted to break down the door he would shoot."

"Did you try to break in?" he was asked.

"I did not," he replied with emphasis.

Finally Mrs. Cross got so angry because the services of Miss Stone were monopolized by her son that she went away. Jenks said that once Miss Stone had a headache and Mr. Cross rubbed her brow and cheered her with hopeful words.

Mr. Cross testified that the statement of the guide about the order to break down the door was not true. He also denied the testimony of Mrs. Mary Markta, a former maid in the Cross family, who said that Mr. Cross and Miss Stone would breakfast together about 11 o'clock and that she had seen Miss Stone in Mr. Cross's room.

Henry Martin, formerly a policeman in Montclair, testified that the elder Mrs. Cross called him to her home in Montclair in 1913 and told him her son had put her out of the house. He knocked on the door, and Mr. Cross opened it.

"I went inside," said Martin, "and Mr. Cross's mother followed me, telling me she had found Miss Stone in her son's room. Miss Stone came downstairs, and Mr. Cross's mother told me she wanted to discharge her. Mr. Cross said if she did he would hire her again."

In reference to this testimony Mr. Cross said that he was suffering from a nervous breakdown and did not want to be alone. That was the reason the nurse was there, he said. The case will go on today.

HONOR SCHOOLBOY ACCUSED

Many Give Good Character to Franklin Veith, in Court as Jostler.

Friends of the parents of Franklin Veith, 16 years old, and honor student in the Columbia Grammar School, and son of Hugo G. Veith, an importer of 9 West Ninety-fifth Street, went to the West Side Court yesterday afternoon to testify to his good character, when he was arraigned on the charge of disorderly conduct, made by detectives, who said they had arrested him Wednesday night after seeing him touch the handbags of three women on the Ninety-sixth Street subway station.

Detectives McGowan and Miller of the Fourth Branch Bureau told Magistrate House they had seen young Veith jostle the women while he was seemingly reaching for their handbags, and that he then followed one of the women aboard a Lenox Avenue train. At the Mott Avenue station the student stepped from the car, and while passing through the connecting passageway the detectives arrested him.

Veith denied the accusations. He said he had got on the train by mistake for a Broadway train, intending to meet a friend at 110th Street.

"Those who know Franklin do not believe this charge can be true," said the father of the youth. "My son does not fear that he will not be able to prove his innocence. The officers have made a mistake in this case."

When the Magistrate was informed that Justice Frederick Spiegelberg of the Municipal Court, President Campbell of the Columbia Grammar School, and others would like to testify in behalf of young Veith he continued the hearing until today, and released the prisoner under $500 bail, the same amount under which he was released shortly after his arrest.

Abram I. Elkus, who will defend Veith, said the detectives did not produce either of the women in court whom they had mentioned in their complaint.

Conference of Young Judea.

A general conference of the leaders of Young Judaea will be held on Feb. 21 and 22 at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. The session of Sunday evening will be a teachers and students' evening, devoted to a symposium on aspects of Young Judaea activity.

SOCIAL ERA BEGUN AT HOTEL DE GINK

Hoboes Give a "The Dansant" in the Afternoon for Women of Municipal Building.

SMOKER AT NIGHT FOR MEN

Friendless Hosts Blossom Out in Collars and Ties and Wear Their Real Names.

With a thé dansant in the afternoon for feminine well-wishers, and a smoker in the evening for men, the hoboes living at the Hotel de Gink inaugurated the social side of that institution yesterday with two brilliant "functions." The afternoon entertainment was planned especially as an "at home" affair to which the women employes of the Municipal Building had been invited, and the latter responded by attending in large numbers. The hosts rose to the occasion by providing their own band with home-made instruments to furnish music for dancing. The feminine guests, after their first shyness had worn off, entered frankly into the spirit of the occasion, gracefully accepted the unknown, homeless strangers as partners and flitted through the dances with gay enjoyment. A professional orchestra also contributed its music to the occasion.

The "ginks" abandoned some of their high-road habits on the day of their "at home." None of them came under his moniker. All had what they called their "regular names," with "Mr." for a prefix. Most of them wore starched collars, with ties, and were decked out in suits of clothes that had been especially pressed for the occasion in the Hotel de Gink's tailoring department. Also the men had been freshly shaved in the hotel's barber chair.

Jeff Davis, who acted as host and also master of ceremonies, made a shining success of the introductions. Most of the women who poured out of the Municipal Building offices to look in on the 'boes at home were glad enough to meet the homeless men and to chat with them in their Sunday-best clothes. But when "De Gink One-Step" was announced there was a general shying for corners. The 'boes found they had mostly themselves for partners, but Jeff Davis rallied with the skill that had carried him over many a bit of rough going in the Hotel de Gink's progress.

"None of this," he cried. "We ain't Quakers, to be flocking by ourselves, the girls away from the boys. Now, loosen up a bit, and go home saying you found the 'bees real fellows and you dared to dance with them. They're all right."

Davis himself led off with a woman guest who found it impossible to resist the strains of music by the hobo band. By the fourth number the dancing had come general.

There were songs between dances by a hobo chorus and "Monopede Jake," a one-legged guest of the Hotel de Gink since the day it opened.

The final effort of Davis, however, was a dismal failure. He tried to arrange a dinner with a cabaret for the fair visitors. At 6 o'clock he announced that dinner was ready, and the guests were expected to remain, but none of them actually did remain. They looked over the big pot of "Mulligan" that was being dished out on the plates of the hoboes, and explained that they were due home, but really had had a delightful visit.

Mrs. Jeff Davis, who acted as hostess for the hoboes, found that she had plenty of receiving to do to keep her busy. The first arrivals came in a motor car. They proved to be ex-Congressman and Mrs. Stephen B. Ayres of 126 Fordham Road, West. Mrs. Ayres, after a brief chat, informed the wife of the "King of the Hoboes" that she was at home on the last Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Davis noted down the reception day and promised that she should return the call of Mrs. Ayres at the first opportunity. Mr. Davis explained to Mr. and Mrs. Ayres the reason for the "At Home."

"You see," he said, "we got in this place a month ago today. The city departments helped us a lot, and when our boys were making their rounds of the departments many of the women clerks said they would like to look in and see what kind of quarters hoboes could fix up all by themselves. Well, we couldn't invite them just then because there were heaps of button dust all over the place. We hadn't yet figured out how to make the button dust into whitewash and brighten up the whole interior. We told 'em we'd invite 'em when we got the place fixed up. And we've made good."

The big loft in which the hoboes danced the one-step and the fox trot with their callers bore out Davis's assertion that the hoboes had "made good" in creating for themselves a cozy home. The walls, after a coating of the whitewash made from button dust, had been trimmed with red borders so that the whitewashing job had an appearance of professional finish. Banners bearing the names of cities helped to do away with the barrenness, while hobo mottoes, inscribed on convenient wall spaces, gave the final home-like touch.

At Ellis Island last evening another band of homeless men acted as hosts. The 800 men who had found shelter on the island testified their appreciation of what had been done for their comfort by giving a vaudeville entertainment for Mrs. Frances Kellor of the Committee for Immigrants and a group of her friends. Mrs. Kellor contributed to the entertainment by providing a moving picture exhibition.

PAIN PROTECTS TRADEMARK.

Fireworks Man Gets Injunction Against Use of His Name.

Judgments were filed on Wednesday in New York County against several parties in favor of Henry J. Pain amounting to $51,250. This is the culmination of two suits brought by Mr. Pain in the Supreme Court, and heard before Justice Platzek on Wednesday last for the wrongful use of name and copyright.

Mr. Pain for over thirty years gave the exhibitions of fireworks at Manhattan Beach, Coney Island, and other resorts. A perpetual injunction was granted restraining any person from using the name "Pain," "Pain's Fireworks," or "Pain's Manhattan Beach Fireworks" in connection with its business.

NAMES A SUICIDE IN SUING HIS WIFE

Dr. Cropsey Says Dr. De Baun, Who Killed Himself Later, Broke Up His Home.

TELLS OF REVELRY AT HOME

In His Absence Doctor and Mrs. Cropsey Played Cards and Drank Highballs, He Testifies.

The name of Dr. Edwin De Baun, a prominent physician of Passaic, N. J., whose suicide on Jan. 17 of last year added interest to the report that Dr. Charles D. Cropsey of Rutherford was about to bring suit for divorce against Mrs. Eva Sloan Cropsey, was mentioned frequently yesterday when Dr. Cropsey's suit against his wife began before Vice Chancellor Backes in Jersey City. Dr. Cropsey named the dead physician who, at one time, was his friend, as co-respondent.

Dr. Cropsey, testifying in a court-room crowded with his friends and those of his wife and Dr. De Baun, said that he was married in 1892, and lived happily until he brought Dr. De Baun to his home. Dr. Cropsey said Dr. De Baun began to call at his home in his absence and to play cards and drink highballs with Mrs. Cropsey. He remonstrated with his wife, he said, and she replied that she was of age and would do as she chose. On May 26, 1913, he testified, he came home and found his library in darkness. As he turned away from the door his wife and Dr. De Baun came from the room.

"Mrs. Cropsey's hair was disarranged and her face was red, and the doctor was unsteady," said Dr. Cropsey. "I asked, 'What were you two doing in there?' My wife said she had had pains in her neck, and that Dr. De Baun had been massaging her with a vibrator."

In answer to a question of ex-Judge Robert Carey, his counsel, Dr. Cropsey said he had never known a physician to use a vibrator in the dark, and he doubted Dr. De Baun's ability to use one at that time, anyway, as he was plainly intoxicated.

Mrs. Albert Thompson, a friend of the Cropseys, testified that she had invited them to her Summer home at Silver Lake, and that Mrs. Cropsey wrote asking that Dr. De Baun be invited also. When Mrs. Cropsey arrived Dr. De Baun was with her.

"Where is Dr. Cropsey?" Mrs. Thompson said she asked.

"Oh, isn't he here yet?" she testified Mrs. Cropsey replied.

Dr. Cropsey did not appear. Mrs. Thompson said she gave rooms on opposite sides of the hallway on the second floor to Mrs. Cropsey and Dr. De Baun, while she and her family slept on the ground floor of the cottage. She said she heard a noise in Dr. De Baun's room and went to the foot of the stairway from where she saw Mrs. Cropsey cross the hall and enter Dr. De Baun's room. She waited, and at the end of twenty or thirty minutes saw her leave the doctor's room and return to her own apartment.

"How was she dressed?" asked Judge Carey.

"She was scantily attired," replied Mrs. Thompson.

The witness said she went upstairs and closed Dr. De Baun's door, which was partly open, and then opened the door to Mrs. Cropsey's room, intending to talk to her. She changed her mind, deciding to create no disturbance because of her two children.

"I determined just to treat them coldly the next day," said Mrs. Thompson. "I treated them very coldly at the breakfast table and all through the day. Toward evening Mrs. Cropsey came to me and asked me to persuade Dr. De Baun to stay another night as he had told her he was going to leave to keep an engagement. I replied, 'He had better keep his engagement.' Then they both left."

Dr. Cropsey produced witnesses, including the night clerk of the Hotel Berkley at Elizabeth, to prove that Mrs. Cropsey and Dr. De Baun went from the Silver Lake home of the Thompsons to Elizabeth and that Dr. De Baun registered his own name at the Hotel Berkley, sought accommodations for his "wife" as well, but asserted that while he would pay for her he did not care to register her name. The night clerk said he refused to permit them to have a room and they drove off toward Roselle.

John Landstrom, a chauffeur in the employ of Dr. Cropsey, testified that Dr. De Baun often visited Mrs. Cropsey in the absence of Dr. Cropsey and that one one occasion he peered through a window, the shade of which was slightly awry, and saw Mrs. Cropsey sitting on Dr. De Baun's lap.

Wainwright's Resignation Accepted.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The resignation of J. Mayhew Wainwright of Rye, a Republican member of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, was accepted today by Gov. Whitman. Wainwright submitted his resignation several weeks ago. As yet the Governor has not named a successor.

Hotel McAlpin

Herald Square

Not to have dined in a McAlpin Restaurant, is not to have known New York.

McALPIN is another word for superiority.

Management of Merry & Boomer

Louis Repetti

NEW YORK

FAMOUS CARAMELS

60 CENTS A POUND

NONE BETTER MADE AT ANY PRICE. If your dealer can't supply you, write or phone us. Free delivery.

Our candies are made under the personal supervision of the original MR. REPETTI. Not connected with any other firm.

To get the genuine Louis Repetti candies, see that the full name is on the package.

LOUIS REPETTI,

Phone Harlem 92. 46 W. 125 St., N.Y.

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

"Meet me at the Fountain"

MAIN BUILDING

$2.50 Watches, Today, at $1

Small, thin model size gunmetal Watches for women and misses. White dial; stem wind and set.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

It Is Good for 50 (FIFTY) S.H. Green Trading Stamps FREE with Purchase of $1 or More Today (Friday) Only (Feb. 19).

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

J. B. GREENHUT CO.

N. Y. Times, 2-19-15. 19

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

1100 Wilton Rugs *A Wonderful Sale Today*

Extraordinary Special Purchase From the Looms of the H. G. Fetterolf Co., Wayne Junction, Phila.

A sale that comes just at the right time—when so many people are planning the refurnishing of their homes for spring and summer.

A sale that is destined to be an overwhelming success because the sensationally low prices quoted are on absolutely new and perfect Rugs.

RUGS OF QUALITY—RUGS OF EXQUISITE BEAUTY—RUGS THAT WILL GIVE YOU YEARS OF PLEASURABLE AND SATISFACTORY SERVICE.

These are rugs for REALLY ARTISTIC FURNISHING, and this is a sale for peope of taste and discrimination.

The economies are such as you will not effect again this year, and they are only possible now because the mills need room, and made exceptional price concessions to us.

And now for the low prices. Complete size assortments when the sale begins today. Rare bargains for early comers.

Specials in Windsor Wilton Rugs

One of the finest grades made; woven in delicate tones; finest Oriental designs; American made rugs with Oriental fascination in colorings.

$60 Rugs—size 9 x 12; Sale	$37.50
$53.75 Rugs—size 8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6; Sale	$34.50
$36.50 Rugs—size 6x9 feet; Sale	$24.50
$9.50 Rugs—size 36 x 63 inches; Sale	$6.25
$6.25 Rugs—size 27 x 54 inches; Sale	$4.25

New Ventnor Wilton Rugs

Five-frame Worsted Wilton Rugs; extra heavy and well woven; newest Spring patterns that are copies of Oriental and all-over designs.

$38.50 Rugs—size 9 x 12 feet; Sale	$26.50
$36.50 Rugs—size 8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6; Sale	$24.50
$24.50 Rugs—size 6 x 9 ft.; Sale	$16.50
$14.50 Rugs—size 4 ft. 6 x 7 ft. 6; Sale	$10
$5.75 Rugs—size 36 x 63 inches; Sale	$4.25
$3.95 Rugs—size 27 x 54 inches; Sale	$2.65

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

This Sale Today of

Gas and Electric Lamps

At ⅓ Off Regular Prices

As fine a collection of lamps as you have ever seen at regular prices.

REMARKABLE SHOWING OF DESIGNS, some have heavy brushed brass stands and art glass shades; other lamps with Persian shades, and still others with pretty cast metal borders.

Gas Lamps Complete

$3.50 Lamps—at	$2.65	$5.85 Lamps—at	$3.95
$4.25 Lamps—at	$2.85	$6.85 Lamps—at	$4.55
$4.85 Lamps—at	$3.25	$7.85 Lamps—at	$5.25
$5.50 Lamps—at	$3.75	$8.50 Lamps—at	$5.50

Others up to $20.25.

Electric Lamps

Complete with 6-ft. Cord and Sockets.

$5.50 Lamps—at	$3.75	$7.35 Lamps—at	$4.95
$6.85 Lamps—at	$4.55	$10.35 Lamps—at	$6.95

Others up to $18.25.

MAIN BUILDING

The Annual Clearaway Sale Today!

Men's and Youths' Overcoats

Former Prices $7.50 to $22.50

$3, $5, $8 and $10

Every Overcoat in these four bargain groups must go.

The special prices will accomplish the desired result quickly.

We simply must have selling space that these 2,100 garments take up.

Great Quantities of Spring Goods Are Coming In Daily

Popular winter styles; best fabrics—all sizes.

Hundreds of these Overcoats are in fancies; all good range of plain colors. Every Coat in the sale was made to sell at a regular price this season. Today's sale figures are less than wholesale.

Double S.H. Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon—Single Stamps in the Afternoon

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

LOOK AT THESE BABIES

Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

BORN IN ONE ROOM IN BELGIUM RECENTLY

Dame Fortune certainly smiled upon this little group—

For thousands upon thousands of the more than 30,000 "kiddies" born in Belgium since the war began have come into the world amid conditions of indescribable horror, misery and hopelessness.

Thousands upon thousands of them have been born amid ruins, in fields, in charred cottages, in shattered churches, in crowded refugee camps.

"We found people living in cellars, under the ruins of their houses, in lofts over the cow stables. We saw children that had been born in hencoops and pig stys, and learned of one man who considered that he was doing well when the population of his poultry house was reduced from 28 to 18 refugees." (Statement of Rockefeller Foundation investigators.)

Words cannot tell the story of the famine-time, war-time babies born to the homeless, helpless mothers in that desolated land. But the heart of the story is this—they are crying and suffering and dying.

"I stood one morning at the back door of an army cook-camp watching a group of Belgian women grubbing through the trash-heap. All these women carried babies in their arms.

"'What are they doing?' I asked a Sergeant.

"'Scraping our condensed milk cans,' he said. 'It's the only way to get milk for their babies. I have seen them run their fingers around the inside of a can which looked as bright as a new coin and hold them in the babies' mouths to suck. My company has been getting along a good deal without much milk in the coffee and giving it to these poor women—we are mostly family men. But it's little we can do. So much is needed!'"

And the mothers!

How terribly changed life's outlook since, those few months ago, in the homes of that then prosperous, industrious land, they looked forward with maternal hope and confidence and love.

Certainly you will be unwilling to let them and their little ones starve by hundreds, possibly thousands, without your having made an effort to help in this the world's greatest work for human salvage.

Surely there never was a call more heart-searching.

Please send $10,000 if you can. If not, send $1,000, $100, or $50, or $5, or $1, or even 10 cents. But send something now—all you possibly can.

Your contributions will be converted into milk and other suitable foods for rush shipment to Belgium.

Our next Relief Cargo will be an

"EASTER ARGOSY—A SHIP OF LIFE AND LOVE"

FROM THE YOUNG FOLKS OF AMERICA TO THE CHILDREN AND WAR-TIME BABIES AND MOTHERS OF BELGIUM.

The Argosy must sail at the earliest possible moment, laden with good food.
We ask all boys and girls, and all the young folks between the ages of 16 and 60, to contribute.

MARIE JOSE PICTURE CARD TO YOU.

To every one who contributes 25 cents or more an Argosy acknowledgment card will be sent, with a picture of the Princess Marie Jose, 9-year-old daughter of the Belgian King and Queen.

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COULDN'T LEARN NEW STEPS

So Meinken Had to Watch His Wife Dance with More Agile Men.

Henry Meinken, who is suing his wife for a divorce, and who is being sued by her for a separation, testified yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Blanchard. He tried to tell about a confession which he said his wife wanted to make to him, but the court stopped him on the ground that communications between a husband and wife were not admissable as evidence.

Mr. Meinken testified under cross-examination that he went to cabaret shows and to other places where there was dancing, but he only went to please him wife, he said. He tried to learn the new dances, he asserted, but he couldn't master them, and so he sometimes looked on as his wife danced with more agile men.

"Didn't you introduce your wife to this cabaret life and now don't you want her to pay for it?" he was asked.

Mr. Meinken denied that this was true.

Mrs. Meinken testified that her acquaintance with Harry P. Hewes, whom her husband named as co-respondent, was purely a business one.

"My husband," she said, "does not know the difference between a platonic and an immoral friendship. He cannot understand how my relations with Mr. Hewes could have been entirely proper."

Hewes testified that he had dined in Mrs. Meinken's apartment, but he declared that he never kissed her and had never seen her in other than a perfectly proper costume. The case will go on today.

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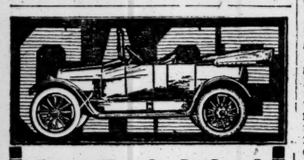

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WANTS ACTRESSES TO PROVE AN ALIBI

Deacon Cornell Grieved by Reports of High Jinks at the Great Barrington Banquet.

WOULD CONFOUND ENEMIES

Comes to New York to Get Evidence —Threatens to Start Paper and "Bust" Republican Ring.

The storm centre of the scandal which has gained, Great Barrington, Mass., more publicity during the past ten days than anything the worthy citizens of the village had done for a century. D. B. Cornell, head of the Cornell Real Estate Company and President of the Great Barrington Chamber of Commerce, was in the city yesterday to interview the three actresses who appeared at the Chamber of Commerce annual banquet in the Great Barrington town hall on Feb. 8. He wanted to assure himself of their support in case the "scandalmongers" who had made a great fuss over the doings at that night's banquet tried to get him into trouble, he said. He also announced that he was starting a $50,000 libel suit against The Eagle Publishing Company of Springfield, Mass., for the things it had said about him in The Berkshire County Eagle, and might need the assistance of the actresses as witnesses in that suit.

Mr. Cornell was seen by reporters at the home of May Wilson of 982 St. Nicholas Avenue, the vaudeville actress whom he engaged to perform at the banquet, assisted by two other vaudeville and cabaret performers. Miss Wilson was the member of the trio who, according to the reports of the function that appeared in the local press, appeared in a costume "as low as nature would allow." She seemed indignant yesterday, and said that the costume was one in which she had often appeared in New York City. Also, she said, it would be a more attractive costume if it were lower. The outraged Mr. Cornell agreed that it wasn't too low, and both he and the actress expressed the wish that "those Great Barrington Puritans would come to New York and see some of the 'regular' shows here."

Among other things, Mr. Cornell said, he had been threatened with arrest if a Massachusetts statute could be found which made it illegal to have actresses at a banquet who told stories of alleged humor, patted the baldheaded men on their heads, and woke things up generally. These were the things the local press of the New England town charged after the banquet in "scare" headlines spreading over several columns and accompanied by photographs of Mr. Cornell, who had charge of the arrangements, and several other of Great Barrington's leading citizens.

"They didn't pat the bald headed men on the head anyhow," complained Mr. Cornell yesterday. "They couldn't tell which were bald, for all wore tissue paper carnival caps.

"I'm a deacon of the church up there, and there were a number of other deacons and church stewards present. They didn't see anything wrong in the entertainment. A. P. Langtry, the Secretary of State, who is quoted in the local papers as having been so greatly outraged at the entertainment, was among the persons present himself, and I don't think anybody saw him leaving early. It has been said that one of the men present pulled one of the girls to his lap. Miss Wilson says she saw that, and that she made him release the girl, saying that either the girls or the men would have to leave if he didn't."

"Yes, and I've heard that the man who did that now complains of having been outraged," put in Miss Wilson.

Deacon Cornell takes the matter very seriously. He said yesterday that the reports had been used by his enemies to aim vicious attacks at him personally.

"These girls were recommended to me by a prominent man in another town, where they had entertained a commercial organization," he said. "I didn't know they intended to tell any funny stories that the Puritans wouldn't like. My enemies are attacking me, and to get even I'm going to start up a newspaper of my own in Great Barrington this week and show that town something. I'll call it The Truth. Furthermore, I'm a Republican, and I'll run for the Assembly and bust that Republican ring in Great Barrington clean to smithereens. It doesn't look from this sample of the letters I've been receiving as if I'd done anything to injure the town's fair reputation, does it?"

And Mr. Cornell pulled a letter out of his pocket. Its writer congratulated him heartily for helping Great Barrington to demand "its place in the sun," and urged Mr. Cornell to "keep up the good work." This writer said that if this were done Massachusetts might in time have "a real and regular city," and said that it had been more than five years since he himself had spent a Summer vacation in Great Barrington and then "sworn off the town." If the good work were kept up, the writer opined, it would be impossible to accommodate the Summer crowds.

Miss Wilson insisted that the banquet couldn't have been half as lively as it was alleged, for the Police Chief, who was present, would not let the banqueters have cocktails and instead made them content themselves with orange juice and strawberry syrup as substitutes. The programme for the banquet, a copy of which Mr. Cornell brought with him, gave "Great Barrington Cocktail" as its first feature, and further mentioned "Sandwiches," under which was written in italics, "By Mae Wilson and Party." Miss Wilson explained that "Mae" was the Great Barrington way of spelling her name, and threatens to do some "getting even" on her own account by singing at future vaudeville performances a song about herself as "The Girl Who Put Great in Great Barrington."

Mr. Cornell returned home last night, vowing that "they" couldn't get the best of him and that he would "show them."

THINKS ASYLUMS TAXABLE.

Legislative Commission Urges an Inquiry Into Private Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The Republican Administration may find a new source of revenue in private institutions of so-called charitable nature. The report of the Legislative Commission appointed two years ago to investigate the proposed taxation of Bloomingdale Insane Asylum in White Plains, which was submitted to the Legislature today, recommends the appointment of a commission to investigate the feasibility of taxing such institutions. The property of the Bloomingdale Asylum is worth $3,000,000. It is estimated that the total value of all such institutions in the State is $100,000,000.

Senator Healy of Westchester is Chairman of the commission which reported today. Assemblyman Macdonald and Senator Stivers, who handed in the report, are the only members who are in the Legislature of 1915.

The report did not advocate legislation to affect Bloomingdale in particular. It was asserted by White Plains residents that the asylum was a money-making institution and therefore should be taxed as a commercial venture. The asylum managers pointed out that under State laws it was exempt from taxation because it treated needy patients free of charge.

The commission found both claims justified in fact. It found that the Bloomingdale Asylum was profitable, but it also found that a number of patients were treated free of charge or at reduced rates. It is the belief of the commission that the same state of affairs exists in many similar institutions in the State. The question before the Administration is whether the income from taxing the institutions would exceed the cost to the State of paying for the treatment of the charity patients.

MOORE'S ATTORNEY BARRED

Dr. Davis Postpones Trial of Hart's Island Overseer.

The trial of Albert J. Moore, Overseer of the Hart's Island Reformatory, before Commissioner Davis, of the Department of Correction, on charges of gross misconduct and insubordination, which was scheduled to begin yesterday morning was adjourned until 9:30 o'clock this morning after two hours of argument as to whether Moore should be tried before a jury of three disinterested persons and a friend other than a lawyer.

The Overseer said he was represented by counsel, ex-Corporation Counsel John Whalen, who would speak for him. Mr. Whalen objected to the jury trial and said the sole judge should be Miss Davis. He objected to the three judges—Civil Service Commissioner Darwin R. James, Jr., Judge Swann of General Sessions, and O. F. Lewis, Secretary of the prison association—on the additional ground that they had no right to sit in adjudication of a case that was entirely up to the Commissioner to decide.

Commissioner Davis explained that the three "jurymen" had been invited to watch the proceedings because statements had been made that Moore was not to get a fair trial.

"In any event," declared Commissioner Davis, "you have no right here. I specifically informed Mr. Moore in a confidential interview yesterday that he could not be represented by counsel, but that he could bring a friend who was not an attorney. I am very much afraid you will have to leave the room."

Mr. Whalen protested at length, but was obliged to comply with the Commissioner's order.

WOMAN STOPS A RUNAWAY.

Hangs to Horse's Bridle After It Had Injured Three in Group.

The horse attached to a wagon of the Cushman Bakery, Amsterdam Avenue and 102d Street, and driven by Harry Sauberlick, took fright in Broadway when an automobile shot past it at 126th Street and ran away yesterday afternoon. At Manhattan Street it turned east, and then turned south into Amsterdam Avenue. As it turned the corner the horse ran up on the sidewalk, where a group of persons was standing.

Mrs. Jennie Lorenz of 549 West 163d Street grabbed the animal's bridle, but not before it had knocked down Mrs. Nellie Fisher of 436 West 124th Street, who held her infant daughter, Lillian, 5 months old, in her arms and whose 6-year-old son, Harry, clung to her skirts, as well as Isaac Broome of 458 West 151st Street. Sauberlick was thrown out.

Mrs. Lorenz held the horse till Policeman Hays of the West 125th Street Station came up, and, after making the horse fast to a lamppost, he telephoned for Dr. Padula of Knickerbocker Hospital.

Dr. Padula found that Mrs. Fisher's right leg was fractured, Harry was bruised about the knees and right leg, and Broome's back and legs were scraped and strained. The baby Lillian was shaken badly, but she was found to be all right. All were taken to the hospital, however.

SLAYER SURRENDERS ON 6-YEAR-OLD CRIME

Shooting Preyed on Wife's Mind, So She Induced Maddalena to Give Himself Up.

FAMILY ACCOMPANIED HIM

After Killing Man During Quarrel He Went to Ohio Town, Where He Prospered.

A well-dressed man of middle age, accompanied by a woman and a young boy, walked into the office of Assistant District Attorney William D. Embree yesterday and said:

"I think you have an indictment for murder against me here, filed six years ago. I have come to give myself up."

The man said he was Frank Maddalena, thirty-four years old, formerly of 59 Bayard Street, but lately of Steubenville, Ohio, where he was the owner of a prosperous chain of bootblack stands. The woman and boy were his wife, Marie, and his ten-year-old son, Pasquale. From the records Mr. Embree learned that on April 22, 1909, an indictment had been filed against a man of that name for murder in the first degree for the killing of Joseph Papa in a saloon at 199 Hester Street.

Maddalena was a partner with Joseph Andruzzo in the saloon business. On the night of Dec. 13, 1908, Papa met his death in the saloon from three bullet wounds. Another man was also shot and Maddalena's name was mentioned in connection with the shooting. He was held by the Coroner's jury and indicted, but when a search was made for him he could not be found.

According to the story which Maddalena told to Assistant District Attorney Embree yesterday, he had known Papa as a bad man and had heard that he had once shot a policeman. A few days before the shooting, he said, he gave Papa a message from another man and Papa came back to him and accused him of playing a joke on him. An argument arose and Papa struck him and pulled a revolver, whereupon, Maddalena said, he drew his own revolver and shot Papa.

As soon as he heard that Papa had died, Maddalena said, he grew afraid and ran away from New York, leaving his wife and small son here. He reached Steubenville with $200 which he had taken with him, but that was stolen from him, he said, by a man whom he befriended. He then started a bootblack business, shining shoes himself. Finally he borrowed enough money to enlarge his business so that he was making a nice living out of it.

As soon as he established himself, Maddalena sent for his wife and child and they went out to Steubenville. They lived happily there and were well-to-do. The shooting of Papa, Maddalena said, preyed on his wife's mind and she urged him to come back to New York and find out if they wanted him for the shooting and, if so, to tell his story of self-defense.

Through Ralph B. Cohen, a lawyer of Steubenville, Maddalena arranged to come here, where he was met by Messrs. Rosenblatt and Tachna, lawyers, of 55 Liberty Street. Mr. Tachna accompanied him to the District Attorney's office yesterday. Maddalena told the District Attorney that it was not only the entreaties of his wife which caused him to surrender, but that he wanted to clear the name of his son. When he went away, he said, he was afraid that the Black Hand might injure him for his shooting of Papa.

Maddalena was committed without bail to the Tombs. His case will be hurried to trial.

Movie Benefit for Consumers' League

Mr. James Barnes will give his series of moving pictures, "Through Central Africa from Coast to Coast," at the Longacre Theatre next Sunday evening for the benefit of the Consumers' League. Tickets can be obtained at 6 East Thirty-ninth Street.

SON OF CANFIELD GETS $5,000 A YEAR

Surrogate Makes an Allowance from Gambler's Estate to Prepare Boy for College.

ANOTHER GUARDIAN NAMED

Mother of the Young Man Formally Consents Because She Dislikes Living in New York City.

Howland Dartmouth Canfield, 16-year-old son of the late Richard Canfield, once a well-known proprietor of gambling resorts, has left his home in Providence, R. I., and come to New York for the purpose of attending school here preparatory to entering Dartmouth College, according to his signed statement placed on file in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. He is residing with his sister, Mrs. Grace Martin Hannon, at 536 West 112th Street.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday appointed Clayton F. McKenley of 193 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, guardian of the young man until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one. The guardian, according to the petition to the Surrogate, was the private secretary of his ward's father for years, and is best able to fulfill the duties of guardian because of his intimate knowledge of the details of matters connected with the estate.

Master Canfield recites in his petition that $5,000 yearly from the estate will be sufficient for his present needs. The Surrogate apportions that amount for his support, and directs Mr. McKenley to draw such a sum until the court shall further direct him.

The petition also recites that the applicant will inherit one-third of the residuary estate of his father, the amount of which, he says, is unknown to him. The boy's mother, Mrs. Genevieve W. Canfield, who resides at 376 Benefit Street, Providence, receives a third of the residue, as does her daughter, Mrs. Hannon. The estate is said to be far in excess of a value of $1,000,000.

The petition further recites that a guardian for the boy other than his mother is necessary here, because Mrs. Canfield resides in Providence, has no liking for New York surroundings, and seldom comes to this city.

There is a signed statement by Mrs. Canfield agreeing to the appointment of Mr. McKenley. The latter receives a bequest of $25,000 under Mr. Canfield's will. The law firm of Hill, Lockwood, Redfield & Lydon of 35 Nassau Street, which drew up the will, filed the petition in behalf of young Mr. Canfield.

3-STORY GEYSER IN BRONX.

Burst Main Floods Tremont and Webster Avenues and Stops Cars.

A broken twenty-inch water main at Tremont and Webster Avenues, the Bronx, sent a geyser up to the level of third-story windows at 8 o'clock last night. The break was under loose earth and planks where the street had been dug up for an auxiliary sewer, and the planks and débris were tossed high into the air when the water broke through.

Trolley lines on the two avenues were tied up for more than an hour, and one street was closed at the crossing for the night.

The water was turned off by men under Deputy Water Commissioner John McGeehan. Most of the 1,000,000 gallons of water which escaped in the hour after the break was carried off by the nearly completed auxiliary sewer, and no serious damage was done.

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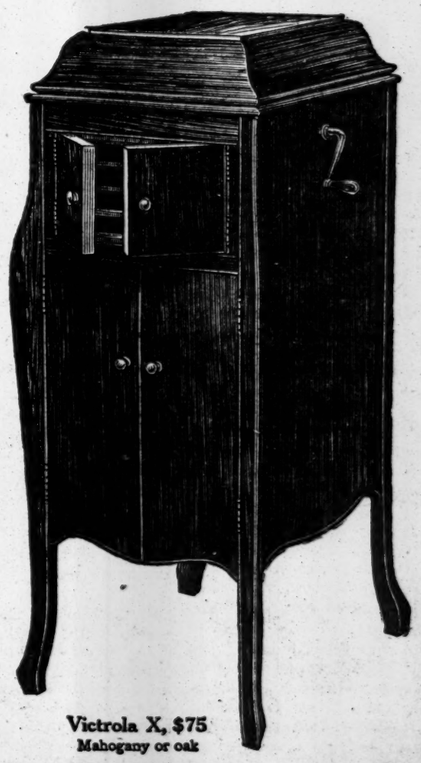

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 19, 1915.

THE GERMAN REPLY.

Issue was never joined in more courteous language or in a more friendly manner than by Germany in her reply to our note of protest. She does join issue with us—that is not left in doubt. In our note of the 10th instant we declared that if an American vessel or the lives of American citizens should be destroyed on the high seas by a German commander in the execution of the war zone policy, "the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial Government of Germany to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities," and to take the necessary steps to safeguard American lives and property. Germany's reply is that neutral ships entering these "closed waters" will themselves bear the responsibility for any unfortunate accidents that may occur. Germany disclaims all responsibility for such accidents and their consequences." Yet the note is couched in the friendliest terms, and Germany, as was to be expected, joins our Government in expressing the hope that misunderstanding will be avoided.

The weakness of the argument used by Germany in her reply is perfectly obvious. Accusing Great Britain of resorting to barbarous methods in warfare, of seeking to overcome Germany by starving her civilian population, the reply insists that the declaration of the war zone and of the intention to use submarines and mines to the extent of her power in destroying British commerce was a measure of retaliation forced upon her by the necessities of the case. She fails to see that she does not at all make good her accusation against England. Germany herself supplied her enemy with a valid defense to that charge when she issued the order taking Government control of all the stores of grain in the Empire. Sir EDWARD GREY in his formal answer to the American note, which we published in full yesterday, points out that whatever assurance may be given that imported breadstuffs will be restricted to civil use solely, "it is by the military that they will be consumed if military exigencies require it." It is to be noted that there has been established in Germany not only a war grain committee but a distributing committee, and this latter committee will perform its duties under regulations yet to be declared by the Federal Council. That is an arrangement which justifies England in assuming that the civil destination and use of breadstuffs imported by Germany is open to the gravest doubt. If the army needs them they will be taken for its use. But breadstuffs for Germany's armed forces are contraband and may lawfully be seized on the high seas by England. The argument based on the charge of "murderous methods of naval warfare" falls to the ground and with it the attempted justification of these strange retaliatory measures.

Germany further fails to see that the war zone kind of blockade she has declared is a thing unknown to international law and that that form of blockade and the use she proposes to make of it are expressly forbidden by the Declaration of London, which she declares she took over unaltered into her prize law at the beginning of the war. A blockade to be binding must be effective, and Germany cannot pretend that she can make this blockade effective "by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the enemy's coast line." She transcends her rights, therefore, when she assumes to warn neutral shipping that it will enter the war zone at its peril, that it may be destroyed by stray torpedoes or a hidden mine, and that for such "accidents" Germany disclaims all responsibility. That disclaimer we have in advance rejected. If Germany could belt the British Islands with warships sufficient in power to establish a lawful and binding blockade, then our ships would indeed be without recourse if they attempted to run the blockade. That is not the position. Under the utmost that Germany has proclaimed or can accomplish the waters she speaks of as closed will remain a part of the high seas, and we have duly warned her that for the destruction of American ships or American lives thereon we shall hold her "to a strict accountability."

There is reassurance in the notice given that the commanders of German submarines have been instructed "to refrain from violent action against American merchant vessels so far as they can be recognized." We think there is good reason in all the circumstances of the case for very great confidence that the German naval commanders will be diligent in informing themselves of the nationality of vessels they approach, for we cannot believe that Germany would wish to incur the very grave risks involved in failing to remove all doubt upon that point before resorting to hostile acts.

What the note has to say about our traffic in arms and munitions of war with the Allies is little more than the expression of a wish. The note admits the entire lawfulness of that traffic, but with a delicacy that is a pathetic evidence of the straits to which Germany has been reduced in the war hints that we might refuse to ship arms as a retaliation for interference by the Allies with our commerce to Germany. The hint may be taken under advisement when interference goes so far as to justify retaliatory measures. As the matter stands at present, Germany makes out no better case than she does in respect to Great Britain's barbarism or her own war zone. The note leaves us still in a good deal of bewilderment as to the nature and extent of the new offensive measures by which the war zone declaration is to be backed up. It has been believed that Germany has all the time been doing her utmost to harass her enemy, and there is no information available as to the new forces she would have to bring into play to make the war zone policy really effective. There is mention made of mines with which Germany "will seek to close this war zone." The very magnitude of the operation raises questions of possibility, and there will be no little speculation as to the ability of Germany's navy to carry out the threat. The entire war zone programme remains in the mists which enveloped it from the beginning, and the German reply gives no information as to a considerable number of foundation facts.

The note expresses the confident hope "that the United States will be able to appreciate in its entire significance the heavy battle which Germany is waging for existence." From the first we have appreciated the magnitude of Germany's undertaking, her people have had our deep sympathy in the sufferings imposed upon them by the war. But we have not felt, we cannot feel, that the Germany with which we sympathize, the tens of millions of German people, are in fact struggling for their existence. They will not be destroyed. We should be most earnest in our protests against any vindictiveness that would seek to destroy them or unduly to hamper them in their long, hard struggle to recover from the wastes of the great conflict. Some things in Germany will be changed. There will, we hope, be new and different ideals; the spirit of militarism we should not regret to see swept away. The German people are not going to be crushed or brought near destruction. If they could now or soon discover the plain way of escape from the perils that beset them we should rejoice greatly.

AN AMERICAN SCRAP OF PAPER.

The passing of a check for something over $49,000,000 is interesting for other reasons than for breaking the record for size of credit transferred. In a transaction for almost the same amount not long ago $34,000,000 cash was used, but not a dollar was taken away when KUHN, LOEB & Co. paid the Pennsylvania Railway the "cash" for its bond issue. The check was deposited in the same bank, and the debit and credit crossed or canceled each other without even going through the Clearing House. This is an interesting detail which is published simultaneously with the announcement that the Federal Reserve system is preparing to clear its own checks.

Trade is being reorganized, not only in this city, not only in the nation, but throughout the world, and everywhere upon the same principle of bringing the dealers of goods nearer together and dispensing with the superfluous links in the transaction. It is safe to say that none of the parties in this record transaction had a thought of gold, or of "money" of any sort. They had agreed upon an exchange of equivalents, and they passed them between each other. The procedure of some generations ago was to exchange goods for money, and to exchange the money for other goods, making a triangular operation between three parties instead of between two. But bank checks have nearly superseded money for all but small retail purposes. The development of the bank system has altered so that banks clear within themselves. The passing of the largest check will not appear in the clearings, and the enlarged application of that method in the business of the Federal system will reduce the clearings reported even while business is stimulated and enlarged. When the Federal banks clear their own checks they will travel by direct routes, and will appear only in the business of the banks directly concerned. Now they are sent through many banks, involving "exchange" charges, swelling the clearings wherever they appear, and clogging the arteries of trade by retarding collections and payments. The velocity of exchanges, the circulation of credits, will be cheapened and quickened, and gold will be pushed further into the background as it is less and less required even for settling balances. It never was true that men exchanged goods "for" gold. They only exchanged goods "with" gold. Now they are exchanging goods with credit, and are learning how to do so with a minimum of gold even for balances, which have no reference at all to any individual barter.

PLACING THE "BLAME."

It is rather curious to hear that the President may issue a statement placing the responsibility for the defeat of the Ship Purchase bill upon the Republicans. Mr. WILSON has shown a strange inclination to regard any measure which commends itself to him as something called for by the whole people and inextricably intertwined with the welfare of the nation; he has seemed almost to think of opposition to his wishes as partaking of the nature of sedition; but the Republicans are in no danger of being regarded as traitors to their country if the President does fix upon them the responsibility for the defeat of this bill of his. As a matter of fact, it is not the Republicans who have defeated the bill. It is the badness of the bill itself.

The President had no real trouble in getting through Congress his currency bill or his tariff measure, and, though he had some difficulty with the Panama tolls measure, the opposition could not prevail against him. If he has failed, as he evidently has, with the Ship Purchase bill, it is because the measure is not entitled to pass. If the judgment of the country were for it, as it was for most of his other measures, Republican opposition or opposition in his own party would have been as ineffective as it was in those other cases. If the bill has failed, it has failed because an arrogant attempt to force upon the country legislation it does not want, and to force it by methods of gag law and Executive coercion, does not appeal to the elected representatives, of the people.

MILITARISM AT ITS BEST AND WORST.

The magnitude of the military operations on the eastern frontier is hard to realize. The strategic line extending from a point near Tilsit in East Prussia to Czernowitz in Bukowina, near the Rumanian border, is fully 700 miles long, and along the whole line the Germans are now executing a driving movement upon the result of which much depends, for a decisive check to Russian operations in this midwinter campaign is probably necessary to the accomplishment of any large undertaking later on by the Germans in the western field of war. There is no doubt that a great advance has lately been made by the Kaiser's forces over a large part of the line all the way from Kovno to the edge of the Carpathians.

The recent battle or series of battles in East Prussia, although details of the fighting are still lacking, unquestionably surpassed, in the number of men engaged, in strategy on a large scale, and the exertion of the power of military organization beyond the dreams of past ages, any combat recorded in history. The Russians, while their adversary was directing all his attention to an advance in Poland, had invaded East Prussia and reoccupied positions from which they had been driven by Gen. VON HINDENBURG, with tremendous losses, earlier in the war. The amazing celerity with which vast forces of infantry, cavalry, and artillery were transferred under HINDENBURG'S command from distant points, without confusion, to meet the invaders and drive them back, must be the admiring theme of future war historians and military critics.

This one series of operations alone proves the extraordinary efficiency of the military machine which the Germans for forty years have been building up. They possess, to be sure, strategical railroads, and the means of transportation are ever ready. Their internal communications are always in perfect working order. The problems of a commissariat for hundreds of thousands, even millions, of troops quickly massed in one neighborhood seem to trouble them not at all. Eight or ten army corps were precipitated in the region north of the Vistula, and accomplished all they set out to do. Though the Russians "retreated in good order," most of them left German soil as quickly as possible; a large number of them, estimated at from 50,000 to 64,000, remained behind as prisoners. Discipline, organization which subordinates everything else in a nation's life to military efficiency, can do no more than HINDENBURG'S hosts have just done in East Prussia, than they are threatening to do at other points of the eastern battle line.

It is this very efficiency, this final development of militarism, that has aroused to antagonism the rest of the world. Nobody doubts the courage and military mastery of the Germans. Other nations must be trained by painful process to overcome it; but the men exist, the training is going on. Civilization could not continue with the menace of German militarism ever confronting it. The skill, the personal self-sacrifice, the determination of the German Army, strengthened and aided by the adroit use of all that modern science has given to the ancient art of war, compel admiration, but the existence of military organization of that sort in an enlightened world, among people whose aspirations are away from bloody conquest, is a shocking anachronism. All it has derived from modern learning will not help it; triumph as it may briefly, it is doomed to failure.

THE MEXICAN FARCE.

The humor of the Mexican situation, at its present stage, is irresistible. CARRANZA'S troops temporarily occupy the capital, and the First Chief takes occasion to expel the Spanish Minister from the country, and to order the other diplomatic and consular representatives of foreign countries to report to him at Vera Cruz, as the climate of the Central Plateau seems to disagree with his health. Tidewater level for Mr. CARRANZA in this crisis. He does not like to climb down too frequently. Now it is reported that ZAPATA has either entered or is about to enter Mexico City and oust the Carranzistas. That should be lucky for his family and friends, as late dispatches said that a plan to exterminate all followers of the Morelos leader has been afoot in the capital.

Of course the foreign representatives will remain where they are and deal with ZAPATA, if he is in control at the National Palace. There is no actual Government in Mexico. Whoever is in possession of the place of government must be considered the de facto ruler. How much longer the farce can continue is worth considering. CARRANZA may call Vera Cruz the capital, and style Mexico City capital of the State of the Valley of Mexico, but his authority to do so cannot be recognized by anybody. JUAREZ could make his capital anywhere, but where JUAREZ abided was the seat of Government of the Republic. There is no man of the stature of JUAREZ among the Mexican mischief-makers.

That is why the proposal for the United States to invite a conference of the South American Powers with a view to restoring order in Mexico is not promising. There are no authorized representatives of Mexico for such an international conference to deal with.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Starvation with Glory and Without.

Little information as to conditions in Luxemburg is coming out into the part of the world where news and facts have a more or less close connection, but now and then something about the state of affairs in that small and docile country is revealed. And every increment of knowledge tends to lessen the hitherto supposed and assumed difference between the consequences of opposing the will of Germany, as Belgium did, and those of submitting to her, after the manner of the Grand Duchy.

In Luxemburg, to be sure, there has been no slaughter of the inhabitants in and out of uniform, the buildings of her towns and villages have not been leveled by bombardment, or her fields turned into an endless series of noisome trenches. But yesterday's dispatches confirmed and emphasized the earlier reports that the people are now in much the same circumstances, financially, as the surviving Belgians.

All the ordinary facilities of civilized life have been taken away from them by the invaders, business is at a complete standstill, and the entire population, regardless of previous status, are threatened with starvation, and almost as much in need of foreign charity as are their neighbors. Unlike those neighbors, they have not in their woes the consolation of having earned, by a heroic attempt to maintain their rights, the world's admiration. Any effort to do that would have been, indeed, something much like insanity, since it would have been quite hopeless, and not almost so, as in the case of Belgium, but in their present distress at least a few of the Luxemburgers must be wondering if the course they took was as wise as it seemed.

The Belgians have paid a dreadful penalty for resisting the advance of the German armies, but they have also had their reward. Whether or not the reward was adequate depends upon the point of view. The answer of history to that question will probably be affirmative, while Luxemburg will only be excused on the ground of helplessness. The excuse is adequate, but the fact will always remain that the Belgians, who had a justification for inaction not so much worse, seemingly never even thought of resorting to it.

Our Consul Praised in Parliament.

Tabriz is a town so far from almost everywhere that the post of American Consul there would never be considered one of the "plums" of the service or the competition to get it be frenzied or even eager. There is more than ordinary significance, therefore, as to the general quality of our Consular representatives, that GORDON PADDOCK, the man who holds the place in this little Persian town, has just been made the subject of a highly eulogistic speech in the English Parliament by a member of the Cabinet and that the praise elicited loud applause from its hearers.

Of course there be people who would say that, on general principles and in war times, it was not the business of American Consuls to earn commendation in that quarter—people inclined to take such commendation as proof that Mr. PADDOCK has not been as neutral as he might and should have been. To do either would be hasty, however, for our man at Tabriz seems only to have done with notable courage and efficiency what was his duty. He prevented the Turks, when they entered the town, from destroying or disturbing the foreign Consulates, including that of Great Britain.

The latter's representative, naturally, had not waited to receive Germany's impulsive allies, but had departed hastily on their approach, action that for him was right as well as advisable. Mr. PADDOCK remained and made himself a guardian for the time being of foreign property and interests. So he earned praise elsewhere than in England.

The fact is that for some years past our Consular Service has been on the whole excellent, simply because comparatively free from the political influences to which all of the old-time scandals were due. Both appointment and promotion have been based on competence, not as a reward for partisan work—or to get rid of a party worker when distance would make him tolerable, even though it didn't lend any appreciable amount of enchantment. As a result, other nations not infrequently have envied the benefits we receive from these humbler diplomats, and occasionally, as in this instance, they have had occasion to be grateful to them.

Reno Will Thrive Once More.

Nevada, should not her Governor take action now unexpected, will soon be again as formerly the willing provider of prompt and easy, though not particularly cheap, release from marital bonds for everybody irked thereby in other and less obliging parts of the country. In other words, both branches of the Nevada Legislature have passed a bill reducing from a year, as now, to six months, as formerly, the period of residence required for getting a divorce on any of the many grounds of divorce recognized as valid in most of the Western States.

This means a return of the old prosperity to Reno's lawyers and her providers of temporary homes, but it also means the renewal of what many people even in Nevada itself, as well as still more out of it, have regarded as a scandalous situation, and the bill went through the Legislature in the face of strong opposition. That will give something of needed consolation to those to whom the very idea of divorce is repugnant. Others, who view divorce as recognizing that marriage, in the true sense of the term, is no more, rather than as the breaking of an existent tie, will not much, or even at all, mind Nevada's return to her old habit.

That there is "money" in easy divorce rather complicates the situation as a moral problem, but those who say that the problem is social, not moral, will pass over that circumstance very lightly. To nobody, however, is a "divorce colony" exactly a pleasing spectacle, and it is more than doubtful if the real interests of any town are advanced by the possession of one widely notorious.

MOTOR CAR DRIVERS.

Commissioner Lippincott Says New York's Licensing Act Is Defective.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The position which New York is taking with regard to other States in the Union has made a travesty of automobile reciprocity. Every State enjoying reciprocal arrangements from a sister State should, in matters of license and regulation, have a substantially standard law and a uniform policy.

The weakness in the New York automobile law rests upon two primary defects. First, no central authority has summary power to revoke a license, or even power to revoke upon complaint alleging a violation; and, second, the New York automobile law does not require the licensing of drivers unless they be chauffeurs.

The State of New Jersey requires every operator of an automobile to obtain a driver's license, and such driver's license is issued after reasonable examination as to fitness. Further, in New Jersey, the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles has power to revoke a license upon any reasonable ground.

Therefore true reciprocity between New York and New Jersey is impossible, as the laws of the two States materially differ in their fundamental principles.

The reciprocity extended by New Jersey to New Yorkers is solely a reciprocity of privilege, and not in any sense a reciprocity of regulation. Any person with sufficient of this world's goods to own a car in New York can drive without obtaining any further license and without submitting himself to any test of ability or efficiency.

The consequence is that where New Jersey regulates strictly her drivers, requiring all of them to demonstrate their fitness before a license is issued, New Yorkers, who have complied with no such regulation, may tour in New Jersey under reciprocity. Thus, while New Jersey has safeguarded the use of her roads after strict examination upon a basis of fitness as drivers, New Yorkers, subject to no such regulation, are the cause of countless casualties and accidents.

The fact that the Secretary of State of New York has not the power to revoke a license prevents a co-ordination on the part of the New Jersey department with any department of New York State for the automatic regulation of New Yorkers touring in New Jersey under reciprocity.

JOB H. LIPPINCOTT,
Commissioner of Motor Vehicles of New Jersey.
Trenton, N. J., Feb. 16, 1915.

WISE ECONOMY.

Senator Wagner Explains the Kind for Which He Stands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial article entitled "Economy and Common Sense" which appeared in your issue of today you closed with the remark:

We cannot have too much wise economy, but the kind of economy Senator Wagner and his friends favor, a kind which will hinder the development of that part of the State which pays 80 per cent. of the taxes, is not wise and will not be tolerated.

I fear that you have misunderstood the kind of economy for which I stand. Being a resident of the City of New York, I am naturally in entire sympathy with any reasonable scheme of improvement or any practicable system of development for our city. I have taken the position, however, that the city, like any other business institution, ought not to attempt any expensive improvement, no matter how desirable, which it cannot afford, and that such improvement should be postponed until its financial ability to undertake it has been definitely established.

The specific developments which you mention are, to my mind, quite desirable, but we have existed without them without suffering any considerable degree of discomfort, and it seems to me that the lack of such improvements is far more desirable than municipal bankruptcy or the unprecedented increase in taxation which is inevitable if we incur additional expenditures at this time. Is it not prudent to suspend these enterprises until we have reinforced our treasury? In my opinion, our financial condition, if not alarming, is certainly cause for great concern. Let us, therefore, wait until our finances are reestablished; let us practice all economies, even in desirable matters; let us confine our expenditures to necessaries, and then our financial condition will warrant the enterprises contemplated. ROBERT F. WAGNER.
Albany, Feb. 17, 1915.

Crippled Children's Sacrifice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose a typewritten copy of a letter (in my possession) which was written to the little crippled children in the Daisy Fields Home. These little crippled children earned the money to buy Christmas presents for the Santa Claus ship by going without any dessert for a month and by their own wish.

CONSTANCE M. PAYSON,
President of the Daisy Fields Home for Crippled Children.
Englewood, N. J., Feb. 16, 1915.

The Council House,
Birmingham, England, Jan. 22, 1915.

My Dear Children: I wish to thank you very much for so kindly contributing to the Santa Claus ship. My Father, Alderman Bawater, is Lord Mayor of Birmingham, so he gave a party in the Town Hall to 2,300 children, all of whom had fathers fighting at the front. All these children received beautiful warm garments from America. We all loved seeing the three hundred children whose fathers had been killed during this dreadful war receive the toys. We delivered them just to the orphan children on Christmas Eve, and I wish you could have seen how happy you have made them feel, they were absolutely delighted.

(Signed,) (Mrs.) DORA CUTLER.

ART NOTES.

Stage Pictures at Ehrich Galleries—Seckel Prints to be Sold.

It is far harder to turn art into life than to turn life into art, and nothing is more eloquent of the mental force employed in constructing modern stage scenery and costumes than the inadequacy of the artist's memoranda to convey any idea of the living whole as it confronts the audience from the actual stage. Nevertheless, the audience likes to see the wheels go around, and the public is amused by the sketch that precedes the picture. Therefore, it was a capital idea for Norman Wilkinson, Albert Rothenstein and Robert E. Jones to show their drawings and studies at the Ehrich Galleries for the benefit of the Arts Fund of England, a fund that helps provide for the families of soldier artists who have fallen at the front. The admission fee for the exhibition is 50 cents mornings and Saturdays and 25 cents in the afternoon.

Glancing about the walls covered with pretty straight-haired pages labeled Vida, dumb wives and their attendants, Androcles, and various characters of the famous dream, one is aghast at the manifold details of each power of visualization needed to build into a coherent production in which color and line and character play their parts indivisibly. That this has happened is fully acknowledged by those who have seen the performances already given. And apart from the organization of the stage picture another characteristic of the new decorations is suggested by the sketches of the different artists exhibiting. They are touched one and all by the joyous spirit of caprice. It is not an art that apes reality—this was granted long ago—but it also is not even art that apes emotional reality. The audience is let into the secret. The audience is playing with the players. All are making believe together. This explains why the audience has such a good time. It is enjoying once more an almost atrophied power of play acting.

In the lower room of the Ehrich Galleries is a little fifteenth century painting attributed to Roselli. The subject is of no importance. There are ladies in a landscape, and youths and the costumes of the period. One notes how serious they all are, how touched with that devotion which marks the Primitives, whether they are eating or drinking or praying. One sees how careful the artist has been to tell the exact truth about the high, sweet foreheads and long straight noses, about the sleeves and the skirts and the intricate patternings of the fabrics. It is all immensely serious. Now go upstairs, one at a time, if you please, for the elevator is made for the svelte, and note the difference in these stage ladies in very similar costumes. A touch here and there, a twenty-fifth of an inch added to the nose, a twist in the gesture of the long arms, a quaint protrusion of a lip, and you have the element of caricature in its most delicate, its least offensive form, just sufficiently pronounced to make the picture carry at a distance with its humor clearly apparent. Even the man who laughs at the joke about the lady who votes in her little tailormade suit must smile at humor of this vintage.

Seckel Collection of Prints.

The collection of prints coming up for sale at the American Art Galleries on Feb. 23, 24 and 25 should command the attention of amateurs. Rudolf Seckel, to whose estate they belong, was a dealer, but he also was an amateur, and knew his collection on its artistic side quite as thoroughly as on its commercial side. He possessed judgment, taste and experience. Consequently, many fine examples of old and modern masters are to be found in the exhibition that opens today prior to the sale. The catalogue includes, among many interesting items, Callot's "Fair at Gondreville," Durer's "Virgin with the Child in Swaddling Clothes" and "The Turkish Family," Rembrandt's "Abraham Entertaining the Angels" from the F. Gavet and J. Novak collections, and the first state of "Diana Bathing" from the Hawkins, Earl of Aylesford and Duke of Buccleugh collections, and, among the moderns, two etchings by William Strang and Zorn's "Dagmar."

At the Municipal Art Gallery, Washington Irving High School, there will be a public meeting tonight at 8 o'clock, with two lectures, both illustrated by lantern slides. One by Harry A. Weissberger will be on the "Historical Development of Poster Designing" and the other will be by C. Matlack Price on "Art in Advertising and the Modern Poster." After the lecture a tour of the advertising exhibit now on view will be made, and various points explained.

University Settlement Art Club.

An art club is being formed at the University Settlement under the direction of an artist who has achieved considerable success. It is planned to give those young people of the lower east side who have artistic ability and inclination an opportunity to develop and display their talent. The club will meet on Monday and Thursday evenings of each week. At these meetings sketching will be taught to beginners and drawing from life will be studied by the advanced students. Individual attention will be given to the members of the club. Young people who are interested are requested to register any evening in the office of the University Settlement, where also additional information may be obtained.

Whole Wheat Bread.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dissolve one cake of compressed yeast in one cup of lukewarm water. Then add one cup of wheat flour for a sponge. When the sponge is light (about two hours' time) sift into a bowl six cups of whole wheat flour and add the sponge. Dissolve two teaspoonfuls of salt, two tablespoonfuls of molasses or sugar, two heaping tablespoonfuls of shortening (butter or lard) in three-and-one-half cups of warm water. Stir this into the flour and make a stiff batter. Turn into greased and floured pans and set in a warm place till it doubles its bulk. This will make four small loaves and will require about forty-five minutes to bake in a moderate oven.

A cup of stoned and cut dates and a cup of broken, not chopped, nut meats added to one-half the dough makes two loaves of bread, making a pleasing variety and increasing its nutritive value. This bread is mixed with a spoon and requires no kneading. C. L. W.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1915.

The Times's Suffrage News.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to take this opportunity of thanking you for the comprehensive report which appeared today in THE NEW YORK TIMES concerning the Votes for Women Ball which was held Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, under the auspices of the Women's Political Union at the Grand Central Palace.

There is absolutely no doubt that an anti-suffrage journal can be a very excellent news sheet!

HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH,
President Women's Political Union.
New York, Feb. 17, 1915.

A SPRING SONG.

The Spring is here! At least I know
It will be in a month or so.
Accordingly I fret and fume;
Routine and I are out of tune.
My daily tasks I'd gladly shirk—
I loathe the very thought of work.
I labor gayly all the year,
But I rebel when Spring is here.
I'd be exempt from toil and care
If dad had been a millionaire.
So anarchistic feelings rise
And lodge behind my glaring eyes!
I'm tired of working every day—
I want to laugh, and dance, and play!
I find it wonderful and new
To notice that the sky is blue;
I cannot rhyme, unless I sing
A song of birds and flowers and Spring.
I want to state, in these few words,
I love the Spring, the flowers and birds;
I want to loaf away the hours
Of Spring amid the birds and flowers!
Why this should be I do not know,
But every year I find it so.
That's all! BEATRICE BARRY.

BARTLETT SAW A NEW LAND.

First White Man There Tells of East Coast of Hudson Bay.

Capt. Harold Bartlett, the Arctic explorer, of Brigus, N. F., arrived yesterday on the Red Cross liner Stephano from Halifax to speak at the annual dinner of the Canadian Camp on Feb. 23. The Captain has just returned from a trip to the east coast of Hudson Bay, where he and seven companions penetrated to a region never before visited by white men. They explored 700 miles of the coast from St. James Bay to Mansfield Bay in the schooner Laddie.

"We got out just in time to escape being nipped in the ice," Capt. Bartlett said. "Had we got caught, our experience might have been worse than when the Jeanie was lost four years ago. You remember that was Sept. 15, when the ice crushed in the schooner in Wager Inlet, Hudson Bay. Then eight of my mates and myself started on the long walk to civilization, and, more dead than alive, made Gimli, fifty-five miles north of Winnipeg, on the 15th of the next January. That was a walk of 850 miles, and our experiences this time were far less severe.

"The east coast is much more barren than the west coast of Hudson Bay. There is very little game, although seals and bears are plentiful. There appear to be some precious minerals on these coasts, and that is what we went for."

Capt. Bartlett was met by Dr. H. G. Galpin of 57 West Fifty-seventh Street.

TO DROP CITY EMPLOYES.

Tax Budget Committee Proposes Plan to Effect Economy.

The Board of Estimates' tax budget committee, of which Controller Prendergast is Chairman, will recommend to the Board today that in the interest of economy all city employes whose services are not needed shall be dropped from the payroll during this year unless a place can be found for them elsewhere in the city government. When vacancies occur they should not be filled, it will be advised, unless it is necessary, and then the Board of Estimate should pass upon the appointments.

The committee in a report on the necessity of reducing next year's budget points out the need of "a thorough and determined effort toward retrenchment in the cost of carrying on the city government," and it states that by doing away with superfluous employes many thousands of dollars can be saved. Nearly 1,000 men in the Dock Department, most of them laborers now on half time, will be dropped in June, and if the committee's new plan is adopted their places will not be filled again until the committee on salaries has considered the applications and the Board of Estimate has passed upon them. The plan was advocated by Mayor Mitchel in his announced programme for economy in the city government.

BOARD SUSPENDS SCHULTZE

Coroners Remove the Physician Pending an Investigation.

The Manhattan Board of Coroners yesterday adopted a resolution offered by Coroner Patrick D. Riordan to suspend his physician, Dr. Otto H. Schultze, pending an inquiry into the autopsy on and removal of the organs of the body of Henry Moss, who died in the Polyclinic Hospital on Feb. 5. For the first time, the present board reached a unanimous conclusion. Last year Dr. Schultze was suspended for thirty days without pay for insubordination, and on that occasion Coroner Riordan supported him.

The meeting of the Coroners was called by the President, Dr. Israel L. Feinberg, following the receipt of a letter of complaint, with supporting affidavits from John Lordan of 115 Broadway, counsel for the brothers of Moss.

Dr. Schultze will get an opportunity to make an explanation or defense tomorrow afternoon. He has been notified to appear before Magistrate House in the West Side Court on Tuesday morning, the relatives of Moss having complained that the physician illegally retained vital organs and performed an autopsy after the family had forbidden the hospital authorities to allow such a proceeding.

HEAR NAVY GRAFT EVIDENCE

Grand Jury Expected to Take Action at Next Week's Session.

The Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn yesterday resumed its investigation of the scandal growing out of the purchase of supplies for warships at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Evidence bearing on the charge of conspiring to defraud the Government against Thomas J. White, a Brooklyn produce merchant was offered to the jury. White was arrested on Monday with Walter G. Roache, a commissary steward of the battleship Texas.

Assistant United States District Attorney Samuel J. Reid examined several witnesses, some of them navy men from the Brooklyn yard. The books and records of the Brooklyn Steamship and Hotel Supply Company were again taken before the jury. White was the representative of this company.

Mr. Reid would not discuss the investigation. He said the Grand Jury would not meet again until next Tuesday. No indictments have been found, but developments in that direction are expected next week.

CUT CITY REALTY RED TAPE.

Mr. Marks Would Allow Estimate Board to Grant Temporary Use.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks sent a letter yesterday to Corporation Counsel Polk suggesting that a bill be framed for submission to the Legislature to give the Board of Estimate full power to designate any city-owned property for temporary use to meet any situation that might be in the interest of the public welfare.

"It would seem to me," wrote Mr. Marks, "that the real property owned by the city should be more available, particularly for emergency purposes and possibly also for experimental purposes. Under present arrangements property designated for a certain use cannot be designated for another use unless the use contemplated is permanent and is approved by the officer having jurisdiction in addition to the Sinking Fund Commission and possibly the Board of Aldermen. This makes such a complication of circumstances that it frequently necessary to avoid or abandon worthy projects which should be carried out."

$625,000,000 IN WAR ORDERS

Canadian Says of This the United States Got $600,000,000.

A Canadian who is one of the best-known men in the Dominion in the industrial world, stopped to chat with an acquaintance in the lobby of the Waldorf yesterday morning, and, after saying that conditions were good above the border, asked the other if he knew what was the value of war orders placed in the United States by the Allies since the beginning of the conflict in Europe.

"I should say it was somewhere about $200,000,000," said the other.

The Canadian smiled. "You don't seem to know much about it," he said. "I have seen some figures, and I can tell you something that will open your eyes. Up to sixty days ago the Allies had placed in the United States and Canada about $625,000,000 in orders and contracts. Of all these Canada got just $25,000,000 worth. What reason have you got down here to howl about hard times?"

URGES 16-INCH GUNS FOR COAST DEFENSE

Army Board Also Recommends Improvements to Extend Range of the 12-Inch Guns.

TO SURPASS NAVY WEAPONS

Purpose to Force an Enemy to Land Troops and to Prevent Any Raid of Fighting Ships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Guns of greater range and power than any that could be arrayed against them were asked for American coast defenses in a report of the Army Board submitted by Secretary Garrison and made public today by the House Appropriations Committee. The board advised that the old type 12-inch guns and mortars were "not equal in range and power to major-calibre guns afloat."

Mr. Garrison recommended the immediate improvement of some of the coast defenses so that the range of the old 12-inch guns could be increased to 20,000 yards, and the board suggested that wherever it was necessary to construct new works the larger guns should be 16-inch, .45 calibre weapons.

The board's report said in part:

"After full consideration of the question presented by the Secretary of War the board finds:

"That the old type 12-inch guns and mortars are not equal in range and power to major-calibre guns afloat.

"That by such minor changes in the carriage of the old type 12-inch gun at present emplaced as will permit an elevation of 15 degrees and by the provision of a certain proportion of lighter projectiles of approximately 700 pounds weight, an effective range of about 20,000 yards can be given these guns; that these changes should be made.

"That the great majority of our 14-inch guns, with certain slight changes which have already been ordered, and by the supply of a portion of the projectiles of lighter weight than the heaviest now furnished, are suitable in power and range to meet any that may be brought against them.

"That a policy should be adopted of providing, through annual appropriations, for such modernizing of fortifications as will result in keeping pace with the improvement in armament afloat.

"That in the case of those works where modernizing involves very extensive changes in emplacements, gun carriages, &c., it will be policy to construct new works and provide new armaments adequate for the demands of the situation.

"That the old works should be held, when practicable and desirable, as a secondary line of defense.

"That wherever it may be necessary to construct new works, especially at important points, such as the entrances of our principal harbors, naval bases, &c., the major-calibre guns should be at least a 16-inch, 45-calibre gun, mounted so as to have the greatest possible protection and an all-around fire, where it may be necessary to have such fire.

"That the mortars to be installed in the future should be of not less than 12-inch calibre, with a range of at least 21,000 yards.

"That this weapon should be the numerically preponderant type in our coast defenses, as it is cheap, has a long life, can be easily protected, is very effective against ships, and can be used as a valuable adjunct for the land defense. It must not, however, at any important point be adopted to the exclusion of high-power direct-fire guns.

"The general policy with reference to seacoast defenses should be to have the armament there emplaced of greater range and power than any which can be brought against it."

Secretary Garrison's statement to the committee reviewed the programme from construction of coast defenses, which he said would require $40,000,000.

"The project as revised to date," he said, "calls for 1,301 guns and mortars of calibres from 3-inch to 16-inch, inclusive. Of this number, 1,184, or 91 per cent., have been provided for, all of which except sixteen are now mounted in fortifications. There remain to be appropriated for 117 guns and mortars."

For the coast guns, the Secretary said, the allowance of ammunition was based on a quantity sufficient

MRS. BORWICK WEDS THE DUTCH CONSUL

Divorced Wife of English Heir Marries Adrian van de Sande-Bakhuysen.

A SURPRISE FOR SOCIETY

Get License and Go to St. Mark's—Bride the Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell.

The marriage of Mrs. Hasell Borwick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell of 126 East Seventy-first Street, and Adrian van de Sande-Bakhuysen, Consul General of the Netherlands at New York, took place yesterday at noon in St. Mark's Church in East Tenth Street, near Second Avenue.

Society was surprised to learn of the marriage, as no announcement had been made of their engagement, except to close relatives and a few intimate friends. The first intimation of the international match was had when the couple visited the City Clerk's office yesterday forenoon and obtained a license to wed. They went immediately to St. Mark's Church, where a group of about twenty relatives and friends were assembled.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William Norman Guthrie, rector of the church. The bride wore an afternoon costume of pale écru cloth, trimmed with fur. There was no reception afterward, the couple leaving shortly after the ceremony on their bridal trip. On their return they will make their home for a time with the bride's parents.

The bride, who is well known in New York and London society, obtained a divorce last February from George Borwick, heir to Sir Robert Borwick of Cumberland, England, to whom she was married in Grace Church in December, 1908.

Mr. van de Sande-Bakhuysen is the son of Dr. H. G. van de Sande-Bakhuysen, a distinguished scientist of the Netherlands, a former Director of the Leyden Observatory, and for many years President of the Royal Academy of Science. He is 59 years old, being his bride's senior by fifteen years.

It was in St. Mark's Church in 1703 that the bride's ancestors, Miss Maria Cuyler and John Cruger, who became Mayor of New York in 1739, were married. Her father is a member of an old South Carolina family. The church was originally founded by the Dutch.

The Minister of the Netherlands, Chevalier van Rappard, was present at the wedding, and among the other guests, besides Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell, the bride's parents, were Mr. and Mrs. William C. Iselin, Mrs. Arthur Mason Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. T. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Columbus O'D. Iselin, and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Candler.

WEDDED AT DELMONICO'S.

Miss Hannah Schwartz the Bride of Abraham Landau.

The wedding of Miss Hannah Schwartz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Schwartz, of 375 West End Avenue, and Abraham Landau, was celebrated at 6 o'clock last evening in the large ballroom at Delmonico's. The Rev. Elias L. Solomon performed the ceremony under a bell-shaped bower of white roses and lilies of the valley.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a gown of silver tissue and silver net, with a corsage of appliqued rose point lace and long sleeves of tulle. Her veil of tulle fell half-way down the court train of satin and silver brocade, which depended from the shoulders. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley, and her only ornament was a necklace of diamonds.

Miss Rosa Wolfson, the bride's only attendant, was in blue chiffon, and carried yellow roses.

Thomas Landau was his brother's best man. The ushers were Harry A. Schwartz, Jacques Lobel, Abraham Lazinski, Milton Lobel, Max R. Wilner, and Joseph S. Rosalsky.

There was a large reception and a dinner after the ceremony. Later the couple left for California on their honeymoon, and will spend some time with relatives in Santa Barbara.

Miss Edith K. Plousky a Bride.

The marriage of Miss Edith K. Plousky, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ezekiel Plousky, and Lawrence Jerome Posner took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 50 West Eighty-eighth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. Lipkind, and was followed by a reception. Mrs. Louis H. Strouse was matron of honor for her sister, and young Miss Shirley Strouse was the flower girl. William A. Posner was best man for his brother.

Elsworth-Gaston Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick K. Gaston of Elizabeth, N. J., and Belle Haven, Greenwich, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Charlotte King Gaston, to Oliver Bayard Elsworth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Elsworth of this city. Mr. Elsworth is a graduate of Princeton, class of '14. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Scott to Wed Dr. C. O. Cheney.

The engagement of Miss Josephine Scott, daughter of the late Samuel Spencer Scott of Philadelphia, and Dr. Clarence O. Cheney has been announced. Dr. Cheney is connected with the Manhattan State Hospital. No date has been set for the wedding.

AUSTIN—BURGER.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 18.—Mrs. Joseph J. Burger of 400 Grier Avenue announced this afternoon the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marguerite Helen Burger, to Dr. Wilbur Esmond Austin of Ontario, Canada. Guests at the engagement party were schoolmates of Miss Burger at the Valldeane College, of which she is a graduate. Dr. Austin is a graduate of Toronto University. They will be married in April.

CHILDREN ACT PLAYLETS.

Educational Dramatic League Gives a Demonstration Performance.

The Educational Dramatic League gave a benefit and demonstration performance yesterday afternoon in the Playhouse. A programme of three playlets was acted by children of the league, which has for its purpose the raising of the standard of amateur dramatic performances and giving them educational value. Mrs. August Belmont, President of the organization, told of the work of the league, which now has 115 clubs and more than 6,000 members. Granville Barker also made a short talk, in which he said he looked to America for the preservation of the English language and spoke of the importance of instructing the children in its proper pronunciation.

"The Maker of Dreams," by Oliphant Dreams Down, acted by the Garrick Players, a senior club; "The Post Office," by Rabindranath Tagore, also acted by the Garrick Players, and "House of the Heart," by Constance D'Arcy Mackay, presented by Public School 43, the Bronx, made up the programme.

Emma Willard Birthday Reception.

The Emma Willard Association will give a reception on Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 2 o'clock at the Hotel Manhattan in honor of the 128th birthday of Emma Willard. Prof. James Ross Lynch will make an address, with stereopticon views, on the Panama Canal, and there will be music and refreshments. Mrs. Russell Sage is President of the association.

GIVE MARRIAGE SURPRISE.

Mrs. E. de Peyster Shoemaker Weds Morton L. Schwartz, Banker.

Society is furnished a surprise in the marriage of Morton L. Schwartz and Mrs. Ella de Peyster Shoemaker, which took place yesterday afternoon, at the Plaza, as no announcement had been made of the engagement or the marriage, and none except the nearest relatives had been aware of it. The bride is the youngest of the four daughters of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and a lineal descendant of Lewis Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Her first husband, the late William Brock Shoemaker, met with a tragic death several years ago in an elevator accident, and left his bride a widow within a few weeks after their marriage.

Mr. Schwartz is in the banking business with his brother, Charles H. Schwartz, and is a polo player, and with his brother at one time owned a racing stable and a string of ponies. Far West, the steeplechaser, and Gold Plate were owned by him.

The wedding was held in the suite of the bride at the Plaza, which was decorated with lilies, lilacs, daisies, and palms, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church. The bride, whose brother, F. Ashton de Peyster, gave her in marriage, wore a blue cloth travelling costume trimmed with sable and topped by a blue velvet hat with black feathers. She was unattended, but Mr. Schwartz had his brother, Charles H. Schwartz, as his best man. There were no ushers, and none except the immediate families were present.

Those who witnessed the ceremony were Mrs. F. Ashton de Peyster, Mrs. George A. Lung, the Misses Frances G. and Augusta Morris de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wharton Shoemaker, Mr. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim, Thomas Oppenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Schwartz, and Miss Schwartz.

Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz met first about a year ago. They have started for Palm Beach to send several weeks. Mr. Schwartz will buy an estate on Long Island, near Westbury, where they will live, but they purpose spending the Winter months at the Plaza.

FOLK DANCES IN SPEYER HOME

Girls' Branch of Public Schools Athletic League Meets.

Mrs. James Speyer opened her house, 1,058 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock for the annual meeting of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League. At the election of officers for the ensuing year, all were re-elected with the exception of Mrs. Alice Lee Post, the President, who was succeeded by Miss Martha L. Draper.

Dr. C. Ward Crampton made an address and Cecil J. Sharpe, an Englishman to whom the chief credit for reviving folk dancing in England is given, gave a talk on folk dances.

After this those present gathered in the large hall and on the landing above it to witness an exhibition of mirthful folk dances by Mr. Sharpe, Miss Elizabeth Burchenel, Miss Charles Burchenel, Charles Rabold, and Miss Jervis, the latter an English pupil of Mr. Sharpe. The last of the dances was "The Parson's Farewell."

Among those present were Mrs. Charles S. Alexander, Mrs. Egerton F. Winthrop, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mrs. Speyer, the Misses Catherine and Margaret Leverich, Margaret Stimson, and Elizabeth Sands.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Truesdale of 24 East Ninety-fourth Street are being congratulated on the birth of a son. Mrs. Truesdale was formerly Miss Margaret S. Scott, daughter of Judge Francis M. Scott.

The Chinese Minister, Kai-Fu-Shah, and his family have been invited by the committee in charge to attend the musicale which is to be given on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 25, at the residence of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, 840 Fifth Avenue, in aid of the women's wing of the Church General Hospital at Wu Chang, China. Mrs. John T. Pratt of 11 East Sixty-first Street is receiving applications for tickets.

A meeting of the patronesses of the dance which is to be held on the night of March 2 at the Vanderbilt for the benefit of the Blue Ridge Industrial School in Greene County, Va., will take place next Wednesday at the home of Mrs. R. C. Taylor, 155 West Fifty-eighth Street.

New York society will be largely represented tonight at the annual promenade dance of the Junior Class at Princeton University. The gymnasium, where the concert and dance is to be held, has been transformed into a garden. Amory L. Haskell of this city is Chairman of the Junior Promenade Committee.

The Junior League of the Blythedale Home for Crippled Tubercular Children will hold its first annual dance on Saturday evening, Feb. 27, at the Plaza.

The dance of the Psi Upsilon Society will be held this evening at Sherry's, and Averill Harriman is in charge of the arrangements.

The meeting of the Junior Auxiliary of the Colonial Dames of America will be held this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, 1,015 Park Avenue.

The first meeting of the sewing class for the Madonna Day Nursery will be held today at the home of its President, Miss Annie Leary, 1,032 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene A. Van Nest will give a luncheon and dance on next Monday afternoon at the Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings will entertain at dinner this evening at their residence, 7 East Seventy-second Street.

The benefit concert which Mrs. Charles H. Marshall of 6 East Seventy-seventh Street has arranged to give in aid of Villa Molière, the French military hospital, is to take place on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 24, at 3:30 o'clock, at the home of former Senator and Mrs. William A. Clark, 962 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Clark are in charge of the sale of tickets.

MME. CALVE REAPPEARS.

She Sings at French War Fund Benefit in Aeolian Hall.

After an absence of several years, Mme. Calvé reappeared before the musical public of New York yesterday afternoon in a song recital for the benefit of the French Red Cross and the Lafayette Fund. There was a large audience in Aeolian Hall, and Mme. Calvé on her first appearance was greeted with an enthusiasm and a long continuance of applause that left her in no doubt as to whether or not she had been forgotten by the public that has so admired her.

Mme. Calvé's singing must have been a surprise to some who feared to have cherished memories disturbed. It would be idle to say that she is in all respects the Calvé of twenty years ago, but her voice yesterday showed remarkable power, brilliancy, and beauty of quality, and the evidences of firm control and easy mastery over it. It seems to have lost little in its higher ranges, and even to have gained something in the rich lower tones of a purely contralto quality, even though here it is not always exactly equalized with the rest.

There was occasion to admire her breadth and power in the "stances" from Gounod's "Sapho," and the freedom and verve with which she sang two folk songs, an "Appel des Bergers" from the Pyrenees and a Provençal song, the words by Mistral. She made an effective military demonstration in Déroulède's song, "Le Clairon." But what the audience evidently most wished to hear, and was enchanted to hear, was the "Habañera" from the first act and the "Chanson Bohème" from the second act of "Carmen," which she sang with as many of the gestures and as much of the action of the stage as circumstances would permit, and with much of the old allurement. These things were rapturously applauded, and Mme. Calvé added more songs.

A young violinist, Mr. Gusikoff, played two movements from Mendelssohn's concerto and some smaller pieces with an excellent tone and facile and correct execution.

THE WINTER GARDEN HAS A NEW REVUE

"Maid in America" Is a Characteristic Hodge-Podge of Songs and Burlesques.

NORA BAYES IS THE STAR

While Joe Jackson and Harry Fox Share the Laughter Receipts Between Them.

MAID IN AMERICA, a revusical production in two acts and eleven scenes. Song cues and lyrics by Harold Atteridge. All kinds of music rewritten by Sigmund Romberg and Harry Carroll. At the Winter Garden.

Made in America Song Writer..Harry Carroll
Made In America Chorus Girl, Minerva Coverdale
Made in America French Actress, Belle Ashlyn
Made in America Man from Home, John Sparks
American Made Coat Room Boy...Lew Brice
Made in America Cabaret Entertainer..Yvette Ignatz, a Waiter, Made in America, Sam Adams
An American Made Diner.....Will Stanton
Frederick, an American Waiter, James Clemons
Another American Made Diner..Harold Robe
Made in America English Lord....Bert Clark
John Gray, a Jealous Husband....Hal Forde
Anna Gray, his American Wife, Maud Lambert
George Rival, her Former Lover, Charles J. Ross
Made in America Society Lady, Blossom Seeley
American Made Comedian.....Harry Fox
Nettie, Belle of "Broadway Knitting Club".....Nora Bayes
American Made Vagabond.....Joe Jackson
Romanca, an American Made Dancer, Mlle. Dazie
Gaby, Made in America.....Yansci Dolly

It is a typical Winter Garden show. That is the best and worst you can say of the particular jumble of gorgeously bedecked vaudeville, burlesque, and musical comedy that made its first New York appearance last evening on the stage of the big music hall at Fiftieth Street and Broadway. It is called "Maid in America." There are new songs, new jokes, and new faces, but the entertainment follows the familiar Winter Garden recipe for making a dull evening pass cheerfully.

Al Joison has betaken himself to the provinces, and now it is Nora Bayes singing from the runway—Nora Bayes, looking her best and working her old-time wonders with the songs given her to sing. She does particularly well with a ditty entitled "There's a Little Bit of Everything on Broadway" and with another called "Suzi Ann," which gives promise of being whistled far and near, and which she sings with the complacent assistance of Mr. Fox.

For Harry Fox has come back to the Winter Garden, and is in personal supervision of much of the laughter. In this pleasant duty he is ably assisted by Joe Jackson, a leisurely tramp bicyclist, whose silent antics provide quite the funniest moments of the whole evening. This very gifted clown was seen at his wordless tricks in a Palace bill recently and the Winter Garden powers gathered him into their fold.

They did wisely. He is a treasure. But his contribution is a brief one, and the chief burden of the entertainment rests on the shoulders of Miss Bayes, who persists in the conviction that the public is deeply interested in her domestic existence, and of Harry Fox, who is as bland as ever and can still be heard assuring us that "this kid is clever."

And there are others, of course. There is Bert Clark, for instance, who manages to be very amusing with only scanty opportunities. And there is Dazie, dancing in a made-in-America Russian ballet that is elaborately staged and serves to launch the second act. Among others, Blossom Seeley must be mentioned, particularly for the gusto with which she leads the lively chorus in a reminiscent song, called "Oh, Those Days."

This is just one of a number of good musical numbers, concerning which it is disarmingly set forth on the programme that they were written by Sigmund Romberg and Harry Carroll. They have taken their tunes where they found them and done well by "Maid in America."

The book of the piece, entertainment is a queer and fragmentary thing, consisting for the most part of fleeting burlesques, after the fashion of "Hello Broadway," at the expense of plays that have been seen on Broadway in this and other seasons. The responsible party lacks even Mr. Cohan's not particularly happy knack for this sort of thing, and there must have been more than one sigh sent up last evening in memory of the palmy days of Weber and Fields. Of the burlesques in "Maid in America" it must be said that none of them is particularly funny and that one of them, whose shafts appear to be directed at the somewhat remote target of "Caesar and Cleopatra," is both dull and incredible. In a very amusing travesty exposing a stage from behind the scenes, Hal Forde does make a startlingly good appearance as William Faversham.

Much of the humor of such fooling as the Winter Gardeners do is, as always, heavily dependent on the festive mood of the spectator, but surely it would be difficult for the dourest visitor to repress a smile at the astonishing symposium of the old and the new in the closing scene. The good old passing order is represented by a pretty Quakeress as an old-fashioned mother, by Touchstone as the antithesis of the tireless Ford jester, by a toe-dancer, and by some one singing Tosti's "Goodbye." And by whom are all these introduced? Why, by Socrates, sitting sourly in a Grecian garden. It is very amusing.

But, after all, what counts at the Winter Garden is the chorus which is characteristically indifferent to the restraints of the proscenium arch. As usual, the girls outdo Mr. Barker's most expansive moments. They not only the apron but the apron strings, and thus loosely tethered, they wander all over the auditorium, appearing cheerfully in all the balconies and boxes. It would seem as if they could hardly go further. They might, it is true, go out on Broadway and sing—not a bad idea—or they might dance on the ceiling. Doubtless they will on that distant occasion when "Maid in America" goes its way, and they have another new revue at the Winter Garden.

POTBOILER BY PLAYWRIGHTS

American Dramatists Society Members to Collaborate on Plays.

Community playwriting, or, as Augustus Thomas, its originator, calls it, a pot boiling experiment, is to be tried by the members of the Society of American Dramatists and Composers. About half the working dramatists in America are members of the organization and the experiment will be the writing of plays by the collaboration of all the members.

The plot will be suggested and worked out step by step at meetings of the society, every member having a voice in shaping it. When the scenario has been fully sketched the playwrights will be chosen to fill in the dialogue and then the finished play will be marketed. The five collaborators will share the profits, if there are any, a percentage going to the society. When one play has reached the dialogue stage another will be started. Mr. Thomas will direct the first circle and Rachel Crothers, Margaret Mayo, Channing Pollock, and Edwin Milton Royle will be in charge of subsequent circles.

Liebler Co. Scenery to be Sold.

An auction sale of settings and costumes of some of the most elaborate productions made by the Liebler Company, which went into bankruptcy several weeks ago, will be sold by Irving M. Dittenhoefer, the receiver for the firm, at 67 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, next Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. "The Daughter of Heaven," "Joseph and His Brethren," and the "Twelfth Night" production in which Phyllis Neilson-Terry was starred this season, are included in the lot.

BERGER ILL, BUT SINGS.

Appears as Siegfried in "Goetterdaemmerung"—Ring Cycle Ended.

Siegfried .....Rudolf Berger
Gunther .....Hermann Weil
Hagen .....Carl Braun
Alberich .....Otto Goritz
Brunnhilde .....Melanie Kurt
Gutrune .....Vera Curtis
Waltraute .....Margarete Ober
Woglinde .....Lenora Sparkes
Wellgunde .....Elizabeth Schumann
Flosshilde .....Margarette Ober
Conductor, Alfred Hertz.

The cycle of Wagner's trilogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," at the Metropolitan Opera House was brought to its close yesterday afternoon with "Götterdämmerung," the first time it has been heard at the Metropolitan Opera House this season. The performance was in many respects fine, though it had certain weak spots, and on the whole could be called a fitting climax to a series that, with certain weak spots also, has given pleasure and edification to the lovers of Wagner hereabout. The lovers of Wagner, indeed, have shown an unexpected interest in the series, for which all the seats have been sold, though it is outside the subscription and lacks the external brilliancy supposed to be a potent attraction in the regular performances.

The one element in yesterday's performance of "Götterdämmerung" that was unfamiliar to this public was the Brünnhilde of Mme. Melanie Kurt. As was to be expected from her previous Wagnerian impersonations since her arrival here, it was an extremely fine one and, lacking only at a very few points the greatest attributes of tragic power, compelled a high admiration, though Mme. Kurt had to contend against recent memories of other supremely fine impersonations of the same character.

The music of Brünnhilde has rarely been more beautifully sung, with a finer art, a more thrilling dramatic quality and poignancy of vocal utterance, a more eloquent declamatory potency and truth. It was equally fine upon the histrionic side. Mme. Kurt's conception lays the right emphasis upon the essentially womanly feeling of Brünnhilde deprived of the attributes of the goddess; the tenderness, the bewilderment and despair at the web of deception that enwraps her, the outraged dignity, the majesty of her final proclamation over Siegfried's bier. Her effects were gained without a sacrifice of repose and with a consistent unfolding of the dramatic development. It was a performance on the par worthy of the best traditions of the house.

Rudolf Berger as Siegfried was suffering an attack of pleurisy, and was subject to medical treatment in the intervals between his appearances on the stage, for which reason he cannot be held responsible for the deficiencies of his singing or even in his acting, and is entitled to credit for making both as good as he did. Mr. Goritz was restored to health, and made no sign in his performance as Alberich that he had been suffering in recent days. There should be high praise for Mr. Braun's remarkably fine contribution to the representation as Hagen, and Mme. Ober's as Waltraute.

There were a few mishaps in the orchestra, but Mr. Hertz presented a performance of splendid vigor, color, and dramatic effectiveness. He received a warm greeting on his appearance each time at the conductor's stand from the audience mindful of his approaching departure.

In the evening a performance of "Manon Lescaut" was given, with Miss Bori in the title rôle. The others were Mme. Duchene and Messrs. Martinelli, Scotti, de Segurola, Rossi, Bada, Reschiglian, Ananian, and Audisio. Mr. Polacco conducted.

AID HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

Many Leather and Chemical Firms Make Contributions.

Charles Lanier, 59 Cedar Street, Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, has received the following contributions:

From the hide and leather trades, through Louis J. Rebertson, $774, as follows: Central Leather Company, J. Paskus & Son, J. H. Rosbach & Brother, Pfister & Vogel Leather Company, and L. F. Robertson & Sons, $50 each; American Hide and Leather Company, Benjamin V. Harrison Company, International Hide and Skin Company, R. Neumann & Co., New Castle Leather Company, Hans Reen's Sons, Salomon & Phillips, Charles A. Schieren Company, and Abe Stein & Co., $25 each; E. J. Robertson, $20; Joseph Haberman, $15; and $264 in smaller amounts from others.

From the chemical and dyestuff trades, through Adolph Kuttroff, Treasurer, $1,640, as follows: Badische Company, Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, and J. L. and D. S. Riker, $200 each; Berlin Aniline Company, $160; Fritzsche Brothers, Geigy-ter Meer Company, General Chemical Company, Heller & Merz Company, Heyden Chemical Works, Kalle Color and Chemical Company, A. Klipstein & Co., Peters, White & Co., Charles Pfizer & Co., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, and wing & Evans, Inc., $50 each; American Dyewood Company, Bischoff & Co., Inc., John Campbell & Co., A. De Ronde & Co., Geisenheimer & Co., Goldschmidt Detinning Company, Grasselli Chemical Company, Innis, Speiden & Co., National Aniline and Chemical Company, Thurston & Braidich, and Wyckoff, Holme & Clark Company, $25 each; and $90 in smaller amounts from others.

SYMPHONY CLUB'S CONCERT.

Its Benefit for American-Polish Relief to be Held March 3.

The Symphony Club of New York, made up chiefly of society amateurs, of which Mrs. John A. Hartwell is the President, will give its annual concert for charity this season on March 3 in Aeolian Hall for the benefit of the American - Polish Relief Committee. Ernest Schelling, the pianist, will make his only appearance here this season at this concert, and will interpret Polish music.

The members of the club include the Misses Emily Gilbert, Helen Morgan Hamilton, Alice Ives Jones, Selina Peck, Mary H. Wiborg, Mildred Woolworth, Mrs. John A. Hartwell, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Reuel B. Kimball, Mrs. George P. Robbins, Mrs. Howard Brockway, and Mrs. Thorne Miller. Mrs. John A. Hartwell of 27 East Sixty-third Street has charge of the tickets.

$421,055 IN PINKNEY ESTATE

Trust Fund Goes to Brothers and Sisters of Mrs. G. W. Thomas.

The one-eighth of the residuary estate of Mrs. Mary G. Pinkney which was bequeathed in trust for the benefit of Mrs. Grace Watts Thomas, stepniece of the testator, now amounts to $421,055, according to the accounting filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, trustee of the fund.

Mrs. Thomas died on Aug. 15, 1914, according to the report, and the accounting is rendered for the purpose of expediting the distribution of the trust estate among her sisters and brothers. Mrs. Pinkney's will provided the trust fund should go to the latter in the event Mrs. Thomas died without children, which was the fact.

The trust company shows that it received $413,195, and that the income from this has been $48,666. Out of this has been paid $36,848 income to Mrs. Thomas, and $3,958 disbursements in managing the trust.

Outline Plans for Shakespeare Fete.

At the meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Russell Sage Foundation Building to discuss plans for the nationwide celebration of the three hundredth anniversary next year of the death of Shakespeare, a resolution was passed giving the New York Centre of the Drama League of America authority to form a committee to arrange for the celebration in New York. Percival Chubb, Chairman of the National Committee of the league, outlined the general plan of the celebration, and talks were made by Otis Skinner, Gutzon Borglum, Mrs. James Madison Bass, Dr. Thomas J. Wood, and Dr. William E. Bohn.

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TANGO BREAKS UP SUFFRAGE DEBATE

Ragged Edge Klub Tried to Find Out if Man Would Be Happier if Wife Voted.

SOME ONE STARTED PIANO

Then Debaters, Judge, and Jury Foxtrotted and the Vital Question at Issue Was Forgotten.

The Ragged Edge Klub started out last night to settle a momentous question of the impending future that nobody else had ever thought of, "Whether or not the man will be happier when his wife has the vote." That the question was not decided was the fault of some of the enthusiastic of the younger members of the order, who let their desire for a tango get the better of their eagerness to find out how the club's jury settled the matter; but there was nevertheless much argument about it.

The club finished its regular weekly dinner at Keen's chophouse in West Forty-fourth Street, and then proceeded to resolve itself into a court for the debate. Former Judge George H. MacAdam donned a wig and gown and presided as Judge, and Edward Raffin, Edward Waggener, L. Weinberger, Mrs. H. Argenbright, Mrs. Warren Miller, and Miss Hannah Wyle were named for the jury. With J. H. McPike, President of the club, as clerk, the court opened, with Miss Alice Snitjen Burke, well known as a suffrage and political speaker, advancing the theory that man will be happier when his wife gets the vote.

After reminding men that the male sex produced 95 per cent. of the criminals and that women were being oppressed here, there, and elsewhere, Miss Burke observed that "Sure a man will be happier when his wife gets the vote, because—well, just because. Look at even how they must feel the unpleasant thoughts that women are thinking about the men who aren't working for equal suffrage; that surely makes them unhappy. We women have 4,000,000 votes now in the West, and besides the vote we have an enormous breakfast-table influence that is going to be used to bring all the husbands over to our side."

After Miss Burke concluded the court took a recess while refreshments were brought for the jury; and then former Assemblyman Frederick A. Ware, after explaining that he was a suffragist, too, took up the negative side of the argument.

"I stand," said Mr. Ware, "as an advocate of the oppressed sex—man. Compare his sad clothing and humble demeanor with the magnificent rooster. Men have always been the leaders. Even as early as Biblical times—none of the great figures of the Bible were women, except Delilah."

A voice from the jury interpolated the question: "What about the Queen of Sheba?"

"The Queen of Sheba?" repeated Mr. Ware. "Why, she fell in love with Solomon—a man who already had four hundred wives."

The jury, after hearing the Judge's charge and reminder that no arguments to the point had been offered, retired to deliberate. During its absence some light-spirited member of the club started the piano going; the returning jury found entrance to the hall shut off by a swirling mob of tangoers and fox trotters, and the great question remains unsettled.

IOWA VOTE FOR PROHIBITION

House Passes Bill to Repeal Mulct Law—Now Goes to Governor.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb 18.—The Iowa House of Representatives today passed the Clarkson bill which repeals the mulct law, effective Jan. 1, 1916, by a vote of 79 to 20. The measure has already passed the Senate and will now go to the Governor, who has indicated his intention of signing it.

Under its provisions Iowa will return to State-wide statutory prohibition.

CITY'S OLDEST TEACHER DIES

Nathan P. Beers, Who Taught Many Noted Men, Was 92.

Nathan Perry Beers, the oldest school teacher in the city, who taught for sixty-six years in the public schools and was Principal of Public School 15 in Fifth Street, between Avenues C and D, for fifty-four years, died last night at his home, 124 West Eleventh Street, in his 93d year.

Many hundreds of men now prominent in the life of New York were his pupils and among them were Rabbi Wise, Justices Giegerich, Newburger, and Hoffman, and Col. Goethals of Panama Canal fame. Others who were graduated from his school and whom he taught were Rabbi Lowenthal, Abe Hummel, ex-Assistant District Attorney Blumenthal, the Blumenthal Brothers, merchants, and Father Cornelius Clifford.

Mr. Beers's memories of New York went back to the days when anthracite coal was looked upon as of doubtful utility and modern matches were unknown. One of his most prized possessions was Henry Clay's chair, which came to him as the last President of the Clay Festival Association, he having been one of the guard that watched the statesman's body as it lay at City Hall before being taken to Ashland.

Mr. Beers retired when he was 80 years old, and had since lived with a housekeeper at his home in Greenwich Village, where he was one of its best-known characters. For several years he had been the oldest member of Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, of the Masons, which he joined in 1856.

Col. John Stevens McEwan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Col. John Stevens McEwan died suddenly today. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, seventy-four years ago, and had lived in Albany since 1848. He served in the civil war, and at Lookout Mountain was condemned as a spy and ordered hanged. Through special efforts at Washington he was exchanged and assigned to Gen. Nelson A. Miles's staff. He filled the position of Chief Clerk of the United States Senate for seven years, and was Assistant Adjutant General of New York during the administration of David B. Hill as Governor. Col. McEwan served Senator Hill during his entire residence in Washington as his secretary, and presented the State with the bronze Hill medallion which adorns the walls of the Executive Chamber.

James Henry Ludlam.

James Henry Ludlam, a banker, and a friend of Col. Theodore Rooseveit, died on Wednesday at his home at Oyster Bay, L. I., in his sixty-seventh year. He came of an old Long Island family, who at one time were said to have owned Centre Island, near Oyster Bay, on which they settled in 1692. Mr. Ludlam was one of the founders of the Oyster Bay Bank, a Director of the Glen Cove Insurance Company, and was Treasurer of the Oyster Bay Board of Education for more than twenty-five years. He was also a State Park Commissioner under Gov. Odell. Mr. Ludlam is survived by his widow, who was Miss Mary A. Sammis, and whom he married in 1871, and by a brother, Frederick Ludlam, of this city.

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H. WARD LEONARD DIES.

Electrical Inventor Stricken Going to Dinner at Hotel Astor.

H. Ward Leonard, electrical engineer and inventor, once associated with Thomas A. Edison, died suddenly of apoplexy last night at the Hotel Astor. Mr. Leonard, who was a Director and fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, went to the hotel with his wife and sister, Miss Genevieve Leonard, to attend the dinner of the institute. As he was taking off his overcoat at the banquet room door he remarked that he had felt something snap in his head. He was assisted to a reception parlor.

The hotel physician, Dr. Stephen S. Burt, was called, but he could do little for Mr. Leonard, who died in fifteen minutes. Coroner Riordan permitted the removal of the body.

There were 400 persons in the dining room, among them Mayor Mitchel, but they knew nothing of Mr. Leonard's condition as Mrs. Leonard asked that the information be withheld.

Mr. Leonard was the founder of the H. Ward Leonard Manufacturing Company of Bronxville. He had patented more than 100 inventions, which are now important in commercial life. Among the more important are those relating to electrically driven reversible rolling mills, electric cranes, hoists, locomotives, elevators, gasoline electric trucks, transmission gearing for motor cars, rheostats, automatic switches, electric heaters, and automatic electric lighting systems for railway trains and motor cars and electric distributing systems.

When he was 23 years of age he became associated with Thomas A. Edison as a member of Mr. Edison's staff of four engineers selected to introduce the Edison central station system. A year before that he was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At the age of 26 he was made the General Superintendent of the Western Electric Light Company at Chicago. The following year he formed the firm of Leonard & Izard, which made many important installations of central stations and electric railways. In 1880 the firm was bought out by the Edison interests and Mr. Leonard became General Manager of the combined Edison interests for the United States and Canada, with headquarters in this city.

In 1891 he completed his inventions of the Ward Leonard system of motor control, and in 1892 he gave the world his multiple voltage system designed for operating motors and electric lights in factories. The value of the Ward Leonard system of control was demonstrated in battle during the Spanish-American war, where it was used on one turret of the battleship Oregon. After the war it was generally adopted by the United States Navy, and all of the ships are equipped with it with a few unimportant exceptions.

Another of Mr. Leonard's important inventions was the double-arm circuit breakers, which has come into almost universal use. Other important inventions are his lighting system for trains and automobiles and his form of change gear, which is now used in most high-grade motor cars. His system of motor control was applied to the moving sidewalk at the Paris Exposition of 1900 after many ineffectual attempts to operate it by other systems, and was a feature of the exposition.

Mr. Leonard was a contributor to electrical papers and received many honors for his works. He was born in Cincinnati Feb. 8, 1861.

FRANK JAMES DIES AT 74.

Former Outlaw Was One of Last Survivors of Notorious Band.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Feb. 18.—Frank James, one of the last surviving members of the notorious James robber gang, died on his farm near here late this afternoon. James, who was 74 years old, had been in ill health several months and was stricken with apoplexy early today. He had been living the life of a farmer for more than thirty years.

The son of a minister, Frank James joined Quantrell's Guerrillas in the civil war, together with his brother Jesse, and took part in the sacking of Lawrence, Kan. When the war came to an end they were hunted far and wide by relatives of persons they had met death at their hands. Driven here and there, they soon became outlaws. Many notorious crimes of the decade following the war have been laid at the door of the James-Younger gang, of which the surviving members were Frank James and Cole Younger, the latter of whom is now living at Lees Summit, Mo. Among these deeds were:

Raid on the Commercial Bank at Liberty, Mo., in 1866. One bank defender was killed and $70,000 was stolen.

Looting of the Russellville, Ky., bank in 1868, for $17,000.

Bank robbery at Gallatin, Mo., in 1868, in which the cashier, Capt. John W. Sheets, was murdered.

Robbery of a bank at Columbia, Ky., in which Dr. A. G. Martin, cashier, was killed. This was in 1872.

Raid on a bank at Corydon, Iowa, in which $40,000 was stolen, in 1873.

The wrecking and robbing of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific train near Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1873. The engineer was killed, the fireman wounded, and several passengers injured.

Box office in the Fair Grounds at Kansas City, Mo., was robbed of $9,000 in daylight in 1873.

Detectives surrounded the James home near Kearney, Mo., on Jan. 25, 1875, and threw a lighted bomb into the house, thinking to kill the James brothers. It exploded, tearing the arm off their mother and killing their brother Archie.

In 1882, after Jesse James had been shot and killed in his home in St. Joseph, Mo., by Charles Ford, also a bandit, for a reward of $50,000, Frank James surrendered in Jefferson City, Mo.

After his surrender James was taken to Independence, Mo., where he was held in jail three weeks, and later to Gallatin, where he remained in jail a year awaiting trial. Finally James was acquitted and went to Oklahoma to live with his mother. He never was in the penitentiary and never was convicted of any of the charges against him.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS DORSEY BEALL, formerly a well-known newspaper man of Brooklyn, died yesterday on his farm, Broad Oaks, Bedford City, Va. Mr. Beall was born in Virginia 47 years ago, and in his youth was a page in the State Capitol of that State. He later took up newspaper work, and on coming to Brooklyn was at different times conn

BROOKLYN NATIONAL BALL CLUB TO SELL $100,000 IN SHARES TO "FANS"

BROOKLYN FANS MAY BUY SUPERBA SHARES

Ebbets and McKeevers Offer $100,000 of Preferred Stock to Baseball Rooters.

The most masterly coup of the baseball war comes from Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn National League team, who announced yesterday that the fans across the river would get the opportunity to become part owners in the baseball club, $100,000 of the preferred stock of the organization now being open to purchase by them. While this is not announced as a move against the Federal League in Brooklyn, it will undoubtedly be considered in that light, the impression evidently being that the fans will support the club in which they are financially interested, and there can be no doubt of its being a strategical move of considerable importance. There is bound to be the differentiation in the minds of the fans between close corporation baseball and "people's baseball," so to speak.

The plan is the most radical innovation that has ever been brought into baseball, and its success or failure will be watched with the closest attention. Heretofore the clubs have been held close in the hands of a few men. Now, in the case of Brooklyn, the baseball enthusiasts will not only have the exultation of being part owners, vitally interested in the welfare of the team, but they will have a voice in the management as well, for the preferred stock, contrary to what is generally the case, carries the same voting power as the common shares. The old franchise of the Brooklyn Ball Club, a New Jersey incorporation, is going to be surrendered, and a new franchise, under the name of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, taken out in this State.

The total preferred stock in the club is $250,000, and of this the fans will have $100,000. This will be sold at the par value of $100 a share, and practically on the installment plan, for only a part payment will be required, if the purchaser so desires, the balance being arranged for at a later time. The stock carries a guaranteed 8 per cent., the backers of this guarantee being Charles H. Ebbets and Edward J. and Stephen W. McKeever, who comprise the ownership of the Ebbets-McKeever Company, which has taken over Ebbets Field and all the other business and property of the Brooklyn Club except that directly connected with baseball. This company has already leased Ebbets Field to the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club. In view of the fact that this company guarantees interest to the investors, it would appear that the dividend on the preferred stock would take precedence over the demand for rental of the field should there be a slump in the receipts from baseball.

In addition to the preferred stock, there is $200,000 worth of common, and of this one-half will be retained by Charles H. Ebbets and the other half will be equally divided between Edward J. and Stephen McKeever. In the incorporation papers of the club it is specified that there shall be no change in the salaries of officers without a vote of 80 per cent. of the stock.

Yankees' Training Schedule.

Harry Sparrow, business manager of the Yankees, has completed arrangements for the team's exhibition games in the South. The "Yanks" will leave the city on Sunday, Feb. 28, for their training camp at Savannah, Ga., arriving there on March 1. The headquarters of the club will be at the De Soto Hotel. The Spring schedule will be as follows:

March 27, 28, 29, and 30, with Brooklyn at Daytona, Fla.; April 1, with Chicago Nationals at Savannah, Ga.; 2d, with Savannah at Savannah, Ga.; 5th, with Rocky Mount at Rocky Mount, N. C.; 6th, with Norfolk at Norfolk, Va.; 7th, with Richmond at Richmond, Va.; 8th, with Petersburg at Petersburg, Va.; 9th and 10th, with Brooklyn at Brooklyn, N. Y.; 11th, with Newark at Newark, N. J.; 12th, with Princeton at Princeton, N. J.

Royce Not to Sign with Giants.

CLINTON, N. Y., Feb. 18.—"Steve" Royce, the pitcher whom McGraw of the Giants drew from Hamilton College last Spring, has decided not to sign for the coming season, giving as his reason a desire to continue his law studies. Royce worked with the Giants last Summer following his graduation from Hamilton, and was urged to renew his contract. He announced his refusal recently to John B. Foster, Secretary of the club, who said that he regretted losing the collegian, but would be glad at any time during the next few years to sign him up should Royce change his mind. Royce created a sensation in college baseball last Spring by making a record of 100 strike-outs while captaining the Hamilton team. He received offers from major league scouts, representing the Cincinnati Reds, Chicago White Sox, Washington Americans, Boston Reds, the Yankees, and Giants. Royce is now a student at the New York Law School.

Schoolboy Rifle Shoot Tomorrow.

The Schoolboy Rifle Shooting Tournament will commence at the Grand Central Palace in connection with the Sportsman's Show, tomorrow, and the shooting will start at 1 o'clock. The twenty-four ranges which will be used will be open from 1 until 10 o'clock and on Monday the ranges between the same hours and on school days they will be in use between the hours of 3 P. M. and 10 P. M. The shooting in the team matches will be conducted as follows: On Tuesday, Feb. 23, the Standard Bearer and Peters Trophies will be contested; on Wednesday the boys will shoot for the Winchester Trophy; on Thursday for the duPont Trophy, and on Friday for the New York State Rifle Association Trophy. On the other days the individual competition will take place. National Guardsmen will act as range officers and about 250 boys will shoot daily.

Williams Batteries at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 18.—Nine pitchers and six catchers constitute the Williams College battery squad which had its first workout in the cage here in the early part of the week. The squad is composed of the following men: Bowen, Williams, Clute, Debevoux, Foster Smith, Young, Richardson, and Wright; catchers, Michler, Openheimer, Powell, Hamlin, Lewis, and Brewer. A meeting of all the candidates for the nine will be held on Saturday, when Capt. Toolan will explain the work in the cage, and in the middle of next week actual work will begin for all the men.

Cubs' Training Plans Changed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Because he believed he could develop his youngsters faster with fewer exhibition games and more regular drill, Manager Bresnahan has eliminated from the Chicago Nationals' ante-season schedule the games with the Philadelphia Nationals, dated for March 24 and 25. This was done, he announced today, with the consent of the Philadelphians, with whom the Cubs still have two contests carded in the South. The main body of the local club will leave for its Tampa training camp Feb. 26.

Say Gilmore Exceeded Authority.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 18.—Announcement that the officials of the Kansas City Federal League Club believed President Gilmore exceeded his authority in the transferring of the local franchise to P. T. Powers of New York and that a "definite plan of action" was contemplated was made today after a meeting of Directors, stockholders, and officials of the club.

Irwin to Manage Lewiston Club.

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 18.—Arthur Irwin, scout for the New York Americans for the past seven years, has purchased a third interest in the Lewiston Baseball Club of the New England League, and will act as manager, according to an announcement made by the owner, Joseph J. Burns, today.

Penn State in Intercollegiates.

Penn State College will enter a big squad of athletes in the intercollegiate meet at Madison Square Garden on March 6. Track Coach Martin has decided to enter three relay teams in the indoor games. For the 600-yard race Martin expects to use Hammitt, Dolbin, White, and Mason; for the 1,200-yard relay, Cottom, Post, Walker, Mitchener, and Damble, and for the 2,400-yard relay Martin has Mills, Ritz, Siebert, Whiting, Merkle, Palmer, and Entwistle to choose from.

DREW COMING EAST.

Will Compete for University of So. California in Penn Relay Race.

Howard P. Drew, the sensational colored sprinter of Springfield, Mass., who is now attending the University of Southern California at Los Angeles, Cal., is coming East for the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival at Philadelphia on Friday and Saturday, April 23 and 24. The Springfield boy is now assistant manager of track athletics at his university and will be in charge of the team of Southern California athletes who will come East for the Pennsylvania games.

In a letter received by a New York friend yesterday, Drew stated that he is in the best shape of his career, and will attempt to prove to the skeptical followers of athletics that his 9 3-5 for 100 yards, made at Berkeley, Cal., last March, which equaled the world's amateur record made by Dan Kelly, was an actual performance and not a myth, as some have said.

Since going to the Coast more than a year ago Drew has done some wonderful running. In addition to his world's record performance in the century dash he also ran 220 yards around a slight turn in 21 1-5 seconds, tying the international record made by Bernie Wefers, Ralph Craig, and Donald Lippincott, and accepted by the International Federation last year as the world's best figures. Drew's marks were ratified at the annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Many experts assert that Drew is the only amateur ever capable of turning 100 yards in 9 3-5 seconds, but there are many who doubt that he is equal to that mark. If it had been made in the East there is no doubt it would be recognized as a wonderful performance, but the skeptics always refer to Dan Kelly when word comes from the West of another record breaking race.

Efforts to induce George Parker, the Olympic Club sprinter, who beat Drew in a 220-yard race and ran the distance in 21 1-5 seconds, to come East have been unavailing. Prominent San Francisco athletic enthusiasts tried to encourage him to come here for the indoor championships, but he could not spare the time necessary for such a long journey.

"DON" YOUNG TRAINING.

Former Intercollegiate Quarter-Mile Champion Returning to Form.

Donald B. Young, the former Amherst College and Boston A. A. quarter-miler, who was disqualified after winning a semi-final heat in the 400-metres Olympic championship at Stockholm in 1912, is seriously engeavoring to regain his old form and will be seen in competition about New York within a few weeks. The New Englander, a former intercollegiate champion at 440 yards, is taking a law course at Columbia, and has the advantages of training with the Columbia track team, which is coached by Bernie Wefers of the New York Athletic Club.

In time trials Young has shown splendid form. In fact, so fast have been his tests that he is considering entering the indoor championships of the Amateur Athletic Union in Madison Square Garden on March 4.

If his showing within the next week does not warrant his participation in this meet, Young will attempt to come back in the early stages of the outdoor season. Because of his long stride, much unsuited to indoor work, the Columbia man naturally inclines toward a cinder-path running.

At his best Young was unquestionably one of the fastest quarter-milers ever turned out in the East.

Track Meets for Cornell Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Cornell track team will meet Harvard and Pennsylvania next Spring in dual meets, but will not compete against Michigan. The Cornell team will also take part in the Pennsylvania relays and in the intercollegiate games. This was made known today when the athletic office announced the following schedule:

April 24, University of Pennsylvania relay carnival; May 8, Harvard dual meet at Cambridge; May 15, Pennsylvania dual meet, (place undecided;) May 28 and 29, intercollegiate outdoor championship, (place undecided.)

NIFLOT WINS OVER JAP.

Jiu Jitsu, However, Gives Him Several Uncomfortable Minutes.

Charles Tackawich, who hails from Japan and comes here with several wrestling and jiu jitsu titles clinging to him, demonstrated his art at the City Club last night and gave Jack Niflot, the wrestling champion, several uncomfortable minutes. He undertook to throw Niflot five times in five minutes and he succeeded in gaining only three falls, but they were enough to demonstrate that he was the master in the art. When it came to catch-as-catch-can wrestling the Jap was as helpless as an infant before the superior skill of his opponent. The representative of Nippon wriggled out of several holds that would ordinarily prove convincing, for he appeared to have the greater strength. His skill at the game, however, was not anything that gave Niflot considerable worry and he threw the Jap in 12:38.

The programme at the City Club included professional boxing and wrestling. The other wrestling bout, aside from that between the Jap and Niflot, brought together Carl Hanson and Bobby Moore, heavyweights, and the former won after nearly fifteen minutes of wrestling.

The feature of the boxing was the six-round bout between Harry Lenny of Baltimore and One-Round Hogan. Hogan had slightly the better of the first two rounds, Lenny lacking aggressiveness, but in the later stages of the bout he came to the fore, though there was not a great deal to choose between them on the basis of the entire event.

Dorizas, Greek Athlete, Ill.

Mike Dorizas, the Greek strong man, who was expected to make a new record with the fourteen-pound stone at the games of the Greek-American A. C. at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on Monday night, is ill in the University of Pennsylvania infirmary, threatened with pneumonia. His condition has not become serious, as yet, but it is doubtful whether he will be able to compete in the Greek games. If he does not, Pat Ryan, the big weight thrower of the Irish-American A. C., will have the stone contest to himself. The Greek Club has received a big entry for its track events, but only a small number of weight throwers participate.

Ryan Wins Roller Race.

The five-mile roller skating race for amateurs, the first of a series of six races, held last night at the Hunts Point Palace Roller Skating Rink, 163d Street and Southern Boulevard, resulted in a victory for Joe Ryan, who outdistanced a field of twelve starters and crossed the finish line an easy winner. Tony Perella was the second skater to finish, while G. Crandall occupied third position. Tony Gallo and J. Bennett finished in fourth and fifth positions, respectively.

Dinner of Canoe Association.

The annual mess of the American Canoe Association will be held in the Jungle Room of Healy's (Sixty-sixth Street) tomorrow night. Anthony Fiala will tell of his experiences in the canoe and dugout in the rapids of the River of Doubt. Capt. Fiala is a member of the A. C. A.

Enough Champions for 'Battle Royal'

Three ex-lightweight champions and the present title holder, Freddie Welsh, will be among those present when Leach Cross and Ad Wolgast box at the Garden Feb. 26. Willie Ritchie is expected here this week. Battling Nelson is in town, trying his hand at the moving-picture game, and Freddie Welsh will leave immediately after his bout with Charley White at Milwaukee Feb. 25, to be a ringside spectator. Ritchie, who has been a fast friend of Cross's since their sensational battle last year, has been wired to by Cross asking him to work in his corner when he boxes Wolgast, and in return the east sider offers every possible aid to Ritchie when the latter encounters Welsh on March 11.

So anxious is Wolgast to be right for his bout with Cross that he canceled an engagement at Milwaukee for which he had a $250 forfeit up. The ex-champion appreciates the fact that this will be his last chance to get to the top again, now that the lightweights are in popular demand and drawing the big money. There is little question that Wolgast would get a trial at the winner of the Welsh-Ritchie bout providing he defeats Cross in a decisive manner.

TOUCHARD DEFEATS PELL AT THE NETS

Title Holder Scores Easy Victory in Championship—Singles and Doubles Reach Final Round.

Playing at the top of his form, Gustave F. Touchard, the title holder, yesterday defeated Theodore R. Pell in the upper brackets of the men's national indoor lawn tennis championship at the Seventh Regiment Armory. The defeat of Pell was somewhat of a surprise, as the West Side crack had shown better form in the early rounds of the tournament than his opponent, but that the victory would be accomplished in straight sets was entirely unexpected, and so impressive was Tuchard's racquet work that it is generally expected that he will capture the title this afternoon for the third consecutive time, which will give him absolute possession of the challenge trophy.

That Touchard was out to win was evident from the start of the match. He played with plenty of dash and put a deal of sting into his shots. He varied his style of play to suit all occasions, and completely outplayed his opponent, who had been seriously considered as a contender for the title. Touchard played with judgment. He got a good length on his strokes and placed his shots in all parts of the court. Pell was kept busy chasing the felt-covered sphere throughout the two sets. Touchard frequently ran up to the net, and was deadly with his smashing.

In the second half of the semi-final round Arthur M. Lovibond, the Seventh Regiment runner-up, sprung a surprise on Bernon S. Prentice, and after a grueling competition qualified for the championship round. Lovibond played his usual steady, consistent game. He kept well back in the court and drove the balls over the net with such accuracy that Prentice did not attempt to go after many of them. There was no attempt at brilliancy by either player, but an effort to wear down the opposing player. Lovibond won the first set after the score had been carried to 4—4, from which point he broke through his opponent's service and won his own. Prentice turned tables in the second set and equalized after a smart rally at 6—4. The effort appeared to tire Prentice, who fell off in his play in the third set and scored but 2 points.

While the favorites won in the doubles semi-finals, Karl H. Behr and Theodore R. Pell were compelled to work hard to win from Julius M. Steinacher and Lincoln Reimer. After losing the first set, the latter pair played a reckless game, going after everything in sight and smashing the ball with unusual force. These tactics were successful and broke up the combination play of Pell and Behr. The aggressive attack swept Pell and Behr off their feet, and the score was carried to 6—3. Then Steinacher and Reimer before their opponents were able to rally. Class told in the third set, and Pell and Bher had matters all their own way from the start. While several of the games went to deuce, Steinacher and his partner weakened at the real test and Pell and Behr blanked the opposing pair.

After his victory over Pell in the singles, Touchard joined issue with Watson M. Washburn, the college player, and qualified for the final round by a straight-set victory over L. V. Robinson and H. W. Robinson. The latter combination was unable to put up any kind of a defense to the powerful attack of Touchard and Washburn, and were easy victims to their more experienced opponents. The summary:

Men's National Indoor Singles Championship, Semi-final Round—Gustave F. Touchard defeated Theodore R. Pell, 6-3, 6-3; Arthur M. Lovibond defeated Bernon S. Prentice, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

Men's National Indoor Doubles Championship, Semi-final Round—Theodore R. Pell and Karl H. Behr defeated Julio M. Steinacher and Lincoln Reimer, 6-1, 3-6, 6-0; Gustave F. Touchard and Watson M. Washburn defeated L. V. Robinson and H. W. Robinson, 6-1, 6-2.

ALL-COMERS' TENNIS TITLE.

National Championships Will Start Aug. 30 at Forest Hills, L. I.

The national all-comers' lawn tennis championship tournament will start on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 30. This announcement was posted on the bulletin board yesterday at the indoor championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory. The Tournament Committee lost no time after winning out against Newport at the recent annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association and filed an application with the National Executive Committee in applying for the dates for the tournament. In addition to the all-comers' championship the doubles title round and interscholastic championship will be decided during the tournament.

By the early announcement of the date for the championship the West Side Club will give the local clubs plenty of time to arrange their tournaments so as to avoid any clash in dates. This will be particularly beneficial to the Meadow Club at Southampton, L. I., where an invitation tournament is held the week before the national championships.

It was also announced that the women's indoor championships in singles and doubles would start March 15 at the Seventh Regiment Armory. The date for the tournament, which was applied for by the Seventh Regiment Lawn Tennis Association, was granted this week by the Executive Committee of the U. S. N. L. T. A. Entry blank and conditions will be issued before the close of the men's indoor championships.

Women Tennis Victors at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 18.—Miss Elsie Blancke of Montclair, Mrs. H. H. Vanclief of Poughkeepsie, Miss Blanche Farrington of West Newton, Mrs. C. D. Barrows of Portland, Miss Eleanor Gates of Locust Valley, and Mrs. B. F. Stentz of New York moved forward as the result of today's first round of match play in the annual St. Valentine's tennis singles for women.

Parkway Track Opens May 29.

The harness racing season at the Parkway track, Brooklyn, will be inaugurated the Saturday before Memorial Day, according to an announcement by the club yesterday. The resignation of Daniel Buhre, Chairman of the Track and Grounds Committee, has been accepted by the Parkway Driving Club. Friction existed among the committee and Chairman Buhre's resignation followed. The office will not be filled until the annual election in May. The Parkway Club has taken no steps toward joining the new Junior League of Amateur Drivers, but probably will do so before the opening of the season. The Metropolitan circuit races at the Brooklyn track have proved financial losses for the Parkway Club, and joining the Junior League might bring about a change.

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BRITISH GOLF CANCELED.

Amateur Tournament Abandoned—No Davis Cup Challenge.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The British Amateur Golf Association has announced the cancellation of the golf championship contests for 1915. This competition has been held yearly for the last twenty-nine years. It is open to foreign players, and in 1904 it was won by Walter J. Travis, of New York.

The British Lawn Tennis Association has decided not to issue a challenge for the Davis International Tennis Cup this year. This trophy was won by an Australasian team on Long Island, N. Y., last Summer.

NEW JOBS FOR GOLF "PROS."

Several Clubs Make Changes in Links Keepers.

A number of changes in professionals at various golf and country clubs have been made within the last few days. Charles Boyle, who served in the capacity of the salaried man at Port Jefferson, L. I., last season, has been engaged by the Country Club of Havana, Cuba, of which Frederick Snare of Englewood is the head. Boyle succeeds Charles S. Hymers, who has been at Havana for the last three seasons, or since the course was opened. Boyle will sail for Havana within the next week.

Reuben Wakerley of Huntington, L. I., has been signed up by the Chattanooga Country Club, and will go to Tennessee within the next few days. Wakerley will make a specialty of greens keeping rather than the usual professional work.

Frank Jones of Dyker Meadow has been appointed to fill the vacancy at the Hollywood Golf Club, succeeding John Dunn. Charles Singleton has been re-engaged by the Siwanoy Country Club for another year. Singleton has had particular success in teaching golf.

Thomas Gourlay, who has been at the Marine and Field Club since its separation from Dyker Meadow, has resigned and will take up new work with the New Brunswick Country Club, which opened its new links last year. The former professional was William Entwhistle, who is at Rockledge, Fla., for the Winter. Entwhistle is having excellent results on the Indian River and plans to return North in the Spring. He writes that the Rockledge links are alive with Northern visitors, and that regular competitions are being run off there every week end.

Matt Kiernan came back from a trip South yesterday and reports that the season down there is the most remarkable in years, especially in the Florida region.

Miss Hyde a Golf Victor.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 18.—Even a larger gallery than yesterday's followed the first round at match play of the women's golf tournament today for the championship of the State. Miss Hyde, title holder, defeated Miss Julia Edey, Mrs. Frederick Edey and H. M. Forest, who won the Lakewood tournament this year, presented the Palm Beach Club with a couple of cups that will be used in a special match on Washington's Birthday. Scores:

First Round.—Miss L. B. Hyde, South Shore, defeated Mrs. J. N. Hill, Piping Rock, 7—6; Miss Julia Edey, Bellport, defeated Mrs. C. J. Felber, Lacrosse, 3—2; Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, defeated Mrs. S. Irving, Worcester, 3—2; Miss Elaine Rosenthal, Ravisloe, defeated Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Nassau, 6—4; Miss Ethel Campbell, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. R. L. Calhoun, Louisville, 6—5; Mrs. Milton C. Work, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Alice J. Conners, Buffalo, 4—3; Mrs. W. J. Salomon, Century, defeated Mrs. R. Engel, London, 7—6; Mrs. Milton Herold, Philmont, defeated Mrs. Maitland Alexander, Allegheny, 8—7.

Fordham Trounced at Basket Ball.

Playing in whirlwind fashion during the last ten minutes of play, the first quintet of Catholic University defeated Fordham's five at the Brooklyn College "gym." last night by a score of 22 to 11. During the first half, Fordham's team, which was weakened by the loss of Walsh and Dale, as a result of injuries, held the Washingtonians to a nip-and-tuck struggle. The period ended with the score tied at 7 to 7. The opening of the last half saw the teams playing in the same close style. The break came just about half way to the end, when Flynn and Peluso of Fordham met in a head-on collision, giving White to score an easy goal. After that the Maroon team work seemed to go to pieces, Catholic University scoring 11 tallies and holding Fordham scoreless. White and Rapacki starred for their respective teams, the victory was the second scored by Catholic University over Fordham this season. The line-up and summary:

Fordham.	Position.	Catholic Univ.
Rapacki	Left forward	Caffrey
Dunn	Right forward	White
McEvoy	Centre	Donnelly
Flynn	Left guard	Keegan
Peluso	Right guard	Hinchliffe

Goals from field—White, (3,) Donnelly, (3,) Hinchliffe, (2,) Keegan, (2,) Caffrey, McEvoy, (2,) Rapacki. Goals from fouls—Rapacki, (5,) White, (4.) Referee—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Time of periods—Twenty minutes.

Fordham "Prep" defeated Brooklyn "Prep" in the preliminary contest, 34 to 13.

Montclair's Tenth Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 18.—Keeping up the splendid season's record of all victories the Montclair Academy basket ball team scored its tenth straight win yesterday on the academy court by defeating, 31 to 21, the East Side High School five of Newark. The line-up:

Montclair.	Positions.	East Side.
Radford	Right forward	Wishnevsky
Deetjen	Left forward	Brailder
Scudder	Centre	Armstrong
Lebrun	Right guard	Kreitsburg
Hazel	Left guard	Bongiovanni

Substitutes—Cameron for Radford, Spencer for Deetjen, Seger for Lebrun, Rolle for Braider, Cohen for Schepps, Stevring for Armstrong, Schepps for Bongiovanni. Goals—Radford (3,) Deetjen, (2,) Hazel, (4,) Spencer, Wishnevsky, Armstrong, Bongiovanni, Cohen. Foul goals—Deetjen, (5,) Scudder, (4,) Wishnevsky, (4.) Referee—L. L. Field, Hawthorne Avenue School, Newark.

Army Plebes Win Thirteenth Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The "thirteen" hoodoo has no terrors for the army's "Plebe" basket ball team. The "Plebes" won their thirteenth straight victory here last evening in a fast game with New York Dental College by a score of 25 to 15. The cadet youngsters will line up against Rensselaer Poly on Saturday, while the 'Varsity five will play Cornell.

Hackensack Beats Newman.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 18.—Hackensack High school basket ball team defeated its rival, the Newman School of Hackensack, on the Junior Order Court by the score of 20 to 13 this afternoon. Herbert starred for Hackensack High, while Dollard and Toole scored Newman's points between them.

JACK JOHNSON LANDS AT TAMPICO

Negro Boxer Expects to Arrive at Juarez Fight Camp on Sunday.

ELPASO, Texas, Feb. 18.—Jack Johnson, the negro heavyweight champion, who is to fight Jess Willard at Juarez on March 6, landed safely at Tampico today, according to messages he dispatched to the promoters of the fight here.

He is expected to arrive at Juarez on Sunday. From Tampico he will probably take the Cardenas branch of the Mexican Railways, which runs directly west to San Luis Potosi, and thence travel northward to Torreon and Juarez.

The Carranza representative here said tonight that Johnson probably would get safe conduct to the Villa lines.

AMATEURS FAST IN RING.

Bob Gleason and Charles Simonson In Best Bout at New York A. C.

Preliminary bouts of the monthly amateur boxing tournament were held last night in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club before a large crowd of members and friends. There were over thirty bouts in the various classes. Many of them only lasted one and two rounds, but there was no lack of action, and frequently the shorter contests were full of fireworks while they lasted.

The one contest which met with the approval of the members was that between Bob Gleason, Hamilton Lyceum, and Charles Simonson, Union Settlement, in the 128-pound division. Both boys went at it in hammer-and-tongs fashion. The first round honors were even. Gleason took a big lead in the second. He cut his opponent's left eye and before the three minutes of boxing came to an end he had Simonson's eye completely closed. All through the third Gleason played for this eye, until the Union Settlement boy's face presented a sorry sight. Simonson showed plenty of grit, but Gleason was the better boxer and easily earned the decision. There were a number of fine bouts. In one or two cases the youngsters received a temporary setback, as they were sent to slumberland in short order. The summary:

112-Pound Class.—Sam Silverman defeated Tom Bryan, Glen Cove A. C.; J. Sullivan, Trinity Club, defeated Louis Slobotsky, in first round; L. Murtha, New West Side A. C., defeated I. Bonstein in second round; S. Ballett defeated Joseph Natello in first round; Louis Cohen defeated Ed. Russell in third round; Fonce Stanley, Dominican Lyceum, defeated Martin Smith, Bronx Eagle, in first round; H. Sloan, Centaur A. C., defeated C. Ramano; A. Sulzer defeated C. Younger, Grace A. C., in first round.

Semi-finals—Sam Silverman defeated S. Silverman in first round; S. Ballett defeated J. Sullivan; H. Sloan defeated Louis Cohen in second round.

122-Pound Class.—J. Malott defeated J. Sheehan; G. Maas, Glen Cove A. C., defeated A. G. Martina, East Side House, in first round; A. Ems defeated M. Baritz, Union Settlement, in first round.

128-Pound Class.—R. Sheehan defeated J. Murphy in first round; Bob Gleason, Hamilton Lyceum, defeated Charles Simonson, Union Settlement; George Mace defeated Isador Ferson in the second round; Norman Kline, Union Settlement, defeated B. Englesburg in first round.

138-Pound Class.—J. Fraser defeated B. Kleinstein.

158-Pound Class.—J. Moran defeated F. Agnew; L. Bernstein, Sharon A. C., defeated B. Smallwood in first round; W. Sorensen, Trinity A. C., defeated J. Mayer, New West Side A. C., in second round; A. Kaufman, Trinity A. C., defeated A. Varinson, West Harlem A. C., in first round.

Moakley's Assistant Coaches.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 18.—To assist in the training of the Cornell track team for the coming indoor intercollegiate meet Coach Jack Moakley of the Cornell track team has selected twelve team Captains from the upper-class men in his squad. Under his general supervision they will direct the work of training. The list follows:

150-yard relay, Ingersoll; 300-yard relay, Lewis; 500-yard relay, Starr; 1,000-yard relay, Spelden; 2,000-yard relay, Hoffmire and Potter; high hurdles, Lukens; low hurdles, Millard; pole vault, Milton; high jump, Cady; broad jump, Warner; shot put and hammer throw, K. C. McCutcheon.

COLUMBIA ATHLETIC NEWS.

Columbia's basketball five will line up against Cornell tonight in the Morningside gym in an intercollegiate contest that will have great bearing on the league race. Cornell is heading the procession at present, a half game ahead of Princeton and a full game over the Blue and White. A victory for the Columbians will place them on even terms with the Ithacans, and should make the New Yorkers favorites in the race for the trophy. Success for the Red and White, on the other hand, will give Cornell a clear lead, the leader having already beaten Princeton and Yale.

Columbia will play New York University hockey tomorrow afternoon at the new outdoor rink at Columbia, provided the cold snap leaves the ice in good condition. The Blue and White seven has had an in-and-out career all season, breaking even on the games played. After defeating Trinity, three defeats were suffered in succession at the hands of Williams, Mass. "Aggies," and Cornell. Last week, however, the Blue and White came back strong, and won over the Army and Squadron A. This is the first year New York University has taken up hockey, and the Violet septet should fall a victim to Columbia, who has much the better record.

A carnival of sports will be held at Columbia on Washington's Birthday, when five Blue and White teams will be seen in action. The swimming, water polo, fencing, and gym teams will meet teams representing Pennsylvania, while the wrestling team will have Yale for an opponent. All of the meets will be held in the evening, one following the other, providing a sport festival that has become an annual institution at Columbia. The swimming, water polo, and fencing are all league meets. Such stars will compete for Columbia as "Nat" Pendleton, intercollegiate wrestling champion in the 175 pound class; "Hal" Vollmer, star swimmer in the 100 and 220 yard events; L. Mouquin, Captain of the fencing team, and P. Bhadkamkar, the East Indian Prince, tumbler and all-around point winner for the gym team.

An effort is being made to revive a rifle team at Columbia and enter the intercollegiate rifle league. Columbia had a team until two years ago, when the sport was dropped, due to lack of facilities. A. L. Bleecker, a good shot two years ago, is organizing the team.

JACK SULLIVAN QUITS.

Jim Coffey Forces the Veteran to Give Up in Sixth Round.

Billy Gibson's prediction that his two "champions" would win their bouts last night at the Fairmont Athletic Club came true when Jack (Twin) Sullivan of Boston essayed to "come back" with Jim Coffey, the Dublin Giant, and quit in the sixth round, and Benny Leonard easily outpointed Patsey Cline in a fast ten-round bout.

Sullivan's return to the roped arena after a long absence was bordering on the pathetic. He was one of the best men of his weight a few years ago, but time has left its mark on him, and he made a big mistake in going up against a rugged young giant, almost young enough to be his son, with the advantage of six inches in height and thirty pounds in weight. That Sullivan was able to last as long as he did was due to his pluck, craftiness, and knowledge of the game. In one department of the game only was he Coffey's master, and this was in infighting. He invariably scored in the clinches and landed an occasional swing on the body, but there was little steam behind his blows, and age had forced him to slow up considerably in his movements in the ring.

While Coffey did his work well, he still lacks experience and finish. He boxed carefully at times, and at others showed too much anxiety to end the bout by a knockout. He drove the veteran all around the ring, paying particular attention to Sullivan's stomach, which showed that the Boston boxer had done little work to reduce its size. After a lively exchange in the fifth round, Coffey reached Sullivan's jaw with a hard right swing. Sullivan went down for six seconds' count. He was unsteady when he regained his feet. Coffey was after him and drove one after another of his pile-driving blows into Sullivan's face and body. The Boston man was game as his body rocked from the effects of Coffey's blows, and he managed to keep his feet, although unable to defend himself. Coffey looked appealingly at the referee, and at that moment Sullivan told the ring official he had enough. Coffey weighed 202 and Sullivan 172½.

The contest between Benny Leonard and Patsey Cline was one of the best seen in a local club this Winter. Leonard is a clever two-handed boxer and sent Cline's head back repeatedly with straight left jabs. There were a number of lively rallies and exchanges, but Leonard had little difficulty in holding a safe lead throughout.

Federal Bout Postponed.

About four hundred boxing fans who went to the Federal A. C. last night to witness the Jack Dillon-Frank Mantell bout were disappointed because the management announced that the bout had been postponed until Saturday night, and many of the fans did not hesitate to voice their disapproval. Tickets for Saturday night were handed to the fans as they passed the box office and those of the spectators who demanded that their money be returned to them were accommodated after most of the crowd had left the hall. Three four round preliminaries were staged: Young Denny knocked out Willie Lewis in the first round; Young Gorman won from Stumpty Hopp on points, and Jack Gray's second threw up the sponge in the second round of his bout with Young Brazzio.

Old Polo Pony a Star in Game.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 18.—Mounted on the twenty-year-old polo pony Hayseed, owned by Peter F. Collier, and played in two international polo matches, Floyd Rush, aided by his celebrated mount, was the star of the Troop B veterans indoor polo team match championship of New York City. Commerce Monmouth Troop B's new armory. The Troop B team won the game by the score of 7½ to 4 points. Rush scored four goals. Hayseed also did some exhibition hurdling, and in a match race too fast for Buck McKee's Prince to be overtaken. A potato and water race and a melee by mounted troopers were other attractions, together with hurdle jumping by Miss Helen Hughes, mounted on Virginian. Dr. Edwin Field, Walter Field, and Thomas Field played on the veterans' polo team, and Leo and Fred McKee and Bryan Cooke the troop team. Rush is playing as a substitute. The troop team is arranging games with the Durland Riding Academy, New York, and the Essex Troop team of Newark.

World's Billiard Tourney.

Twenty of the leading three-cushion billiard experts in the United States were yesterday invited to participate in the world's championship tournament which will be held in the Inter Ocean Building, Chicago. No date has as yet been fixed for the tournament, but probably early in March and close not later than April 1. Chairman Bensiger, of the Chicago Roomkeepers' Association, has charge of the entries. It is not known which players invited, but the stars were not overlooked, and it is believed one of the best fields that ever engaged in a billiard tournament will take part. Four games probably will be played daily.

New Scoring for Wingate Trophy.

A revision in the scoring system for the Wingate Trophy will be made at a meeting of the Elementary School Games Committee, to be held at the offices of the Public Schools Athletic League tomorrow. The Wingate Trophy is awarded each year to the school that wins the all-around athletic championship, and there has been considerable criticism of the system of scoring, which it has been said discriminates in favor of some of the schools, which are proficient in some branch of sport. In order to equalize the chances of winning the trophy, the committee expects to adopt a system whereby each sport will have its bearing on the trophy scoring.

Roller Skating Championship.

The first real amateur championship skating contest of America will be held in Madison Square Garden on the night of March 16, as a part of the sprint meeting that will precede the twenty-four-hour team grind. Manager Grundy has arranged for a series of elimination races to be held in every rink in the country where speed skaters hold forth, and the winners of these preliminaries will compete on the special banked track in the Garden for the amateur title at two distances.

The first of the preliminaries will be held next Monday night at Johnstown, Penn., at the Auditorium Rink, and from then on two to three races will be held each night in all sections of the country.

Since the success of the last twenty-four-hour grind, many of the roller skaters have been working out secretly, preparing for the March meeting.

CORNELL ATHLETES PLACED UNDER BAN

Ashmead, Basket Ball Star, and Barrett of Football Team Deficient in Studies.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Cornell's chances of victory over Columbia in to-morrow night's basket ball game suffered a severe blow today when Joe Ashmead, the crack right guard, was placed on probation by the Faculty for failure to keep up his university work and was unable to make the trip to New York with the squad to-night. Ashmead, rated as one of the best guards in the intercollegiate league, sought to have his probation lifted by petition to his Faculty, but was turned down. In addition to Ashmead Cornell has also lost Shelton and Haeberle, two of its best substitutes.

Coach Sharpe has picked the following team to play Columbia: Lunden and Brown, forwards; Sutterby, centre; Jandorf and Wilson, guards. The latter, who replaces Ashmead, has been playing on the second team throughout the season. He is a good man, but not in Ashmead's class.

It was also learned today that Capt. Chuck Barrett of the Cornell football team had been placed on probation. This means that Barrett, who is an excellent baseball player, will not be able to play on the team this Spring. If he makes up his work, however, he may play football next Fall.

Goodstein Star in Swimming Me

SULLIVAN, WEAK, ILL, IN A BROOKLYN CELL

Ex-Banker Leaves Sing Sing Under Arrest and Fails to Give Expected Bail.

EAGER TO HELP DEPOSITORS

Prisoner Thinks He Can Be of 'Great Assistance'—Says He's Grateful to Parole Board.

Released from Sing Sing yesterday on parole, David A. Sullivan, the bank wrecker, was rearrested immediately and taken to Brooklyn, where he was committed to the Raymond Street Jail to await trial on additional indictments found against him while he was in prison. Sullivan was paroled under the care of Warden Osborne on Wednesday by the State Board of Parole.

The prisoner left the penitentiary in Ossining shortly before 2 o'clock in the afternoon in custody of Detective William Roddy of Brooklyn. His son, David A. Sullivan, Jr., also was with him. The three walked from the prison to a hotel near the railroad station for dinner

Sullivan appeared dejected. He said he was suffering from diabetes and had spent about two months in bed. He arrived at the Grand Central Terminal here at 4:19 o'clock, still with his son and Roddy. He apparently was very weak and showed the effects of severe illness. He coughed several times while ascending the runway from the railroad to the Subway station and became faint. Porters hurried for a chair, but he summoned sufficient strength to walk, aided by the others, to the Subway station, where he boarded a Brooklyn express train.

"I feel very grateful that the Parole Board treated me in the same fashion as any other prisoner by affording me a chance to fight the indictments against me," he said. "All I ask is the same treatment afforded any other prisoner. I will be perfectly willing to co-operate with Dr. Rohrer or any of the other depositors and believe I can be of great assistance to them. I have not studied the indictments against me. I do not see where I am going to obtain bail."

The ex-banker was arraigned before Judge Roy in the County Court late in the afternoon. He was not represented by a lawyer, saying he had not had time to retain counsel. Although it was reported earlier that friends of Sullivan would give bonds for him, no offer of bail was made in court. The proceeding was brief, and Judge Roy at once committed Sullivan to jail pending trial.

It is expected that in a few days Sullivan will move through counsel, to have the amount of bail fixed. On the several counts against him his bonds may be as high as $15,000.

Sullivan was sentenced to prison in February, 1913, for from two years to four and one-half years for stealing $20,000 from the Mechanics and Traders Bank, of which he was the President. Early last December the Kings County Grand Jury found three new indictments against Sullivan. Taken to Brooklyn from Sing Sing, he pleaded not guilty to the charges, and then he was returned to prison. No date for his trial has been set.

Sullivan said yesterday in Brooklyn that he had received offers of employment, but his chief ambition was to help the depositors of the bank to get back some of their money.

DIED SURE OF THE ALLIES.

Prof. Blitz Expressed Faith in German Defeat in His Will.

In his will, filed for probate yesterday, Edouard E. Blitz, Professor of Music at Carnegie Hall at the time of his death on Feb. 10, reveals his confidence in the final triumph of the Allies in the war against Germany. After disposing of a personal estate of more than $5,000 the will reads:

"Being confident in the result of events that France will regain Alsace and Lorraine and that Belgium will maintain her independence, and for reasons which my wife will understand, I give and bequeathe to her the further sum of $100 in cash."

Prof. Blitz bequeathed his violins and manuscripts, library and $4,000, and all his stock in the Merrimac-Portland Cement Company, and a family vault in the cemetery at Ghent, Belgium, to his son, Julien Paul Blitz. Mabel Blitz, the widow, receives the household effects and $1,000 in cash. Mme. Albert B. Blitz of Toulouse, France, receives $1,000 in cash. The residuary estate is divided equally between the three beneficiaries.

N. Y. Air Brake Profits $821,045.

The gross profit of the New York Air Brake Company for the year ended Dec. 31 was $1,194,020 and the net profit was $821,045. It had been incorrectly stated that the first figure represented the gross income. The gross income was $2,915,932, and $41,501 was added to surplus as the result of the year's business, making a total surplus of $273,011.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOODstuffs, etc., Office of Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, February 15, 1915. Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary foodstuffs, etc., to the Panama Rail Road Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-252. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following-named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York; Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La.; Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 1068 North Point Street, San Francisco, Cal., and Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 115-123 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2:00 P. M.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1:00 P. M.; and at San Francisco until 11:00 A. M. March 5, 1915; R. E. Rutherford, Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Co., 24 State Street, New York.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND MATERIALS, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y., February 18, 1915. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M. March 10, 1915, for furnishing and delivering at either the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, or San Francisco depots of the Q. M. Corps, 180 pairs Rubber Boots; 40,000 yards Blue Denim; 65,000 pairs Summer Drawers; 50,000 yards O. D. Shirting Flannel; 4,000 pairs Cotton Gloves; 36,000 pairs Canvas Leggins; 130,000 pairs Woolen Stockings; 180,000 Cotton Undershirts. Information upon application. A. L. SMITH, Col., Q. M. C., Depot Q. M.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.
111 Broadway, New York City.
The Board of Governors have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of THREE-QUARTERS OF ONE PER CENT. (¾%) on the Common Stock of this Company, payable March 31, 1915. Transfer books close March 12th, reopen March 18th, 1915.
FRED. R. FORTMEYER, Asst. Treasurer.

Pennsylvania Water & Power Co.
DIVIDEND NO. 5.
A dividend of 1% for the quarter ending March 31, 1915, has been declared upon the capital stock of this company, payable on April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16, 1915.
CHAS. E. F. CLARKE, Treasurer.
New York, February 18, 1915.

FOR SALE.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, Etc., $12.
$1 DOWN—$1 WEEKLY
MEN'S CLOTHES ON CREDIT.
HAMILTON-MARTIN CO., Tailors,
171 Broadway. Enter 5 Cortlandt St.

DIAMONDS on CREDIT
CALL or WRITE FOR CATALOG
L.W. SWEET & Co. 170 B'WAY 3rd FLOOR

CELEBRATES LEGAL VICTORY

Miss Smedley to Entertain Those Who Helped Her Win Estate.

Miss Mary Clementine Smedley, who was Hiram H. Lamport's nurse and companion before his death in 1907, has invited many persons who assisted her financially during her long fight for the large amount of money he left her in his will to a reception at the Waldorf-Astoria next Tuesday evening in celebration of her victory. The estate left Miss Smedley by the founder and former President of the Continental Fire Insurance Company is said to amount to $500,000. Miss Smedley received under the will $15,000 and the residue of the estate after other bequests had been paid, and Mr. Lamport's relatives contested the will, winning in the lower courts. Their allegation was that the nurse had exertes undue influence.

When Miss Smedley's funds had become exhausted and she lost her case the Rev. Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur and the Rev. Dr. Herbert Shipman, both of whom had been familiar with the church work Miss Smedley had done and were confident that she had exerted no undue influence over Mr. Shipman, indorsed a collection among churchmen to enable her to continue her fight, and the case was carried to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, where Miss Smedley won. The relatives carried it to the Court of Appeals, and last November the Appellate Division's decision was upheld.

Miss Smedley in 1878 sued Max Strakosch, the impresario, for alleged breach of promise. She was then 17 years old. Mr. Strakosch, who had assumed part of the expense of giving her a musical education in order that she might engage in public singing, was arrested, but the case was later settled out of court.

EULOGIZE NARCESSE LEVEN.

Memorial Meeting to Founder of Alliance Israelite Universelle.

The development of the educational and social life of Jewish young people and the improvement of the economic conditions through the operation of the 200 schools under the auspices of the international organization known as the Alliance Israelite Universelle of Paris were partly described at a memorial meeting last night to the founder of the organization, Narcesse Leven, in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance on East Broadway. Narcesse Leven, who died in Paris on Jan. 25, at the age of 82, was one of the founders of the Alliance Israelite Universelle in 1860, and its President eighteen years.

Louis Marshall, who presided at the meeting, which was attended by 800, said the schools in Palestine, Asia Minor, Turkey, Algeria, Egypt, and elsewhere had more than 90,000 pupils, boys and girls, who were educated and taught vocational occupations. The work of the schools, he said, had raised the status of the Jewish men and women throughout every country in which they had been established. The cost of the schools annually amounts to $400,000.

Nissim Behar, American representative of the Alliance, said:

"Talaat Bey, Minister of Marine, Finance, and Interior in the Turkish Cabinet, leader of the Young Turks Party, was a graduate of one of these schools. The Jews in Turkey today are enjoying equal rights with all the citizens."

Jacob H. Schiff told of the private charities and philanthropies of Narcesse Leven. He was a French patriot who took part in the war for the restoration of the republic. He was afterward Secretary to the Minister of Justice for the Provincial Government of Bordeaux.

I.W.W.'S WRECK RESTAURANT

Order Meal Charged to Mayor Mitchel, Then Smash Windows.

Six I. W. W. men refused to pay for $4.80 worth of food they had last night in the restaurant at 61 Second Avenue, and when an effort was made to detain them they wrecked the place. Capt. Sweeney of the Fifth Street Station sent the reserves to protect the manager, Samuel Weinstock, and his patrons, who had been driven to the rear of the place with missiles thrown from the street.

"Charge it to Mayor Mitchel," said the leader of the I. W. W. sextet when they arose from the table.

Waiters seized four of the men, but the other two got out and began to bombard the windows. Patrolmen Croughan and Reilly seized the stone throwers, who had broken $50 worth of plate glass. The four men broke from the waiters inside and tried to free their two companions and the police were battling back and forth, hemmed in by a big crowd, when the reserves arrived.

The prisoners were taken to Night Court, charged with disorderly conduct and malicious mischief. One said he was Robert Crawford, 20 years old, of 22 Fountain Street, Providence, R. I. Four of them were sent to the workhouse for thirty days and two were discharged.

227,473 IDLE FREIGHT CARS.

Reports from 159 Railroads Show Larger Number Than Last Year.

Reports received from the American Railway Association from 159 Railroads in the United States and Canada and normally operating 1,854,150 cars, showed that on Feb. 1 there was a total of 227,473 idle cars on these roads. The most recent comparative reports were for Nov. 1 of last year, but these were from 192 railroads normally operating 2,203,414 cars, and the number of idle cars on this larger trackage was only 172,325.

The greatest proportion of idle cars was reported on the Eastern railroads of the United States. Small shortages were reported in Canada, but they were negligible. Accumulation of empty coal cars on the Eastern lines was most noticeable.

Sues for P. K. Walcott's Insurance.

Mrs. Anna Walcott of 453 West Twenty-first Street sued the Fidelity & Casualty Company in the Supreme Court yesterday for $5,000 on an accident policy taken out by her husband, Philip Keyes Walcott, who fell out of the window of his office at 20 Exchange Place on Oct. 6 and was killed. The Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict of accidental death, but the payment of the policy has been refused on the ground that Mr. Walcott committed suicide.

Work for Convalescents Halts.

Lack of funds has made it necessary to give up the work of caring for convalescents discharged from the New York Infirmary for Women and Children at Stuyvesant Square and of finding positions for women who have entirely recovered. A large number of the patients discharged are mothers with new-born children. This work has been in the hands of an overseer, who has been discharged because of the lack of funds. Contributions for the work to be resumed may be sent to Mrs. Wolcott P. Robbins at 141 East Seventy-first Street.

Acquitted of Murder Charge.

Benjamin R. Johnson, engineer of the American schooner Republic, was acquitted yesterday by Commissioner Houghton of a charge of murder. He was accused of shooting Iver Christensen, a sailor, in a row aboard the vessel at Guadeloupe, but the Government witnesses showed that he fired to protect the mate from Christensen, who was intoxicated.

New Traffic Head for Express Co.

It was officially announced yesterday by the American Express Company that D. S. Elliott, President of the Great Northern Express Co., had accepted the appointment as Vice President in charge of traffic of the American Company, effective March 1. E. E. Bush, formerly assistant traffic manager, has been made traffic manager.

COTTON PRICES UP ON THE FUTURES ACT

Less Southern Liquidation and Heavy Exports Contribute to Gain of 10 to 11 Points.

NEW LAW WORKS SMOOTHLY

But Strong Criticism Is Voiced Against Clause Imposing Tax on Liverpool Orders.

Cotton had a moderate rally yesterday as a result of less liquidation in Southern selling combined with a fair amount of trade support. Exports also were heavy, amounting to 83,000 bales for the day. It was also thought that the report, that the Liverpool member of the largest spot firm was on his way to America and was believed to be bullish on the market, had something to do with the rally. It also seems quite probable that considerable liquidation and short selling had taken place recently in expectation of the likelihood of a break when operations were officially undertaken under the terms of the United States Cotton Futures act. Taken altogether the market gave a very good account of itself and closed at a net advance of 10 to 11 points.

Business was officially transacted for the first time under the United States Cotton Futures act, which went into effect yesterday. Inasmuch as every step had been taken to put the New York contract in full compliance with the terms of the law, the transition was made without the slightest confusion. No change in contract methods will be necessary as provisions have already been made in this respect. Transactions since Nov. 16, 1914, have been made under the terms of the law.

The only point which has not been thoroughly tested is the matter of deliveries under the new contract, and these are not expected to be made in volume until March. All safeguards have been so thoroughly adopted, however, that no embarrassing developments are expected.

About the only feature of the law which has aroused strong criticism is contained in Section 11, imposing a tax of $10 a bale on orders sent to Liverpool. This clause is obnoxious in that it restricts freedom of operation at a time when such freedom might be highly necessary to prevent demoralization in the market. In the event of panic or decline big interests hitherto have always been willing to come to the rescue and buy freely with the knowledge that they could easily hedge these purchases by sales in Liverpool the following morning. This, of course, is no longer possible.

Recent advice from the South indicates that there will not be as large a reduction in acreage as was predicted several months ago. There seems, however, to be a determination to adhere to the policy of buying much less fertilizer. Among the market items published yesterday was a statement to the effect that at a meeting of the leading farmers in one South Carolina community it was brought out that South Carolina expended last year $38,000,000 for fertilizers, whereas the crop only brought $54,000,000. The magnitude of this sum suggests the possible effect on reducing the crop, which might result from a heavy decrease in the application of fertilizer.

Reports from Memphis state that the big increase in the sale of farm implements went to show that farmers this season are going to diversify their crops more than ever.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged; Augusta 3 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged; 8.55 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.49	8.41	8.49@8.50	8.38@8.40
May	8.74	8.62	8.73@8.74	8.64@8.65
July	8.93	8.81	8.92@8.93	8.82@8.83
October	9.19	9.07	9.18@9.19	9.07@9.08
December	9.34	9.27	9.34@9.36	9.24@9.25
January	..	..	9.43@9.45	9.33@9.35

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	19,900	25,654	11,678
New Orleans	11,752	13,468	5,031
Mobile	836	306	816
Savannah	8,053	9,401	1,599
Charleston	848	1,137	229
Wilmington	737	1,709	509
Norfolk	1,622	4,179	1,401

Total port receipts, 55,692, against 31,765 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,116	1,880	442
Memphis	15,554	4,951	2,679
St. Louis	224	7,402	1,736
Houston	11,721	16,161	5,639

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	15,500 to 16,700	22,895	12,387
N. Orleans	10,000 to 12,000	11,134	4,716

Total exports yesterday, 83,485; so far this season, 4,786,760, against 6,813,877 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price Middling.	—Stocks.— 1915.	1914.
New Orleans	7	419,818	280,734
550 Mobile	7.75	48,777	39,105
1,558 Savannah	8¼	282,373	103,412
1,600 Galveston	8.45	571,293	430,212
Wilmington	8	54,001	34,265
Norfolk	8	79,392	65,000
1,521 Augusta	8	147,983	83,818
2,800 Memphis	7.88	224,353	193,441
286 St. Louis	7⅞	38,138	32,406
2,593 Houston	8.40	201,654	178,295

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points decline at 4.93. Sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 39,261 bales, including 30,671 bales American; closed steady.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

23 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
MODERN DANCES
TAUGHT IN 9 LESSONS, $5.
Private lessons without appointment daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Expert lady and gentleman teachers. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
3½ Hours Dancing, 25c
Instructors will dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 5:30 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M.
The REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING
919 8th Av. (at 54th St.)
Phone 4557 Columbus.
Send for FREE illustrated booklet.

MODERN DANCES
MR. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances.
Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg.
Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321.
TERMS REASONABLE.

MANSFIELD STUDIOS, 33 W. 44th. Est. 1904. Bryant 4674.
Latest modern dances taught privately. Reasonable. Each pupil has private room with instructor. No one to laugh at your mistakes. Special ladies' class Friday mornings at ten. Circulars mailed.

The Barnard Studios
OF MODERN DANCE.
Broadway, Cor. 110th St. Tel. River 9677.
Terms Moderate. All Dances.

Home of the Modern Dance
John A. Ross, Miss Mabelle Joyce.
10-12 East 38th St. Tel. 8324 Murray Hill.

FOX TROT One-Step. Waltz-Canter. Hesitation, etc.; moderate rates; private instruction Murray Hill 6534.
WM. J. ETTLIN STUDIO HALL, 64 E. 34th. Open 11 A. M.-10 P. M.

ALL MODERN DANCES.
Personal Attention—Lillian Lang.
ST. JOHN STUDIO,
36 E. 34th St. Murray Hill 2010.

MISS BOBBY BURNS 6 East 41st St. Murray Hill 6368.
ALL MODERN DANCES. PERSONAL ATTENTION

MISS LEWIS 45 EAST 30TH ST. Madison Square 7349
DANCES OF TODAY. TERMS REASONABLE.

MISS CARLO Fox Trot, One Step, Hesitation taught for $5 in 6 Private Lessons. 225 WEST 57TH STREET.

STRATTON SCHOOL, 8 Av., 23d St. MODERN DANCES.
9 Lessons $5. Waltz & Two-Step guaranteed.

TELEPHONE CO. EARNS 10%.

Aggregate Profits Were $16,175,741 —Total Assets Are $253,799,404.

The New York Telephone Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net earnings of $10,159,046 derived from a gross operating income of $47,295,088. This was a decline in profits from the operating end of the business of $1,837,560 for the preceding year. Dividends and interest on investments brought in $5,542,073 more and miscellaneous income of $474,622 brought aggregate profits up to $16,175,741, as compared with $17,782,279 in 1913.

Earnings available for dividends were equivalent to slightly more than 10 per cent. on the stock, against 11.4 per cent. the year before. A surplus of $2,715,542 remained after dividends were paid, and the company's total surplus at the close of the year was $23,132,419

President U. N. Bethel says in the annual statement that when the year closed 1,154,905 stations were operated by the system, an increase of 72,140 during 1914. Including the associated and connected concerns, there were in service on Dec. 31, 2,150,603 stations.

"It seems proper," says Mr. Bethell, "to call attention to the fact that although the franchises, rights, and privileges, owned by the company are assessed for the year at $38,878,949, the company has not included any part of the value of such franchises, rights, or privileges in its assets."

The statement showed total assets of $253,799,404, including real estate valued at $22,259,426, stocks and bonds worth $82,722,308, and bills receivable of $15,390,628.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Incorporated today:

Pure Water Service Corporation of Westchester County, Yonkers, $250,000; E. E. Papen, A. N. Doyle, Lulu H. Moore, 330 West 102d Street, Manhattan.

Aetna Dynamite Company, Millbrook, powder, explosives, munitions, $100,000; C. A. and F. L. Belin, A. J. Moxham, 2 Rector Street.

L. J. Brownell & Sons, Potsdam, insurance, brokerage, surety bonds, realty, $30,000; H. L. Carlton, K. and L. J. Brownell, Potsdam.

Broadway Knitting Mills, Brooklyn, $110,500; Audley Clarke, T. Forster, S. Sheindelman, Seventh Avenue and 125th Street, Manhattan.

Mannie Solomon Company, ladies' wear, clothing, haberdashery, $100,000; B. Klinger, C. M. Sterne, E. Solomon, 31 East Thirty-first Street.

Benjamin T. Ash & Son, Binghamton, jewelry, ornaments, diamonds, musical instruments, $75,000; F. S., C. H., and B. T. Ash, 51 Court Street, Binghamton.

Bent Milk Food Corporation Morristown, dairy products, food in combination with milk, $7,000; W. N. Morrison, J. Garst, R. H. Bent, Antwerp.

Branche Drug Company, Albany, wholesale, retail, $50,000; W. L., R. P., and L. Branche, 30 Robin Street, Albany.

Consalus Tire Company, Albany, motor vehicles, motor cycles, accessories, $15,000; E. W. Sanford, M. A. and Victor E. Consalus, 432 Clinton Avenue, Albany.

Steinway Avenue Theatre, motion picture films, theatres, amusement enterprises, $50,000; M. Palemcek, V. Baber, C. Sindelar, 644 East 170th Street.

The Independent Silk Dyeing Company, $50,000; J. J. Robinson, R. A. Weber, F. C. Wettlaufer, Passaic, N. J.

Cuba Knife Company, Cuba, pocket, kitchen cutlery $25,000; H. P. Morgan, C. A. Wheeler, G. L. Robinson, Cuba.

Milan Opera Co., theatrical, operatic, $25,000; R. Durrett, W. Hart, C. E. Browne, 404 Neck Road, Brooklyn.

Excelsior Bag & Tent Co., Watervliet, $25,000; F. W. Neary, E. M. and H. J. Bartle, Watervliet

Geo. Stanton & Son, contracting, decorating, paper mills, furniture, $5,000; S. Bluestone, Bert and G. Stanton, 461 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

Industrial Research, expert service, advice in mechanical engineering, chemical, electrical, scientific problems, $10,000; Lloyd H. Reed, F. C. Gossman, C. L. Hepburn, 144 East 22d Street.

Bogart-Brookins Shoe Co., Gloversville, $8,000; D. T. and C. B. Bogart, C. Brookins, Gloversville.

C. Klauberg & Bros., cutlery, surgical instruments, toilet articles, $10,000; C. J., W. W., and W. J. Klauberg, 173 William Street.

Swanson & Frost, restaurants, lunch rooms, $10,000; E. E. Babcock, N. P. Swanson, E. J. Frost, 525 West 138th Street.

Harrison Real Estate Corp., Buffalo, brokerage, $10,000; J. L. Tierron, Jr., W. C. Newcomb, Harvey B. Harrison, 407 Bird Avenue, Buffalo.

Joseph J. Kittel, Inc., auto bus, motors, machinery, taxicab, hacking, $10,000; R. H., J. J., and M. Kittel, 300 West 86th Street.

Musa, Betz & Co., oils, condiments, hotel supplies, $10,000: A. L. and N. L. Musa, H. Betz, 110 West 45th Street.

F. F. Proctor, Albany, Realty Co., $10,000; 180 Washington Avenue, Albany, Properties Company, $5,000, and 211 West Thirty-fourth Street Properties Company, $5,000; realty construction, managerial; George E. Walleh, L. H. Riley, F. F. Proctor, Jr., 22 West 59th Street.

Prince Storage Co., Rochester, warehousemen, manufacturers, $5,000; H. L. and H. S. Haltzel, H. E. Corson, Rochester.

Bryant-Noonan Auto and Sale Co., Rome, $5,000; A. J. O'Connor, G. W. Bryant, A. S. Noonan, Rome.

Rialto Holding Corpn., Brooklyn, realty, construction, managerial, $5,000; L. A. Newfield, E. A. Henessy, B O. Jackson, 5,605 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn.

Authorizations: General Merchandizing Co., East Orange, N. J., $6,000; repre., J. C. Mulford, 1 Broadway, New York; Central Building Co., Mass., construction, $30,000; repre., H. R. Smith, 16 Exchange Place, Manhattan; Sweet's Catalogue Co., Wilmington, Del., publishing, advertising, $550,000; repre., Franklin T. Miller, 119 West 40th St., Manhattan; Joseph Middleby, Jr., Inc., Jersey City, N. J., trade marks, formulae secret processes, trade names, $200,000; repre., C. B. Yule, 105 Hudson St., Manhattan; The E. J. Wodison Co., Detroit, Mich., foundry supplies, $100,000; repre., H. O. Coughlan, 36 Nassau St., New York.

Capital increases: Vanophone Co., New York, $250,000 to $375,000; Inslee Photographic Co., Brooklyn, $5,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Corsen Realty Corpn., Buffalo; D. P. Sammon, Inc., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 18.—Charters filed: Klappers Baby Store, Town of Union, to deal in infants' apparel and accessories; capital, $7,000. Incorporators: Max Klapper, New York; Ray Klapper, Ephraim Schechter, Union Hill.

Associated Merchants' Meat and Provision Company, Paterson, provisions; capital, $50,000. Incorporators: John E. Glasser, Robert Cunningham, Frank H. Sykes, Paterson.

Capone Construction Company, West Hoboken, construction; capital, $100,000. Incorporators: Lucia Capone, Samuel Bonito, Tony Capone, Hoboken.

Chase Realty Company, New Brunswick, real estate; capital, $20,000. Incorporators: Daniel C. Chase, Horace E. Barwis, Ada I. Rolfe, New Brunswick.

Now Nightly at Supper

DUQUE and GABY
Cafe des BEAUX-ARTS
80 WEST 40TH STREET

NEW HAVEN SEEKS RELIEF.

President Elliott Tells Connecticut Legislators Road Is in Sore Straits.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 18.—President Howard C. Elliott of the New Haven road explained to the Connecticut Legislature today two pending amendments to the company's charter. Mr. Elliott told the Railroad Committee that his company was in sore straits financially and wished to relieve some of the $53,000,000 floating debt, which was costing 7 per cent., by borrowing on collateral at 5 per cent., thereby saving $1,000,000.

The charter amendments would permit selling outright, or pledging with bankers, 859 shares of the Boston & Providence and 63,378 of the Old Colony Railroad, a proceeding of which the bankers now have some doubt.

Mr. Elliott said he hoped the road would some day again be paying dividends and predicted that business would soon improve in the United States and England. He agreed with the committee that the proposed amendment was broader than necessary for its ultimate purpose, and that to avoid a repetition of the recent Massachusetts criticism that Connecticut was loose and lax in legislating for the New Haven road, it would be better to prepare a more specific substitute.

SAYS WOMEN ARE 'JOLLIED.'

Dr. Moskowitz Warns Suffragettes Against the Politicians.

Stenographers and business women having luncheon in the new Suffrage Lunch Room, 70 Wall Street, yesterday stopped during the noon hour yesterday to hear Dr. Henry Moskowitz tell them not to let politicians jolly them.

"As long as you have not the vote," said Dr. Moskowitz, "the politicians will jolly you along and do nothing for you. You must have power. You must have something back of you to accomplish reforms, and the force that will do it is the vote. You women are down here in the financial district working with the men to support the home. There are thousands of women in industries whose interests are the same as those of men, yet men pass legislation affecting industries and the women have nothing to say about it."

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

American Gold Bonds Receive Good Attention in Trading.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Money and discount rates were quiet today. The stock market was generally active and steady. The large number of markings in short-term colonial bonds and war-loan issues indicate the investment of surplus funds. American gold bonds received good attention. Oil shares were active, and armament shares and Japanese and Brazilian bonds changed hands frequently. Home rails were steady. German 3 per cent. bonds were marked at 54 and 54½.

In the American section the dealings were confined principally to Canadian Pacific and Union Pacific, and prices were inclined to ease off.

Receiver for C. H. & D. Subsidiary.

Judge Hollister, sitting in the Federal District Court, yesterday, appointed B. A. Worthington receiver for the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, which is itself in the hands of a receiver. The appointment of a separate receiver was made on the application of the bondholders of the subsidiary, and will be filed in the Federal Court at Cincinnati.

Michigan Central to Retire Notes.

The $6,000,000 Michigan Central Railroad Company 4½ per cent. notes maturing March 2 will be paid and retired on that date, it was announced yesterday. A new issue of $3,000,000 one-year 4½ per cent. notes is being offered by J. P. Morgan & Co., the proceeds to be applied to the retirement of the larger issue. The remainder will be taken from the proceeds of the recent sale of $4,000,000 Michigan Central bonds. The notes about to be retired are exchangeable for the new notes at 99.75.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

William F. Fitzsimmons has been appointed Assistant Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank.

Farson, Son & Co. are offering $50,000 North Hempstead, N. Y., Union Free School 4.35 per cent. bonds, to yield 4.35 per cent., and $45,000 City of Schenectady registered 4½ per cent. bonds, to yield 4.15 per cent.

Henry S. Bowers of Goldman, Sachs & Co. of this city has been elected a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

PIPING HOT!

MOST People dining or entertaining in restaurants would like to have their dinner served as they serve it at home.

And properly so. The soup is brought in and passed on hot plates. Paterfamilias carves the joint or roast and the maid passes around the potatoes and vegetables.

Dinner tastes better this way.

Everything is piping hot, freshly carved, and therefore more palatable.

That's why we all like to dine at home.

Suppose you entertained a party of six at the Carlton Terrace with the following menu, viz.:

MENU

Tasty Canape of Tunny Fish with Caviar	$1.20
A large tureen of cream of tomatoes or chicken okra, served with cheese straws	1.00
A copper casserole full of delicious Filet of Bass, hot out of the oven, garnished with shrimps and mushrooms, full of zest and pleasing to the eye	2.40
A whole leg of lamb roasted with a bouquet of fresh vegetables, mint sauce and endive salad (carved by yourself or for you), with nice baked sweet potatoes	3.00
Then let our head waiter make you a lot of French pancakes with chocolate sauce right on the table	1.80
Finish with special coffee in glass percolator	.90
	$10.30

The House will then contribute a glass of liqueur free.

You have spent only $10.30 for a grand dinner for six people, and you have not been

"Table d'hoted to death"

either with a little of this and a little of that, and nothing much on the whole.

While dining you listen to strains of classic music, or the young folks can dance.

In order to avoid complications we will make the dinner for six an even Ten Dollars.

Larger or smaller parties in proportion.

CUISINE FRANCAISE SERVICE MODERNE

P. S.—This menu is served between 6 and 9 P. M. daily and holds good for one week, until we publish the next.

CARLTON TERRACE
J. F. PIKE Sole Owner
BROADWAY AT 100TH ST. NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER RESTAURANT

RECTORS
BROADWAY AND 48TH STREET

TONIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT SATURDAY THE BEST TABLE D'HOTE DINNER DANSANT IN NEW YORK AT $1.25 PER COVER
Most generous portions and great variety.

Served in the finest and best ventilated Ball Room in the world. After dining one can dance and watch exhibition dancing unequalled on any stage.

BEST CABARET IN NEW YORK
Vera Maxwell and John Jarrott and The Marvelous Millers
Unequalled—Unsurpassed.
Best Cuisine and Service at Reasonable Prices.
Phone Bryant 3200 for reservations

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street
An Exceptional Dinner $1.00
A la Carte Portions and Cooked to Your Order
Served Every Even'g 5 to 9:30 & Sunday noon to 9:30
To-Night SPECIAL CARNIVAL in BALL ROOM Prize Dancing
CONTINUOUS CABARET beginning Dinner to Close ALL STAR ACTS
NELL MORGAN ROYAL COMMAND TO DANCE WITH KING ALFONSO & DONALD CRANE in phenomenal dances in Ball Room
BETTY FRANK LLOYD
MUDGE COX & FANNING in the Triple Tango
Afternoon Tea Dances, 4 to 7 Direction of S. Mark Minuse Dan Caslar's Orchestra
AFTER THEATRE SUPPER $1.00 BEEFSTEAK DINNER $1.25
SPECIAL WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY DINNER
CABARET DANCING $1.00 NOON TO 9:30 P. M.

Premier To-morrow Night
Broadway-Claremont
Restaurant and Ballroom
Broadway & 135th Street
Two Blocks from Subway
Riverside Drive Motor Buses Direct to Door.
Most magnificent and spacious Ballroom in the City.
Unsurpassed cuisine. Reasonable prices.
Grand Opening Thursday Night, February 25th.
Dancing under the direction of Miss Elva Wheeler Wilcox.

Prince George Hotel
Fifth Ave. and 28th Street.
One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.
800 Rooms with Bath
Rates, $3 and up.
Breakfast....35c-50c
Luncheon.....60c
Tea with Waffles..30c
Club Dinner....75c
Daily, Suns. & Holidays.
The Fernery
Miss Tucker 22 East 33d St.
THE OLDEST TEA ROOM in NEW YORK.
Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves.
SMOKING in the Conservatory.

TABLE D'HOTE $1.25.
HOTEL ST. ANDREW
BROADWAY AT 72D STREET.
"ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL" ON "AM. & EUROPEAN PLAN."
MUSIC EVERY NIGHT. DANCING IN GRILL ROOM.

WOMEN In Business
THE RUTLEDGE, COR. 30TH STREET & LEXINGTON AVE.
Large, light, outside rooms. Baths. Homelike surroundings. Unexcelled cuisine. Tariff, $11 to $15 weekly, including meals.
The Only Place of Its Kind in the World.

NEW HOTEL THERESA
LARGEST AND FINEST
Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS. AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY
All Outside Rooms.
Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
SINGLE ROOM WITH BATH (per year)...$540
2 ROOMS AND BATH (per year).....$720
3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS (per year)...$1,200
Special Rates by Month and Season.
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER.
'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

If you come in today at luncheon or tea time you will learn something interesting about
Chiro's
on Washington's Birthday Evening. Or suppose you telephone in.
Telephone Murray Hill 6488.
Six East Forty-sixth Street.

Hotel EARLINGTON
49 West 27th St., N. Y.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
1A Step from Broadway.
1Absolutely Fireproof.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, front of house, one person, $2; two people, $3 and upward. Why pay more when our service is unequalled only by the best? SIN

The Logical Investment

Good short-term notes, now selling below par, will appreciate in price. Their marketability affords the investor an opportunity to profitably re-invest in long term bonds at the opportune moment.

Write us for Circular T, which describes the Bond Secured Notes of an established New England Gas & Electric Company, which can be purchased TODAY to yield over

7¼%

Also ask for current issue of our monthly, "Bond Topics"

A·H·Bickmore & Co.
111 Broadway, N.Y.

Accumulating Your Competency

We have prepared a pamphlet outlining a plan which, once adopted and consistently followed, should enable any man to make steady financial progress. The plan is based upon the elements of saving, compound interest and conservative investment—all of fundamental importance in the accumulation of wealth. Included in the pamphlet are tables illustrating the efficient workings of compound interest, and concrete examples of conservative investment bonds.

Ask for Pamphlet No. 1467, "Accumulating Your Competency."

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Place, New York

Every Investor

should be conservative in the selection of investments.

It pays!

When buying securities the investor should first fortify himself with all the facts possible.

Our

Department of Service

will gladly help you in the selection of your investments.

F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF New York STOCK EXCHANGE

WASHINGTON

Do you want safety of principal and interest, with freedom from income tax, and yield of

4.60%

If so, write for our circular No. W-10 regarding the bonds of the most important and prosperous county in the State of Washington.

Knauth·Nachod & Kuhne
New York

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway
Consol. (now 1st) 5s 1939
4.70% basis

Southern Railway
1st Consol. 5s 1994
5% basis

Particulars on request.

Harvey Fisk & Sons
Established 1885.
62 Cedar Street

$200,000
City of Newark, N.J.
Gold 4½s, 1944
Price 105¾ and Int.
Yielding 4.17%
Special Circular "T-69" on application.
Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
14 Wall Street, - - New York.
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Tax Exempt Issues
State of Mass. 4s, 1915-1955
State of Conn. 4s, 1936
State of Md. 4s, 1921-1929
Full details on application.
Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., Water 4½s
Maturing Jan. 1, 1943
Legal investment for savings banks in New York and other States.
Price to yield 4.25%.
R. M. GRANT & CO.,
NEW YORK 31 Nassau St. CHICAGO 111 W. Monroe St.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Recede Further, Bonds Quieter—Exchange Closes Higher After Fluctuation.

Had it not been for the caution engendered by the continued uncertainty of the situation growing out of Germany's announced establishment of a war zone around Great Britain, the financial community would have been disposed yesterday to reflect in the stock market its satisfaction over the news that in all probability there would be no extra session of Congress, despite the expected failure of the Ship Purchase bill at this session. As it was, that news helped to sustain prices against the selling which the other consideration induced.

Apart from a few special issues the day's losses were not large, and here and there in the list a prominent stock showed a net gain for the day. There was a substantial volume of trading in bonds on the Exchange, but the bond market as a whole was relatively inactive. Prices yielded in some quarters but were well maintained in others. The summary of Germany's answer to the United States cabled from Berlin did not, in the estimation of the financial community, remove the ground for possible untoward events, although in all quarters the belief prevails that Germany will take great care to avoid attacks on neutral ships. It is because this view is taken in the financial community that the situation is regarded as one calling for caution rather than for a graver feeling of concern.

The foreign exchange market was much unsettled, sterling exchange in particular being subject to violent fluctuations which left the rate substantially higher at the day's close than it had been on Wednesday. The question of the grant of a large credit to England remained under discussion, although it was again indicated that up to this time no formal request for such an arrangement has come from the other side. Until it does no actual steps will be taken on this side. Meanwhile there is reason to believe that negotiations are under way between individual banks here and individual banks in London which are designed to help steady the exchange between England and the United States. Some of the Continental Exchanges were lower yesterday, despite the advance in sterling, and the situation as a whole was confused. This was partly due to the uncertainty over the time when foreign credits will be established here, although little doubt was felt that sooner or later an arrangement of this kind will be made. The matter is being discussed here with a view of putting the arrangement into effect without delay when London indicates that it desires to have such a credit established.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Reserve Banks' Bond Purchases.

The buying of Government bonds by Federal Reserve banks, which for a time served to advance the market for those issues, seems to have come to a halt. It is understood that the New York banks did not buy from the Government, but the Reserve bank at Chicago and those of some other points bought all told, it is estimated, $2,000,000 of various issues of Government bonds. The 2s, which were selling at about 97 when this buying began, seemed to be preferred over the 3s, including the 3s of 1918, although the latter showed a substantially higher yield than the 2 per cent. bonds. At current prices the 2s yield about 2.10 per cent., while the 3s of 1918 yield about 2.40. The latter have the advantage, considered as a banking investment, of maturing at a definite date in the near future, while the 2s have no fixed maturity.

***

A Confused Exchange Market.

Brokers had a difficult time of it yesterday in the foreign exchange market trying to execute orders at the best advantage for customers amid rapidly fluctuating quotations. Considerable business is done in the open air of William Street, just around the corner from Wall, and it was in the crowd there that a greater degree of confusion reigned than in banking offices. Frequently quotations for sight bills on London would differ a half cent to the pound in the opinion of two men, one attempting to buy and the other to sell. Naturally, the uncertainty of current values put a curb on business, and in the afternoon some of the more prominent brokers withdrew from the market for the time being.

***

Some Rapid Shifts of Prices.

A foreign exchange broker with an order to buy something like $250,000 demand sterling bought a quarter of the amount at a bank at $4.81⅝. The quotation had fallen from $4.82¾ and he planned to get the balance below the other purchase price. Instead of a further decline a sudden switch lifted the quotation, and within fifteen minutes he hurriedly filled the remaining part of the order at $4.82¼. Rapid shifting of quotations was caused partly by speculation, the foreign exchange men said, and also by a lessening of the supply of bills in sight, as compared with Wednesday. The reluctance of certain prominent dealers to take on commitments either way had a part, too, in unsettling prices, as their share in imparting power to the broad tone of the market is considerable.

***

Waiting for the News.

While the atmosphere in Stock Exchange houses yesterday might not be described as tense, still there was evidence that much thought was being devoted to possible developments in the waters surrounding Great Britain. All week the market, in its sagging tendency, has reflected nervousness over the possibilities of submarine activity. Until yesterday morning stocks were sold more generously than purchased. The arrival of the fateful day caused numerous traders to do nothing while they waited for news from the other side. The market portrayed this disposition of buyers and sellers in intervals of stagnation and in irregular array of price changes at the close of the day.

***

Figuring on Central's Debentures.

Discussions heard about the New York Central debentures have developed a wide difference in opinion as to their probable market value after being distributed. Since they were allotted to syndicate members the Curb quotation has ranged from 101½ to nearly 103; before the issue was announced definitely a price of 104 was made on the Curb. It would seem that the recession reflects the dispersion of some of the speculative enthusiasm of initial dealings, but it is difficult to say whether this downward movement tells anything of the investment position of the bonds. A man of large means who takes especial care in making investments has attempted to work out a probable market valuation, comparing the road's position since the consolidation with its position before the Lake Shore was united with the system. His findings were that the debentures ought ultimately to sell to yield 5.40 per cent., a price of about 106. Other inquirers into values have not got figures as high.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	67.77	67.47	67.68	— .10
Industrials	53.86	53.44	53.94	— .17
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
Feb. 11	62.78	62.07	62.57	+ .69
Feb. 12—Holiday.				
Feb. 13	62.52	61.97	62.00	— .57
Feb. 15	62.14	61.50	61.80	— .20
Feb. 16	61.70	61.24	61.42	— .38
Feb. 17	61.22	60.71	60.79	— .63
Feb. 18	60.81	60.45	60.66	— .13

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	—High.		—Low.		Last.
Feb. to date	62.78	Feb. 11	60.45	Feb. 18	60.66
Feb., 1914	73.14	Feb. 4	69.33	Feb. 25	70.49
Feb., 1913	77.30	Feb. 3	71.51	Feb. 25	73.89
Feb., 1912	76.61	Feb. 20	75.24	Feb. 1	75.84
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2	60.66
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	Jne. 10	68.04
Year, 1912	83.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.36
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

Bank of England's Statement.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£1,411,000
Circulation decreased	248,000
Bullion decreased	1,658,513
Other securities decreased	2,915,000
Other deposits increased	1,787,000
Public deposits decreased	6,130,000
Notes reserved decreased	1,590,000
Government securities decreased	16,000

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 31.54 per cent.; last week it was 31.57 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The Bank of France today issued a statement showing the following changes since Feb. 4:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	401,000
Silver in hand increased	7,139,000
Notes in circulation decreased	103,444,000
Treasury deposits increased	97,997,000
General deposits decreased	59,168,000
Bills discounted decreased	32,647,000
Advances decreased	8,347,000

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Feb. 18, (via London.)—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Gold increased	
Discounts and Treasury paper increased	33,508,000
Deposits increased	2,724,000
Metal stock, notes of other banks, and loan banknotes decreased	47,450,000
Loans decreased	1,131,000
Long Treasury bills decreased	971,000
Notes in circulation decreased	295,000
	34,566,000

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	5	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4½	5	4½	5½
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2⅜@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	2	2	2
60 Days. 90 Days. 6 Mos.				
On time	2½@2¾	2¾@3		3¼@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Sixty to ninety days ..... 3¼@3½

BEST KNOWN NAMES.

4 months ..... 3½@3¾ 6 months ..... 3¾@4

OTHER NAMES.

4 months ..... 4 6 months ..... 4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.83⅝	$4.81½	$4.82
Cables	4.82⅝	4.81⅜	4.82⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.82	$4.82⅝
Paris	5.23	5.22½
Berlin	.84½	.84⅝
Switzerland	5.45½	5.44½
Holland	.40	.40⅛
Italy	5.66	5.65

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
	$4.80	$4.79½	$4.79½	$4.78⅝

New York Clearing House exchanges, $414,445,694; balance, $20,589,366; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $63,612.

The local banks have lost $4,026,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 5c discount; Montreal, $5.03⅜ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22 15-16d, up 1-16d; in New York, 48⅞c, up ¼c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	36.50	37.00	36.50	36.50
Lead	3.82½	3.87½	3.82½	3.87½
Iron No.2 Xdry.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.00
Spelter	8.90	9.20	8.85	8.90
Antimony	20.00	21.00	20.00	21.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted 14⅝@14¾c a pound, up ⅛c. in the open market.

London market quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	63	10	0	63	7	6
Copper, futures	63	17	6	63	12	6
Tin, spot	178	0	0	176	0	0
Tin, futures	156	10	0	154	0	0
Lead	19	8	9	19	3	9
Spelter	40	0	0	39	17	6

Trading on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Trading was quiet and prices were lower on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 68f. 75c. for cash. Exchange on London, 25f. 21½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	
Same day last year	187,255
Year to date	205,523
Same period last year	8,309,652
Average price and change 50 stocks	14,767,680
Same day last year	60.66 — .13
	71.19 — .04

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
28	28¼	500	Alaska Gold Mines	28	28¼	28	28¼	
53	53½	12,550	Amalgamated Cop	53	53¾	52¼	53¾	+ ¼
38	38½	5,350	Am. Beet Sugar	38	38⅝	37⅞	38¼	— ⅛
27	27⅛	2,700	Am. Can	26¾	27¼	26¾	27	— ⅛
93	94	100	Am. Can pf	93½	93⅞	93¼	93¾	— ⅛
43	44	200	Am. Car & Fdry	43⅜	43⅝	43¼	43½	— ⅛
...	82	11	Am. Coal Products	82	82	82	82	— ¾
44½	46	200	Am. Cotton Oil	44½	45	44½	45	+ ¼
26¾	26¾	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	26¾	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ¾
23	24	100	Am. Ice Securities	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
21¼	22¼	200	Am. Locomotive	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
...	81	200	Am. Locomotive pf	81	81	81	81	— ⅛
62⅜	62½	5,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	62	62½	61¾	62¼	+ ⅛
100⅝	101	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	102	103	102	103	+ ⅛
102	103	3,000	Am. Sugar Refin	102¾	103¼	102¼	103¼	+ ⅛
118¾	119¼	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119	119	119	119	
106	106¼	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	+ ⅛
77¾	79	25	Am. Woolen pf	79	79	79	79	+ ⅛
7	8	500	Am. Writing P. pf	7	7	7	7	
26¼	26¾	500	Anaconda Cop. Co	26	26¼	26	26¼	— ⅛
93⅝	94½	700	Atch., Top. & S. F	93⅜	93¾	93⅜	93⅝	+ ⅛
98½	99	160	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	+ ⅛
103¼	104	200	Atlantic Coast Line	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ⅛
...	67	800	Baltimore & Ohio	67	67	66¾	66¾	— ⅛
55⅜	55¾	4,700	Bethlehem Steel	55⅜	56¼	55¼	55¾	+ ⅛
104½	104⅞	400	Bethlehem Steel pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+ ⅛
86⅜	86½	210	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86¼	86¼	86	86	— ¼
17¼	18⅛	200	California Petrol	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
157⅛	157⅝	2,540	Canadian Pacific	157½	157½	156½	157	+ ¼
76	85	200	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	
33⅛	33⅝	13,500	Central Leather Co	33⅛	34⅜	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
N02	102½	200	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	102	102	102	102	— 1½
115½	116	10	Cent. So. Am. Tel	102	103⅜	102	102	+ ¼
40⅞	41	1,350	Chesapeake & Ohio	115¼	115½	115¼	115½	+ 2½
10⅜	10⅝	200	Chi. Gt. Western	41⅛	41½	40⅝	41	— ⅛
28	29⅛	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
85½	86	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	29¼	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
124	125	200	Chi. & Northwest	85⅜	85⅝	85¼	85½	— ⅛
34⅝	34⅝	800	Chino Copper	124¼	124½	124	124	— 1
24¼	27⅛	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	34⅛	34⅝	34½	34⅝	
116½	117	200	Consolidated Gas	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
9	9¼	300	Corn Products Ref	117	117	116½	116¾	— 1½
65	66½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— 1
40	42	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	63⅞	65⅝	63⅝	65⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	7	300	Den. & Rio Grande	42	42	42	42	— ⅜
10⅝	12	100	Distillers' Secur	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
21⅝	22	700	Erie	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
34¼	34¾	850	Erie 1st pf	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
28	28	100	Federal M. & S. pf	34¼	34¼	34	34	— ½
170½	172	20	General Chemical	26	26	26	26	
106¾	107½	100	Gen. Chemical pf	171⅞	171⅞	171⅞	171⅞	— ⅛
141½	143	100	General Electric	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅜
95⅞	97⅛	950	General Motors	141	141	141	141	— 1¼
94	95	200	General Motors pf	91⅛	91⅛	89	89½	— 2
30½	31	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	95	95	95	95	
96¼	97¼	300	Goodrich pf	30¾	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
114¼	114¾	500	Great Northern pf	97	97	97	97	— ⅛
30⅛	30¼	600	G. N. certs.ore prop	114⅝	114⅞	114⅝	114⅝	+ ⅛
50	50⅛	750	Guggenheim Explor	30½	30¾	30½	30½	— ¼
18¾	18⅞	900	Inspiration Copper	49½	50	49½	49⅝	— ⅛
11	11¼	1,700	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	18½	18½	18½	18⅝	+1
48⅝	49	400	Interboro-Met. pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
12	12¾	300	International Harvester	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56⅝	— ⅛
53	59	100	International Harvester, N.J.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	— ⅜
87⅝	84	2,200	Kansas City South.	22	22	22	22	
47⅜	47½	900	Kings Co.El.L. & P.	121	121	121	121	— ⅛
100	101	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	108	108	108	108	— ⅛
63	63½	3,400	Lehigh Valley	152	152	152	152	— ⅛
119	119¼	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
103⅛	103⅜	1,700	Louisville & Nash	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	— ⅛
48⅝	48⅞	400	Mackay Cos	76	76	76	76	— ⅛
12⅝	12⅝	300	Mackay Cos. pf	67	67	67	67	— ⅛
58	58	100	Maxwell Motors	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
83⅛	84	2,200	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
47⅞	47½	3,400	Max. Motors 2d pf	81	81	81	81	— 2
100	101	900	Mexican Petroleum	62	62½	61⅝	62⅛	— ⅛
83	87	100	Miami Copper	64	65⅛	64	65	— ⅛
102½	103	600	Minn. & St. Lou's	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
99⅞	99¾	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
84	84⅞	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	42	42¼	39	42½	+ ⅛
84	84	600	Mo., Kan. & Tex.pf.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
102¼	102½	320	Missouri Pacific	31	31	31	31	— ⅛
102	102½	300	Montana Power	10⅜	11⅜	10⅜	11⅛	+ ⅜
102	103	300	Nevada Con. Cop	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
103⅜	103⅝	100	N. Y. Air Brake	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
102	102½	2,200	N. Y. Central	58	58	58	58	
99⅞	100	900	N. Y. N. H. & H	83½	84	83⅜	84	+ ⅝
100	101	100	Norfolk & Western	47½	47⅝	47½	47½	— ⅛
83	87	100	Norfolk & West. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	
102½	103	600	Northern Pacific	84	84	84	84	
103¼	103¼	320	Pennsylvania R. R	102¼	102½	102	102½	— ¼
117¼	118¼	300	People's Gas, Chi	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	+ ⅛
19	20	100	Peoria & Eastern	118½	118½	118	118	— ⅛
19¾	20	400	Pittsburgh Coal	6	6	6	6	
29	30	400	Pressed Steel Car	19¾	20	19½	20	
152	152½	500	Pullman Co	28½	28½	28½	28½	
21	24	100	Ry. Steel Spring	152	152	152	152	
16¾	16¾	200	Ray Consol. Copper	21	21	21	21	
142½	143¾	33,600	Reading	17	17	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
84½	84¼	2,000	Reading 2d pf	142¾	142¾	141¾	142½	
80	82	400	Rock Island Co	82¼	82¼	82¼	82½	— ⅛
3	4	400	Rock Island Co. pf	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
4	4½	200	Rumely (M.) Co	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
1	2	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	1¾	1¾	1	1¼	— ⅛
2	3	100	St. Louis & San F	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
12¼	13	100	Seaboard Air Line	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
...	36	200	Seaboard Air L. pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
200	202	500	Sears, Roebuck Co	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
83⅜	83⅝	2,700	South. Pacific	201	202	201	202	— ⅛
15	15½	200	Southern Railway	83¾	83¾	83½	83⅝	— ⅛
...	48	100	Southern R'way pf	15	15	15	15	
4⅜	4½	2,400	Studebaker Co	48	48	48	48	
92½	94½	225	Studebaker Co. pf	44	44¾	43½	44	+ ⅛
29	29¼	1,180	Tennessee Copper	93	93	93	93	+ ⅛
127	128	300	Texas Co	29	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
45	45½	1,020	Third Avenue	127¼	127½	125½	127½	— ⅜
...	60	400	Underwood Typew	45	45	44½	44¾	— ⅛
118¾	118¾	8,100	Union Pacific	55¼	55½	55	55	— ⅛
80⅞	81½	100	Union Pacific pf	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅞	+ ⅛
65	70	25	U. S. Express	81	81	81	81	— ¼
54	55½	200	U. S. Rubber	65	65	65	65	
41¾	41⅞	26,750	U. S. Steel	53¾	54	53¾	54	— ⅛
104	104½	1,514	U. Steel pf. new	42½	42⅝	41½	41½	— ⅛
51¾	51⅞	3,400	Utah Copper	104⅞	104⅞	104	104	— ⅛
⅞	⅞	15	Wabash	51⅝	52	50⅞	51⅝	+ ⅜
2¼	2⅝	100	Wabash pf	¾	¾	¾	¾	
18	19	220	Western Maryland	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
62¼	62½	500	Western Union Tel	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
68¾	69	400	Westinghouse E. & M	62⅜	62½	62½	62½	— ⅛
94	95¾	450	Willys-Overland	69	69	67⅞	68⅜	— ⅛
				94¼	94¾	94	94	— 1

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Lower in a Dull Session of Trading on the Curb—Bonds Are Steady.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 114,816 shares of stocks and $251,000 of bonds. In addition there were sales of 4,000 rights. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 8,838; oils, 1,258, and mining 104,720. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	In. R. Tr. ctfs.	7	7	7	7
30	Kelly Sp'f'd T.	108¼	108½	108¼	108¼
110	K.S.T. n. l. pf.	83	83	82	82
150	Man. Transit.	½	½	½	½
128	‖N. C. & S. pf.	96½	97½	96½	97½
700	Riker & Hege.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
600	Sterling Gum.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼
500	Tob. Prods. pf.	93	93	91	91
2,000	U. Cig. S., new	9	9⅛	9	9⅛
10	Un. Cig. St. Co. of N.m.	90	90	90	90
4,000	U. Pr. Sh. n'w	3½	3½	3½	3½
500	‡World Film.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

RIGHTS.

4,600	N. Y. Cen. rts.	⅝	½	⅝	½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	Anglo-Am. Oil	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
15	Atlantic Ref.	544	543	543	— 7
1	Buckeye P. L.	111	111	111	— 1
76	Illinois P. L.	163	163	163	— 2
9	Nat'l Transit.	125	124	124	
20	Northern P. L.	92	32	32	— 1
170	Ohio Oil	92	91	91	— 1
175	Pierce Oil, n'w	126	123	124½	+ 2½
40	Prairie P.L.w.l.	137	135	136	+ 1
50	Prairie O. & G.	215	210	210	— 3
2	Solar Refining	255	255	255	— 3
17	South Pa. Oil	255	255	255	— 5
20	South. P. L.	212	210	210	— 12
210	Std. Oil of Cal.	282	274	275	— 8
180	Std. Oil of N. J.	396	392	394	— 6
32	Std. Oil of Ohio.	425	413	186	— 1
11	Union Tank L.	83	413	413	—12
5	Vacuum Oil	184	82½	82½	+ 1
			184	184	

MINING STOCKS.

16,000	‡*Atlanta	28	28	24½	25
6,500	*Booth	30	34	30	34
800	Butte & Sup.	45¼	45⅞	45¼	45⅞
300	Caribou	50	50	50	50
1,000	Com. Cractions.	7	7	7	7
1,600	Con. Nev.-U.	½	½	½	½
2,000	*C. O. D. Con.	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,000	Crown Reserve	¾	¾	¾	¾
5,000	*Dia'f'ld Daisy	10	10	9½	9½
1,700	*Florence	62	62	60	60
200	Goldfield Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½
12,700	Gold. Merger.	25	25	23½	24
100	Greene-

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SMALL BANKS REBEL AT RESERVE SYSTEM

Some Threaten to Quit Rather Than Give Up Profits on Check Collections.

MILLIONS IDLE IN TRANSIT

Up-State Financiers Also Complain of Demand for Deposit of Surplus Balances.

Some of the up-State bankers who conferred with the Directors of the Federal Reserve bank on Wednesday on the check collection problem remained in town overnight and were visitors at several downtown banks yesterday. They were loud in criticism of the plan to which they had at least tacitly given their approval the evening before. Some of them went so far as to say that if they were to be compelled not only to give up the exchange charges, but to keep in the Reserve bank balances in excess of reserve requirements they would withdraw from the national banking and Federal Reserve systems.

The Federal Reserve act contemplates the collection of out-of-town checks on member banks without exchange charges. It provides that they shall be received on deposit at par by the Federal Reserve banks, and as far as the system has been extended they are now being received on these terms and immediate credit given.

If this practice were generally extended it would mean that the Reserve Bank in New York would take from other banks here thousands of checks on out-of-town banks every day and give immediate credit for them, although it would take one or more days for the Reserve bank actually to collect the checks from the banks on which they were drawn.

It has been estimated that if the system were extended to its widest scope throughout the country the New York Reserve bank might have in the mail at all times as much as $30,000,000 or $40,000,000. It would practically have cashed these checks and would be waiting to get the money back. Instead of having $100,000,000 with which to meet the demands of trade by discounting paper held by the member banks, when need arose, it would have only $60,000,000 or $70,000,000.

Much study has been given to meeting this difficulty. No official statement was made after Wednesday's meeting as to the solution under discussion, except that it was in line with the recommendations made by the Governors of the twelve Reserve Banks to the Federal Reserve Board.

The up-State bankers, however, in their conversations yesterday, said the plan was to require them to keep excess balances in the Reserve bank to meet the average daily amount of items against them. The banks are now required to keep a part of their reserves in the Reserve bank, but still maintain balances also with their New York correspondents. On these balances at present they receive 2 per cent. interest, in season and out of season, and when money rates are high they can lend out part of these balances here on advantageous terms. If these balances, in whole or in part, were transferred to the Reserve bank to meet checks against them, they would lose this income, as the Reserve bank pays no interest on deposits.

Some of the up-State bankers said that such a loss would be ruinous to many small institutions. Exchange charges and interest on their balances here were their chief sources of revenue. All that would be left would be the interest on their local loans, the profit in which was reduced to a minimum by the practice in many places of paying high interest on their own deposits. In and around Rochester, it was said, as much as 4 per cent. is paid to depositors. Some banks, it was said, simply could not meet these requirements and continue to make a profit.

On the other hand, it was argued that under the system contemplated by the Federal Reserve act checks of country banks would become payable in New York, and the banks should have funds here to pay them, just as they had to have funds at home to pay checks presented over their counters. The advantage to their customers of being able to draw checks on their home banks and have them the same as cash here would bring the banks more deposits and put them at an advantage over State banks in their territory. Finally, they would not continue to pay 4 per cent. on deposits because they couldn't afford to and neither could their competitors.

The up-Staters couldn't altogether see this, and said that they were not enamored of the Federal Reserve system, anyhow. Their contributions to the capital of the Reserve bank were earning no dividends, part of their reserve money was locked up in the Reserve banks without earning them any interest, and they had not found the Reserve bank of any benefit to them, as they had had no occasion to do any rediscounting, and if they were to lose their exchange charges a very large element of revenue in some country banks, and to keep still more of their funds on deposit without interest, the advantages of membership grew slimmer and slimmer.

These views did not, of course, represent the unanimous sentiment of the up-Staters, but those of the more radical of the objectors. According to them, however, they represented the views of many others back in their territories.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of February show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Five roads	$3,050,623	+$225,847
Four roads	2,425,854	— 203,634
Total (9 roads)	5,479,477	— 22,213

Miscellaneous Earnings.

NARRAGANSETT ELECTRIC LIGHTING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross earn.	$1,670,654	$1,495,554	$175,100
Operating exp.	954,775	882,281	72,494
Depreciation	166,265	159,987	6,278
Debenture int.	20,000	52,000	*32,000
Other charges.	35,456	2,883	32,573
Net income	494,156	396,902	97,253
Dividends	480,000	360,000	120,000
Bal. for sur.	14,156	36,902	6,134
Balance	20,291		*15,612
*Decrease.			

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE CO. for the year ended Dec. 31— 1914. 1913. 1912.

Sales & oth. income	2,915,932	$3,244,312	3,078,253
Exp., tax, &c.	2,094,886	2,409,800	2,354,075
Bond int.	180,000	180,000	181,000
Total ded.	2,274,886	2,589,800	2,505,875
Profit for yr.	641,046	654,512	572,380
Dividends	599,544	599,544	149,886
Surplus	41,502	54,968	422,494

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO. for the year ended Dec. 31— 1914. 1913. 1912.

Phone rev.	47,295,088	46,831,084	43,295,628
Exc. & tax	37,136,048	34,854,428	31,276,208
Net tel. ear.	10,159,045	11,996,606	11,947,415
Divs. & int.	5,542,073	5,770,895	5,356,176
Misc. earn.	474,622	15,378	9,570
Tot. net ear.	16,175,741	17,782,279	17,313,170
Int. charges	3,480,199	3,494,635	2,951,845
Balance	12,715,542	14,287,584	14,361,325
Dividends	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Surplus	2,715,542	4,287,584	4,361,325

SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE Co. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$3,782,971	$3,594,560	$3,317,216
Expenses	3,045,460	2,828,208	2,609,912
Net	737,511	766,352	707,306
Dividends	700,000	706,740	585,514
Surplus	37,511	59,612	113,792

WASHINGTON WATER POWER CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross earn.	2,976,425	2,914,950	61,475
Op. ex. & tax.	1,554,897	1,291,673	70,994
Net earnings.	1,613,827	1,623,277	*9,450
Bond interest.	254,062	259,219	*5,157
Other int.	144,853	2,975	141,879
Am. & bd. pre.	10,624	10,666	*42
Uncoll. accts.			
& cus. dep. in.	7,978	8,572	*594
Repl. reserve.	325,000		325,000
Cred. by int. on work un. con.	223,167	92,346	130,821
Net income	1,094,445	1,143,913	*49,468
Divid. paid	1,094,863	1,326,552	*81,689
Deficit	417	117,361	17,778
Surplus Dec. 31	1,118,988	1,119,105	*417
*Decrease. †Surplus.			

RETIRE EMERGENCY MONEY.

Only Ten Per Cent. of Issue Since War Still Outstanding.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Only $38,096,358 of emergency currency, or a fraction less than 10 per cent. of the total amount issued since the outbreak of the European war, is still outstanding, according to a statement tonight by Assistant Secretary Malburn of the Treasury.

"It is evident," says the statement, "that any fears that have been entertained that the large amount of additional currency put in circulation after Aug. 1, 1914, would unduly inflate the circulation and would not be promptly retired may be dismissed. The amount still outstanding is less than 40 cents per capita, and only a little more than 1 per cent. of the total amount of money in circulation in the United States.

"Without doubt the issuance of this currency enabled the country to pass through the troublesome times succeeding the outbreak of the European war last Summer with much less strain than has attended financial disturbances of less severity in the past, and it is shown how advantageously the Federal Reserve notes may be used in the future."

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	102	
American Light & Traction	314	318
American Light & Traction pf.	107½	109
Adirondack Electric Power	12	14
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	42	44
*American Gas & Electric	88	90
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47½	49
American Power & Light	62	63
American Power & Light pf.	81	83
American Public Utilities	34	38
American Public Utilities pf.	64	67
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	12	15
Cities Service	45	50
Cities Service pf.	49	52
Colorado Power	56½	58½
Colorado Power pf.	13	14
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	88½	91
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	55	56⅛
Dayton Power & Light	82	83
Dayton Power & Light pf.	27	32
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	82	86
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	88	91
Electric Bond & Share pf.	45	55
Empire District Electric 5s	98½	100
Empire District Electric pf.	67	70
Federal Light & Traction	50	70
Federal Light & Traction pf.	17	20
Gas & Electric Securities	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	65	75
Lincoln Gas & Electric	..	80
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	11	15
Northern States Power	51	54
Northern States Power pf.	21½	22½
Ozark Power & Water	80	81¼
Pacific Gas & Electric	10	20
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	42	43
Republic Ry. & Light	82	83
Republic Railway & Light Co. pf.	15	18
Southern California Edison	65	67
Southern California Edison pf.	75	78
*Standard Gas & Electric	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	4	5¼
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	17	18½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	8¼	9¼
United Light & Rys.	36¼	38
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	45	47
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	67½	69
Utah Securities	64½	67
Western Power	14½	16
Western Power pf.	16	18
*Par value $50.	60	63

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s, Sept., 1915	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
6s, Sept., 1916	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
6s, Sept., 1917	104⅛	104	104	104⅛
4½s, March, 1963	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s, May, 1957	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s, Nov., 1957	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s, May, 1917	100⅝	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛
4½s, Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s, March, 1964	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4½s, March, 1962	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4½s, Sept., 1960	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4½s, March, 1930-60	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s, May, 1980	95½	96	99⅜	100⅛
4s, Nov., 1958	95½	96	95½	96
4s, May, 1957	95½	96	95½	96
4s, Nov., 1956	95½	96	95½	96
4s, Nov., 1955	94½	95½	95	95½
4s, Nov., 1936	96	97	96	97
3½s, Nov., 1954-5	99¼	..	99½	..
3½s, May, 1954	85	85⅜	85	85⅜
3½s, 1950-1954	85	85⅜	85	85⅜
	84⅜	85⅜	84⅜	85⅜

STERLING EXCHANGE UP.

Due to Expected Loans and the Covering of Short Contracts.

While bankers interested in the foreign exchange market held conferences over the situation yesterday no developments were announced looking toward either loans here for Great Britain or the importation of gold. Sterling demand rates advanced sharply under the influence of expected loans, demand bills selling as high as $4.82⅝, against a closing quotation of $4.81½ on Wednesday. At the close the price was $4.82. French, Swiss, and Italian rates were irregular, with slight net changes.

The sterling market moved with sharp fluctuations throughout the day. A part of the buying which sent quotations forward was said to represent the covering of short contracts entered into a few days ago, when it appeared as if the market might have a severe break.

CARNEGIE NOT HIS BACKER.

Retired Ironmaster Denies He Is Aiding Josiah V. Thompson.

Andrew Carnegie, through his Secretary, denied yesterday a report that had come to this city from Uniontown, Penn., to the effect that Mr. Carnegie was standing behind Josiah V. Thompson, a banker and large holder of coal lands. Mr. Thompson was the head of the First National Bank of Uniontown, whose doors were closed recently, and shortly after the failure it was charged in his behalf that New York and Pittsburgh bankers and big steel men were trying to force him to the wall in order to get possession of the Thompson coking coal lands at their own figure. It was reported that as the result of Mr. Carnegie's support the asking price for these coal lands had already jumped from $54,000,000 to $40,000,000.

"Mr. Carnegie knows nothing about these reports," said his Secretary yesterday, "and has entered into no relations with Mr. Thompson."

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15, '15	100⅛	100⅛	2.50
Am. Locomo.	6	July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.35
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.60
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅞	101⅛	4.50
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec. 15, '15	100⅝	100⅞	5.50
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100¼	100½	5.10
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100¼	100½	5.70
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	100¼	100⅜	5.80
Beth. Steel.	5	June 1, '15	100⅛	100⅜	3.20
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100	5.15
Can. Pacific.	4	Mar. 2, '24	102⅛	103¼	5.00
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	90½	91	5.55
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	100	100¼	7.00
Chi. Ele. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95¼	96½	4.75
City of Mon.	5	Dec., 1917	99¾	100¼	7.60
Con. Power.	6	May 1, '17	97½	99	4.93
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100¼	3.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	97½	98	4.20
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101½	3.75
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	100	100¼	4.15
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	98	99	6.50
Hock Valley.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	4.35
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	99¾	100¼	4.80
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	5.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.90
Louis. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1918	99½	100	6.00
Minn. Gen. El.	6	June, 1918	99½	99¾	6.75
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	90	92	30.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	3.00
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	92½	93½	9.70
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	100⅛	100¼	3.00
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '15	100⅛	100⅜	3.95
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.00
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1915	98	99	9.89
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec. 15, '15	100	100⅜	4.35
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	3.10
P. S. Corp. of New Jersey.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100¼	4.80
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	98½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98½	100	5.50
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	98¾	98⅝	5.57
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	99¾	100¼	6.95
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	94	96	4.40
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	96¾	97¼	7.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101	101⅜	5.55
Utah Co.	6	May, 1918	97¾	98¼	5.55
West. P. Tr.	6	Apr., 1917	97¼	98¾	6.85
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	96	98½	6.80
West. States G. & El.	6	July, 1915	99¾	100⅛	5.00
	6	Oct., 1917	96	97¼	7.00

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Ahmeek	260	260	260	260
1,572	Alaska	28⅛	28⅝	28	28
125	Allouez	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼
247	Amalgamated	53	53	52½	52½
2,175	Am. Zinc	22½	22⅝	22	22⅛
420	Arizona Com.	4¼	4¼	4	4
85	Butte & Bal.	27⅛	27⅝	27¼	27¼
3,785	Butte & Sup.	45	45¾	45	45⅛
230	Calumet & A.	53	53½	52	52¼
120	Chino	35	35	34½	34½
90	Copper Range.	34	34	33⅝	33⅝
50	East Butte	9⅛	9⅛	9	9
119	Franklin	5	5	5	5
270	Granby	68	68	66½	67
15	Greene-Can.	24½	24½	24½	24½
170	Hancock	12	12	12	12
25	Indiana	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Island Creek	44	44	44	44
60	Isle Royale	21	21	21	21
110	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10	Keweenaw	3	3	3	3
25	Lake	6	6	6	6
100	La Salle	4	4	4	4
75	Mass. Con.	4¼	4¼	4	4
15	Miami	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛
60	Michigan	70c	70c	70c	70c
223	Mohawk	55¼	55¼	53¼	53¼
400	New Arcadian	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
90	Nipissing	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
405	North Butte	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23⅝
10	Old Colony	4	4	4	4
20	Old Dominion	42	42	42	42
20	Osceola	70	70	69	69
295	Pond Creek	14	14	13¾	13¾
115	Ray Con.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛
5	Shannon	5½	5½	5½	5½
78	St. Mary's L.	28½	28½	28¼	28½
45	Tamarack	30½	30½	30	30½
40	Trinity	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
105	U. S. Smelting	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½
105	U. S. S. pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
150	Utah Apex	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
33	Utah Con.	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
70	Wolverine	46⅛	46⅛	46	46⅜

RAILROADS.

10	A. T. & S. F. pf	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2	Boston Elev.	90	90	90	90
11	Boston & Low.	110	115	110	115
66	Boston & M.	24	24	22½	115
5	Fitchburg pf.	55	55	55	55
5	Maine Central	95	95	95	95
20	Mass. Electric.	7	7	7	7
10	Mass. El. pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
55	N. Y. N. H. & H.	47¼	47½	47¼	47⅜
10	Rutland pf.	20	20	20	20
80	Union Pacific.	118⅜	118⅝	118⅜	118⅝
22	W. E. St. Ry.	70	70	69½	69½
1	W. E. S. Ry. pf	92	92	92	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

49	Am. Agr. Ch.	49½	49½	49½	49½
67	Am. A. Ch. pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
1	Amoskeag pf.	100	100	100	100
205	Am. Sugar	102½	102½	102½	102½
37	Am. Sug. pf.	112½	112½	112½	112½
234	Am. Pn. & L.	119	119½	118⅝	119½
10	Am. Woolen pf	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
370	E. Bos. Land.	10	10	9⅝	10
5	Edison	245	245	245	245
38	Gen. Electric.	141⅝	141⅝	140¾	141
36	Mass. Gas.	81¾	81¾	81	81
287	Mass. G. pf.	91	91	91	91
77	McElwain pf.	101½	102¼	101½	102
10	New. Eng. T.	139	139	139	139
33	Pullman	151½	151⅝	151½	151⅝
49	Swift & Co.	108½	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
10	Torrington	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28¼
120	United Fruit.	116	116½	115¾	115⅝
93	Un. Sh. Mach.	54½	55	54½	54½
915	U. S. Steel	42¾	42¾	41⅝	41⅞
49	U. S. Steel pf.	104½	104½	104	104
351	West. Union.	62⅜	62⅜	62½	62⅜

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
1,000	C. B. & Q. j't 4s	96½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 4s.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	Iron. Bloss.	.95	.99
Bay S Gas	.10	.12	Larose	.72	.75
Begole	1⅛	1¼	Majestic	.17	.19
Bohemia	1⅛	1⅛	McK.-Dar.	.40	.45
Bost Ely.	.12	.15	Mex. Mets.	.12	.13
Butte & L.	.20	.22	M. of Am.	2¼	2½
Calaveras	1½	1⅝	New Baltic	1¾	1⅞
Chief Con.	.04	.74	New Doug.	.36	.47
Con Copp.	1	1⅛	O D Tr rct	5	6½
Cortez	.15	.30	Ohio Copp.	.08	.11
Crown Res	.74	.75	Oneco	.07	.80
Davis Daly	.98	1	So Lake	4¼	5
Eagle & B.	.75	.85	Stew. Min.	1⅜	1½
First Nat.	1	1¼	Un Verde.	2½	2¾
Houghton	1½	1⅝	Yukon	2⅜	2½

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Baltimore Tr.	121	121	121	121
15	Cons. Power.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
620	Cosden	5	5	5	5
7	Fid. & Dep.	147	147	147	147
40	Muns. T. of B.	110	110	110	110
16	Nat. Exc. Bk.	162	162	162	162
20	New Amst. Cas.	51	51	51	51
17	Nor. Central	85¼	85¼	85	85
2,543	Un. Rys. & El.	24	24¼	24	24

BONDS.

$8,500	A. C. L. cv. 4s.	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¾
1,000	B. Spar Pt. & C. 4½s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
200	B. 4s. '51	95	95	95	95
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
2,000	Dav. Chem. 6s.	98	98	98	98
1,000	Elk. Fuel 5s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
5,000	F. & C. Tr. 5s.	100	100	100	100
10,000	G., C. & N. 5s.	102	102	102	102
1,000	M. & St. P. jt. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
2,000	P. W. & P. 5s.	90½	90½	90½	90½
1,000	Pid. Ry. ref. 5s.	90½	90½	90½	90½
10,000	U. Ry. & El. 1st 4s.	83½	83½	83½	83½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Chi. Pneu. Tool.	47½	47½	47¼	47½
100	Chi. Rys., Ser. 2	26½	26½	26½	26½
87	C'wealth Edison.	137	137	137	137
8	Illinois Brick	62	62	62	62
50	Int. Harv. Corp.	90	90	90	90
100	Max. Motor Pr.	60	60	60	60
35	Nat. Biscuit	123	123	122	123
88	People's Gas	120¼	120¼	119⅝	119⅝
78	Pub. Service	118½	118½	117½	118
48	Pub. Service pf.	79	79	79	79
5	Quaker Oats	97	97	97	97
6	Quaker Oats pf.	233	233	233	233
192	Sears-Roebuck	106	106	103⅝	105⅝
321	Swift	108¾	108¾	108½	108½
347	Union Carbide	153	153	151½	152½

BONDS.

$2,000	Chi. Ry. pur. money 4s	65¼	65½	65½	65½
2,000	City Ry. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,000	Met. Gold 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
5,000	Pub. Serv. 5s	89½	89½	89½	89½
5,000	Ogden Gas 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
11,000	Swift 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Amer. Can.	27½	27½	27¼	27½
100	Amer. Copper.	52¾	52¾	52⅜	52⅜
224	Am. G. & W. J.	100	100½	100	100½
10	Amer. Rys.	35	35	35	35
40	Amer. Rys. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½
38	Cambria Steel.	42	42	42	42
50	Cons. Trac. N. J.	72½	72½	72¼	72½
71	Elec. St. Bat.	48	48½	48	48½
15	Fair. Pk. Tr.	¾	¾	¾	¾
100	Chi. Gt. West.	11	11	11

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN TO HANDLE LATEST FLANNELETTE GOWNS ON COMMISSION BASIS; TERRITORY, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK STATE. NO APPLICATIONS CONSIDERED FROM INEXPERIENCED MEN.
LIBERTY MFG. CO., BALTIMORE, MD.
FLANNELETTE GOWNS SPECIALISTS.

SILK OPPORTUNITY. Wanted immediately, legitimate financing, (letters of credit only,) for importing Chinese silks direct from country looms, raw and finished; unexcelled buying facilities; no middlemen; sole agency on profit-sharing basis; large business only; no brokers; principals leaving for China soon; banking references. Address L 50 Times.

WANTED, FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT, LARGE QUANTITIES, BUT VARIETY, OF SILK AND COTTON WAISTS; SNAPPY STYLES. BRING SAMPLES. 134-140 WEST 37TH ST.

SALESMAN on cotton shirtwaists, $16.50 and $24, with large following, for the entire coast territory; only those with good record need apply. No others. Lion Waist Co., 16 West 22d St.

SALESMAN wanted for Middle West, to handle a crack-a-jack line of popular priced skirts; a big thing for the right party; salary and commission. Apply at once. L 55 Times.

CONTRACTORS with snappy styles of silk and poplin dresses, submit samples. Room 27, 30-32 East 14th St., between 8:30 and 11 A. M.

SILK PETTICOATS, 25 dozen messaline at $9.00, and 3 other lots up to $16.50 per dozen. Snappy styles. Manhattan Mfg. Co., 130 Fifth Ave.

JUILLARD SERGE, 4,408; AMOSKEAG SERGE, 7,301, FOR SALE AT MILL PRICES. L 58 TIMES.

THE PAUL GUMBINNER MFG. CO., 29 West 17th St., is retiring from business and offers its stock of silks, laces, ruchings, nets, chiffons, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

OPEN FOR 500 SILK DRESSES in jobs. Call between 1 and 3, 1,270 Broadway, Room 312.

Will buy satin striped crepe de chine and tub silk any quantity for cash. Henry I. Cohen, 20 West 21st St.

WILL LOOK AT WASH DRESSES FROM $2.50 TO $6.75. 10TH FLOOR, 6-8 WEST 32D ST.

Jobbers looking at novelties in misses' and ladies' coats and silk suits. 24 West 25th St., fourth floor.

Jobber is looking at Spring coats and suits. 34 West 17th St., fifth floor. Also looking next week.

Open to buy large quantity silk petticoats; must be reasonable. Z 286 Times Annex.

UNITED STATES BLUE SERGE, 258 style, bargain for cash. Address T 98 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday..3½@4 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Customs Receipts Increase.

Customs receipts in Collector Malone's office, which for some time have been falling, are rallying this week to daily figures approximating receipts in times when imports are above the normal. Monday's collections on foreign merchandise totaled $825,185, this being the best single day since Nov. 4 last. Tuesday Cashier Black took in $820,513, and on Wednesday $689,176. Yesterday Uncle Sam's revenue was augmented by $680,674. Today's receipts with those of tomorrow are expected to make this one of the banner weeks since the outbreak of the European war.

It Costs Less Here.

A local selling agent for a number of foreign as well as domestic accounts took it upon himself recently to turn over a sample piece of shoe-top cloth to one of his domestic accounts to find out what the goods could be made here for. Much to his surprise, the estimate furnished was below that of the English manufacturer. The cloth is one that requires a considerable amount of labor in the making, so the higher manufacturing cost abroad is all the more remarkable. He is of the opinion that either the English mills cannot make the goods as cheap as they can be made here or that more than the usual amount of profit is being placed on the cloth.

Lace Trade Sees Good Signs.

The lace buyer who is now in this market sees favorable signs for the business. One of the Fifth Avenue wholesale houses has the following sign in each of its show windows: "Don't be misled. There is a lot of new merchandise in the market. Our line proves it." This is done to offset the impression that because of the war the producing end of the lace industry is at a standstill. Another house, which not so long ago occupied the site of a famous old hotel on Broadway, has two signs outside the main entrance to its showrooms that preach optimism and which the entering buyer cannot fail to see. Small replicas of these signs are being sent to the trade by mail.

Lack of Teas for Tests.

It was said yesterday that the Board of United States Tea Experts now in annual session in this city for the purpose of selecting next year's tea standards is experiencing trouble in finding proper teas to be utilized in making the tests. This is the first time since the tea law was put into effect in 1897 that such a contingency has arisen. The lessened imports of tea, owing to the curtailing of ocean transportation growing out of the European war, is the chief factor in the situation. Another element relates to heavy exportations made from here to the Allies and neutral countries. All of the neutral nations find their stocks of tea depleted and are drawing on this country for supplies.

Colored Handkerchiefs on Sale.

Colored handkerchiefs are doing well for Spring, Joffre blue, pink, heliotrope, sand, and putty being especially favored. Some of these handkerchiefs are edged with black, others with white, and still others with borders of a contrasting shade. Hand-embroidered effects are good, especially in floral motifs, as are lace handkerchiefs. The latter run strongly to one-corner designs. One of the features of the newer lines is the novel, unconventional folding and packing that is seen. This adds greatly to the sightliness of the goods and makes them more salable. Particularly interesting are the novel boxes in which some of the children's handkerchiefs are being packed, they being in the form of sleds, cradles, and similar effects.

The Raw Silk Summary.

The Yokohama raw silk market is reported quiet, but steady. Prices are particularly firm on the lower grades, of which there is not a great deal coming in. Sales for the week there amounted to 1,400 bales, leaving stocks at 15,000 bales. The Canton and Shanghai markets are closed on account of the Chinese New Year holidays. Cables received by H. L. Gwalter & Co. of this city report business depressed in Lyons, but the demand for silks in the Milan market on the part of American buyers continues active. As a result, spot stocks of good silks are largely depleted, and the reelers are raising prices on new contracts. The local market continues fairly active, there being a good demand for all sorts of silks for spot and near-by deliveries.

Can't Depend on Foreign Goods.

During the latter part of July, when there was no indication that a world-wide war would be in progress within a short length of time, the representatives of the foreign piece goods houses were doing a land office business. As one factor put it, the "whole Belgium manufacturing country was sold up." Now, no matter what the value or price inducement may be, the buyers here will not purchase foreign goods. The recent proclamation of Germany establishing a war zone around England has intimidated even the speculative element among the cutters up. They cannot afford to depend upon foreign sources of supply and have these sources fail. Business is obtained at too great an effort and with too keen competition at present to run the risk of losing it through inability to deliver the manufactured goods.

Printcloth Prices Easier.

There was a little further tapering off to spot printcloth prices here yesterday, but the mills remained firm in their refusals to take contract business at the figures offered them. Some business for spot and nearby shipment was done by first hands on 39-inch 80-80s at 5 11-16 cents, but not enough business was transacted at that figure to change the general market price. Business for the same deliveries was also done by first and second hands on 39-inch 68-72s and 38½-inch 60-48s at 4 7-16 and 3 3-16 cents, respectively. There was good trading in heavy sheetings, and the clothing trade placed some contracts during the day on wide sateens and twills. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5⅝@3⅝-inch, 64-56s..3⅜c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¼@3⅜-inch, 60-52s..3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s....4⅞@3⅜-inch, 60-48s..3¼c
3⅜-inch, 64-64s..4c 27-inch, 64-60s....2¼c
3⅜-inch, 64-60s..3⅞c 27-inch, 56-52s....2¼c

No Need to Revise Tariff.

The prediction is heard quite frequently in the piece goods market that when the war in Europe is over there will be no trouble here as far as competition under the present tariff is concerned. From reports that reach here from England it is made perfectly clear that manufacturing costs in that country are rising. What these increases will amount to it would take a very farseeing person indeed to determine. Factors in the market who are posted on conditions abroad, however, do not hesitate to say that, to top the tremendous war taxes being incurred by the conflict, wages will have to be sharply advanced. When the reconstruction period starts in Europe after the war there should be a very great demand for labor, which is taken as another ground for believing that manufacturing costs will be added to considerably.

The Salesman's Story.

A clothing salesman says he recently had an opportunity of seeing at first hand how the "policy allowance" system works out. He was in a retailer's store when a man came in who said that a suit he had bought had not given satisfaction. The suit had been purchased about ten months before, and on the installment plan. The customer was a shoe clerk who had given his clothes some hard usage. The retailer turned to the salesman and introduced him as the salesman for the manufacturer who had made the suit. The salesman saw it was a case of "unadulterated bunco," but agreed to allow one-half what had been paid for the suit. This was not accepted. What the clerk wanted was a new suit. The salesman refused to fall in with the idea, but the retailer permitted his "customer" to select a new outfit.

PROSPERITY WEEK PLANNED

Society Promotes National Celebration with Electrical Features.

Plans for a national "prosperity week" and electric carnival, to be held in some of the largest cities of the country next Fall, were made public last night at a meeting of the Society for Electrical Development at the United Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. The Society for Electrical Development, it was said, was to be in charge of the electrical end of the celebration, and efforts would be made to induce representative organizations in every other line of business to take part.

The plans for the illumination feature, as announced, include the flashing of prosperity messages from city to city by great electric signs, parades of decorated electric vehicles, and electrical exhibits, one of them at the Grand Central Palace.

Among the prominent companies said to be behind the society in the movement are the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and the Western Electric Company. The work of preparing for the celebration, it is said, will afford employment to thousands of persons possessed of knowledge of electrical apparatus, and will create a demand for labor of this sort in every city taking part in the celebration.

MAY RAISE MOTOR TAXES.

Senate Bill Would Increase Revenue by $2,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The State's receipts from automobile taxes would be doubled under the terms of a bill introduced today by Senator Hewitt of Cayuga. The passage of the measure would mean an increase in the State's revenue approximately of $2,000,000 to be derived from 200,000 automobile owners. The schedule prepared by Senator Hewitt increases the taxes on all autos and lays an extra heavy burden on automobile buses. This is in line with a plan advocated by the Secretary of State's office.

The schedule of taxes in the bill is: $10 for a motor vehicle, not electric, having a a rating of 25 horse power or less; $20 for a motor vehicle, not electric having a rating of 25 horse power and less than 40 horse power; $30 for a motor vehicle, not electric, having a rating of more than 40 horse power, and less than 50 horse power; $50 for a motor vehicle, not electric, having a rating of 50 horse power or more; $10 additional for a motor vehicle, not electric, used for commercial purposes and weighing over 4,000 pounds; $10 for a motor vehicle propelled by electricity; $10 additional upon the registration of a motor vehicle propelled by electricity used for commercial purposes and weighing over 4,000 pounds; $5 additional to the minimum fee for each passenger seating capacity, and $25 additional to the minimum fee for each ton of carrying capacity of baggage or freight for a motor vehicle, electric or otherwise, operated as a motor bus.

The present registration fees are $5 for motor vehicles of 25 horse power or less; $10 for motor vehicles of more than 25 horse power and less than 35 horse power; $15 for motor vehicles of 35 horse power, and less than 50 horse power and $25 for a motor vehicle of 50 horse power or more.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

One Decision Affects the Duties on Embroidered Goods.

Paul Ulrich & Co. and others were sustained yesterday in protests relating to sulphuret, or salt of antimony, which was assessed for duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the Tariff act of 1913, as salts of antimony. Judge Fischer held that the commodity is properly taxable at 15 per cent. ad valorem as "all chemical salts not specially provided for." Similar action was taken on protests by A. Klipstein & Co. and William A. Brown & Co.

The American Express Company was sustained in a claim dealing with the classification of circular steel files known as "fraises," used exclusively to sharpen the knives or blades of beet-slicing machines employed in the manufacture of beet sugar. The Collector here assessed the articles at 20 per cent. under the provision in the present tariff for manufactures of metal. Judge Fischer decided that free entry should be accorded as "machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar."

The question of the classification of soya beans, which has been before the board under all the Tariff acts since that of 1890, came up yesterday for action under the present law. The Collector took duty either under Paragraph 197, as "beans and lentils not specially provided for," at 25 cents per bushel, or under Paragraph 199, as "beans prepared or preserved," at 1 cent a pound. William A. Brown & Co., the importers, claimed free entry under Paragraph 606, which specifies "soya beans." Judge Waite held that, since the beans in controversy have been prepared and preserved, they are excluded from the free list, which presumably intended to grant exemption to beans in their natural state only.

Several importers were overruled in contentions for lower duty on articles of women's wearing apparel composed in chief value of silk, wool, or cotton. The Appraiser reported that each article is ornamented with embroidery, and, in some instances, is also made in part of laces and nettings. In addition, most of the invoices describe the merchandise as having been embroidered. The Collector levied duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the specific provision in the act of 1913 for "wearing apparel embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, of whatever yarns, filaments, or threads composed."

In a brief filed in behalf of the importers it is not seriously contended that the articles in question are not embroidered. The merchants admit that the articles are "trimmed or embellished with the use of different kinds of materials, and in some instances embroidered." They insisted, however, that as the articles are not made from embroideries, laces, nettings, &c., but are made from such material as silk, wool, or cotton, the embroideries, laces, nettings, &c., which entered into the construction of the articles were merely used for the purpose of ornamenting or trimming them, and that therefore the articles are more specifically provided for as claimed in the protests. Judge Howell dissented from this view and held the goods are more specifically provided for as assessed by the Collector than under the provisions cited by the importers. The protestants included G. W. Sheldon & Co., R. Bensabott, Mme. Caroline, L. E. Charnley, and Hip, Lung, Ying, Kee & Co.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Bienenzucht Brothers, 109 and 111 Spring Street have again taken up the manufacture of women's bags. Several years ago they were well known in that industry.

Notice is being sent out from the local office of the Moore-Watson Dry Goods Company, 72 Leonard Street, that the New York offices of the various San Francisco houses will be closed from tonight until Tuesday morning on account of the opening of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Berg Brothers, notions, have opened an uptown showroom in the establishment of the World's Market Corporation, having engaged 1,200 square feet of space. The downtown showrooms of Berg Brothers are located at 480 Broadway, while the World's Market Corporation's address is 28 and 30 West Twenty-third Street and 9 to 19 West Twenty-second Street. More than eighty lines are now being shown in the women's wear section of the corporation's salesrooms alone.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

THE AMERICANA CO. AND SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN COMPILING DEPARTMENT.—Judge Mayer in the United States District Court appointed Rudolph L. Keller and Francis L. Kohlmann receivers for the Americana Co., publishers and sellers of encyclopedias, at 225 Fifth Avenue, and also for the Scientific American Compiling Department, sellers of encyclopedias, at the same address, in bankruptcy proceedings. Liabilities of the Americana Co. are put at $400,000 and assets not in excess of $250,000, while the liabilities of the Scientific American Compiling Department are $50,000, with no tangible assets except a selling contract with the Americana Co.

AMERICAN RAW FUR CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Rosenstiel & Wiener, trading as the American Raw Fur Co., dealers in furs and skins, at 130 West Twenty-fifth Street. Liabilities are $13,000 and assets $1,000.

WILLIAM J. McDERMOTT, plumbing and gas fitting contractor, of 93 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,525 and assets $923.

MICHAEL FLOOD, saloon keeper, of 81 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,753, and no assets.

ADOLPH FROMM, salesman, of 835 Hunt's Point Avenue, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $28,015, and assets $100 in accounts.

BOESSNECK, BROESEL & CO., commission drygoods and woolens, 44 Fourth Avenue, have filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities $939,385, of which $392,262 are secured, and nominal assets of $986,041.

ROLAND GAS-ELECTRIC VEHICLE CORPORATION, manufacturers and assemblers of auto trucks and buses, of Twentieth Street and Avenue B, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,578 and assets $39,102.

WEBER, KANTOR & CO., manufacturers of furs, at 113 West Twenty-eighth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $9,484 and assets $480.

ISAAC SILBERSTEIN, dealer in shoes at 2 Avenue C, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,854 and assets in the hands of the assignee, including stock and fixtures, $3,000, and cash, $94.

FREDERICK C. THOMA, Incorporated, lumber dealer of 1 Madison Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $13,041 and assets of $5,693.

E. RINEHART & SON.—Harold S. Brouwer and Albert E. Davall, doing business as E. Rinehart & Son, painters and decorators, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $11,961, nominal assets, $2,565, and actual assets, $1,190.

ABRAM PACKER.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Abram Packer, dealer in clothing at 100 Rivington Street and 56 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar, payable 15 cents cash and 20 cents in notes at four, eight, ten, and twelve months. Liabilities are $11,424.

WAUSCH & FARINA.—Joseph Wausch and Edward Farina, composing the firm of Wausch & Farina, tailors at 220 Broadway, have assigned to James Black.

ABRAHAM SCHNEIDER, manufacturer of notions, trimmings, and beltings at 61 East Fourth Street, has assigned to Joseph H. Samuels.

JOSEPH COHEN, dealer in dry and dress goods at 1,585 Madison Avenue, has assigned to Israel Vogel, Samuel Goldberg, and Moses Ascher. Liabilities are $2,600.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Sherer Dry Goods Company petitioned into bankruptcy.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass.—Bankruptcy proceedings instituted against George Webster Lumber Company by these Boston creditors: H. M. Bickford Co., $700; Frank E. Swain, assignee of The Brett Lumber Co., $122.55, and B. L. Tim Lumber Co., $29.63. They allege as an act of bankruptcy company's general assignment, made Feb. 13.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County; the first name being that of the debtor:

Adee Syndicate—City of New York, $467.
Averill, Morton—Edward Thompson Co., $308.
Astley, C. Melton—M. C. Mack, $477.
All Star Features Corp.—J. E. Brulatour, $325.
Bright Realty Co.—M. Cameron, $12,413.
Boss, Chas. E. & Marie—K. Saperstein et al., $221.
Bloom, Kalman & Max Bernard—J. Schmertz, $302.
Blaugas Co. of Cubs—H. Manfredo, $748.
Barry, Richard—G. W. Roberts, $343.
Bauman, Oscar—L. Schwartz, $126.
Binder, Jacob—P. Greenbaum, $605.
Baruch, Emanuel—J. F. Schreyer, $4,875.
Coon, Lewis—B. Altman & Co., $1,153.
Clerihew, Alexander C.—R. H. Donnelly, $238.
Commercial Advertisers Association—W. W. Walling, $8,009.
Commercial Delivery Co.—B. Weinstock, $224.
Coleman & Krause, Inc.—J. Elias, $2,776.
Darling, Jesse H.—C. F. Earle et al., $329.
Deperino, Geo. A.—James Everard's Breweries, $412.
Fried, Benjamin—L. Coopersmith, $144.
Fritsch, H. Joseph, and Dora—N. T. Sweney's Son & Co., $217.
Farago, Malvina—P. Siegler, $120.
Garfinkel, Samuel—S. Schlussel, $117.
Gaffney, Geo. W. O.—G. A. Brandt, $1,574.
Goriard, Peter—Seventy-second St. Co., $163.
H. M. Welli Co. & Henry M. Welli—B. Pozentitsky, $145.
Hendrick, Fannie C.—E. Hanlon, $3,496.
Holmes, Myron W.—Societe Anonymedes Establishments, Fenwick Freres & Co., $5,368.
Same—Same, $5,368.
Same—Same, $5,368.
Same—Same, $5,368.
Henschel, Lina—H. Ostermann, $136.
Hubert, Conrad—A. H. Ivins, $1,137.
Jacoby, Nathan, Charles, and Edward—E. Bruckheimer, $1,313.
Independent Pneumatic Tube Co.—P. S. Howard, $1,424.
Jewett, Robert—N. Y. Telephone Co., $117.
John Wanamaker, Inc.—E. M. Ford, $2,724.
Keck, Mary, or Mrs. Warren Peck—J. Rothschild, $216.
Klavun, Joar M.—G. W. Godeard, $384.
Kahn, Alfred D.—H. Levy, $872.
Same—Same, $872.
Kolba, Gussie—M. E. Marks, $1,420.
Kczarsky, Louis and Nathan—People, &c., $100.
King, Harry D.—F. Monfrini, $254.
Lasdon, Sadie—Bay View Construction Co., $218.
Lane, Ralph—F. C. Germany, $1,189.
Longone, Caroline, or Caroline White—E. S. Freisinger, $388.
Lacher, Max—M. Meyers et al., $418.
London Theatre Co.—Longacre Land Co., $1,091.
Levinson, Bernard—Peirls Buhler & Co., $568.
Lotze, William G.—E. P. Dorman, $676.
Linch, George W., receiver—H. B. Holmes et al., $423.
Same—M. Fitzgibbon, $1,172.
Lacy, Thomas S.—Interstate Note Holding Co., Inc., $110.
Milliron, Ira M.—R. F. Hamilton, $1,439.
Monterery Dress Mfg. Co., Inc.—N. Cohen, $172.
Moisant, International Aviators—S. J. Eder, Same—E. S. Brown, $1,134.
Oberle, Jacob F.—Meyer & Oelhaf Co., Inc., $167.
Purple Road Co.—F. de S. Maurel, $185.
Publishers Guide Co.—Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, $128.
People's National Fire Insurance Co.—A. H. Smith, et al., $1,562.
Peter Cooper's Glue Factory—G. Immisch, $1,165.
People's Theatre Co.—R. Marks, $493.
Quinones, Jose M.—A. Philippi, $386.
Pampos, Basil—J. Jaburg, et al., $233.
Russian Transport & Insurance Co.—F. L. Randall, $4,411.
Reichenbach, John J.—I. Rosenzweig et al., $108.
Rod, Barnet W.—G. Schon, $239.
Riker & Hegeman Co.—T. Kloter, $1,135.
Ryttenberg, Clarkson P.—Chalmers Publishing Co., $142.
Rector Gas Lamp Co.—S. Pett, $429.
Rosenberg, Max—H. Cohen et al., $335.
Schram, William—Hirschfeld & Beck, $250.
Schwartz, Nathan—R. Seelav, $241.
Saltaire Construction Co.—J. L. Abrew, $570.
Standard Polyscope Corporation—Exhibitors' Times, Inc., $250.
Savarese, Giovanni—C. H. Badenberger, $150.
Stoddard, Thomas A.—M. N. Thayer, $169.
Smith, Robert—Wilson & Braman Co., $146.
Sickles, Daniel E.—Bowery Savings Bank, $826.
Same—Same, $2,357.
Simon, Horace E.—Gelfand Contracting Co., Inc., $670.
Solomon, Isidor—Hance Bros. Co., $267.
Sacklow, William—R. H. Donnelly, $206.
Shaw, Frances—D. Rogge, $312.
Same—Same, $469.
Same—Same, $521.
Same—Same, $521.
Sugerman, Philip; Mark H. Sugerman, and Frank Cyrus Straat—J. C. Kenyon, costs, $118.
Same—G. L. Robinson, $115.
Same—J. J. Robinson, $115.
Taubert, Wm. H.—L. M. Moore, $819.
Uhlig, Edna—A. H. Nylen, costs, $108.
Von Linde, Ethel—Alois Habisreitinger, Inc., $119.
Voit, Manuel M.—J. Greisgrow et al., $256.
Well, Edward—D. Periman, $190.
Warner, Ernest J.—J. M. Gidding & Co., $217.
Weber, Robert—Same, $297.
Wansch, Joseph V., and Edward Farina—D. Beckerman et al., $547.
W. W. Walters & Co.—E. V. Harman, $174.
Werba, Louis F.—J. Coleman et al., $220.
Yellow Taxicab Co.—M. Williams, $650.
Same—Same, costs, $131.
Albert Palmer Co.—City of New York, $915.
Alfred Koehler Co.—Same, $121.
American Label Co.—Same, $242.
Bates Realty Co.—Same, $467.
Conaty, Elizabeth, adm'x—Same, $152.
Contrell, Chas. B.—Same, $249.
Cohen, Philip—Same, $249.
Ford, Terrence P.—Same, $249.
Friedman, Abraham—City of N. Y., $242.
Gresbeck, William—Same, $249.
Notman, Charles P.—Same, $379.
Pitney, Frederick—Same, $691.
Spence, John L.—Same, $249.
Thompson, J. Walk—Same, $691.
Woodcock, Mary C.—Same, $490.
Ziering, Wolf.—Same, $242.

In Bronx County.

Crimmings, Eliza and Armand Wolff—C. Rhelms et al., $119.
Elite Roofing Co., Victor Wellisch, and William Schoenberger—I. Holchutz, $220.
Libia Realty Co., Inc., and Gaetano Saggese—D. Piciulo, $500.
Lamberti, Annie and Pasquale J.—R. Jacobs, $102.
Nathan, Jacob—J. Martinson, $112.
Rutherford Realty Co.—R. Schreiber et al., $8,794.
Rotbard, Goldie—Cosmopolitan Bank, $216.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that judgment was filed:

Carroll, Richard—O. C. Clark et al., March 20, 1914, $102.
Dorfman, George—M. Bacon, Jan. 6, 1915, $112.
Gimbel Bros.—H. V. Lowenstein, Feb. 16, 1915, $1,121.
Same—V. Lowenstein, Feb. 16, 1915, $573.
Meyers, Bertha—B. Rothbaum, Oct. 23, 1914, $185.
Perry, Wm. T.—J. I. Raymond, Feb. 28, 1903, $157.
Richman Holding Co., Inc.—Dixie Lumber Co., Feb. 9, 1915, $275.
Rosens, Louis, Daniel Rosens, and Max Ehrenberg et al.—A. Rupf et al., May 9, 1912, $9,968.
Rothschild, Hattie—J. Laemmle, May 11, 1914, $438.
Sawyer, Antonio—B. M. Smelli, April 29, 1914, $224.
Wiegand, Dora and Henry—H. H. Glass, March 24, 1914, $388.
Porter, Richard, or Thomas Gorman—People, &c., Dec. 1, 1914, (vacated,) $3,000.
Burke, Sadie—People, &c., Nov. 29, 1912, (vacated,) $500.
Levy, Samuel—City of N. Y., Nov. 19, 1914, $359.
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. City—J. C. Steiner, Dec. 12, 1913, (reversed,) $2,176.
Koenig, Louis, and U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.—F. Amanna, April 2, 1914, $2,487.
Koenig, Louis, and National Surety Co. et al.—F. Amanna, Feb. 4, 1915, $487.
Zeller, Herman, and Rudolf Kanarck—E. L. Richards, Jan. 12, 1915, (vacated,) $173.
Aldrich, Spencer—F. S. Rix, Oct. 17, 1914, $107.
Koenig, Louis, and U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.—F. Amanna, Feb. 3, 1915, $130.
McDermott, Arthur, Peter Buhle, and Israel Greenberg—M. Schweller, July 10, 1914, $226.

UNDERVALUATION CHARGED.

Test Cases Against Importers of Italian Silk Quilts.

Another step in the undervaluation proceedings instituted by the Government against importers of Italian artificial silk quilts was reached yesterday, when Judge Howell of the Board of General Appraisers, sitting as a reappraisement official, upheld the action of Appraiser Sague in raising entry values on quilts imported by Giovanni Catalano, trading as the Italian Importing Dry Goods Company.

The advances approved by Judge Howell, after a hearing, range from 10 to 102 per cent. over the entered values of the merchandise. If the single General Appraiser's action is affirmed by a board of three members of the tribunal, an action for forfeiture will be begun by the Federal District Attorney. The goods covered by yesterday's reappraisement have already been seized by the authorities, since the advances are over 75 per cent., the tariff law's seizure point. Yesterday's action is regarded as important by John J. Mulvaney of the Department of Justice, who is prosecuting the action before the board, in view of the fact that similar cases are about to be heard.

The other quilt importers soon to be given a hearing include Santini & Borea, Antonio Miranda, Alberto Rotello, and others. It is said that a tip from a trade rival resulted in an investigation here and abroad by Special Treasury Agents Estabrook, Ramelli, Yorke, and Farley. So far as could be estimated yesterday by the customs men, the Government has lost something like $6,000 in duties due on goods imported by one firm. The quilts figuring in these cases were passed by Examiners Maguire, Sutcliffe, and Patten of the Appraiser's office, who used such information as they possessed in putting values on the goods.

At the hearing in the Italian Importing Dry Goods Company's case Carl E. Whitney, counsel for Catalano, who recovered the latter's books, seized by the special agents, by replevin suit, refused to produce the documents at the hearing or to allow his client to testify on the ground that he might incriminate himself. The goods are described as bedspreads or quilts manufactured in Naples, and are retailed here chiefly to Italians at from $14 to $27 apiece.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market yesterday gave as conclusive an exemplification of inherent strength as seen at any time since the beginning of the war with Europe. Early in the day prices experienced a perpendicular decline of about 4 cents a bushel under aggressive liquidation, but before the close of the day prices had regained all of the early loss, and at the close were 1⅝c to 1¾c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.68⅜, and No. 2 hard Winter at $1.71¾, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track export; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.65½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.63⅝, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	....	....	1.67⅝	1.68⅛	1.02½
July	....	....	1.39½	1.39¾	.97⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	1.69⅞	1.63⅝	1.69⅝	1.68½	....

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.61⅞	1.55⅝	1.61⅜	1.60	.94½
July	1.33⅝	1.28¼	1.33½	1.32¼	.89⅛

CORN.

The export demand for corn was also more active, and sales for the day amounted to about 700,000 bushels. This and the sharp rally in wheat caused an upturn in the market after early weakness, and final prices showed net gains of 1c to 1½c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
May	78⅜	76½	78⅛	77⅜	65⅜
July	79⅞	77¼	79⅜	79⅛	65¼

OATS.

Oats were lower early under liquidation, but prices rallied late with wheat and corn and on export sales of 500,000 bushels, closing ½c net higher. The local cash market was steady, standard quoted at 63½c; No. 2 white, 64c; No. 3 white, 63c; No. 4 white, 62c; fancy clipped white, 65½@66½c; ordinary clipped white, 64@65c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
May	60	58⅜	59⅞	59⅜	39⅛
July	56	53½	55⅞	55⅞	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was weak and lower early in the day owing to further selling on the large stocks and a further decline in the hog market, but subsequently regained part of the loss in sympathy with the late rally in grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 38,000, estimated for Friday, 30,000; Kansas City received 12,000 and Omaha 18,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
Lard—					
May	10.70	10.52	10.57	10.77	10.80
July	10.87	10.67	10.75	10.90	11.00
Ribs—					
May	10.15	10.02	10.15	10.15	11.52
July	10.40	10.30	10.37	10.40	11.67
Pork—					
May	18.75	18.35	18.62	18.82	21.70
July	19.15	18.85	19.07	19.25	21.70

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was easier, owing to more or less liquidation prompted by the decline in lard, closing 6 to 15 points net lower. There was also some talk of the possibility of export orders being cancelled, owing to fears of a delay to shipping.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	7.00@7.15	7.12
February	....	....	7.05@7.15	7.15
March	7.15	7.14	7.09@7.13	7.19
April	7.16	7.13	7.14@7.15	7.21
May	7.19	7.11	7.12@7.13	7.23
June	7.30	7.30	7.24@7.26	7.35
July	7.39	7.31	7.32@7.33	7.42
August	7.44	7.41	7.40@7.43	7.52
September	7.56	7.56	7.52@7.54	7.63

COFFEE.

After an early decline of 5 to 6 points, the coffee market rallied, and at the close was firm, with prices 2 to 10 points net higher. In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 7¾c and Santos 4s at 9¾c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	5.57	5.57	5.65@5.69	5.55
March	5.66	5.66	5.65@5.69	5.60
April	....	....	5.74@5.75	5.68
May	5.77	5.74	5.83@5.85	5.77
June	....	....	5.85@5.87	5.80
July	6.90	6.83	6.90@6.92	6.87
August	....	....	6.96@6.97	6.93
September	7.03	6.95	7.02@7.03	6.98
October	....	....	7.08@7.09	7.06
November	....	....	7.13@7.16	7.12
December	7.21	7.15	7.21@7.22	7.19

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,112 packages, including 570 in transit for export. Cooler weather and somewhat lighter receipts encourage a little better trading, and the market for the finer grades of fresh creamery had a steadier tone. Secondary qualities still very plentiful and slow. Held creamery dragging heavily. Renovated easier, and the market for ladles and packing stock is still very dull. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 30@30¼c; higher scoring, 31@31½c; firsts, 29@29½c; seconds, 26@27½c; thirds, 24½@25½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 28@29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, 26½@27½c; seconds, 25@26c; State dairy, finest, 28@29½c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 25@25c; renovated, extras, 24@25c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21¼@22½c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 18@20c; packing stock, held, 19@19½c; current make, No. 2, 18½@19c; lower grades, 17@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,101 cases. Yesterday arrivals continued comparatively light and there was still considerable shortage. Prices show further advance and the market closed unsettled. Buyers confined their purchases to immediate necessities, but these were considerable and not easily supplied. It was certain, however, that prices would fall heavily under a material increase in receipts such as is anticipated in the near future. Storage eggs firmer. Near-by eggs are scarce and share in the general improvement. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 28½@29c; extra, firsts, 25c; firsts, 27@27½c; seconds, 26@26½c; refrigerator, best, 19@21c; undergrades, 12@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 36@37c; selected, 33@35c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 33@36c; Western, gathered whites, 30@34c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 29@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@28c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 37@38c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 33@35c; far Southern, 30@32c.

SEEK WATER CONSERVATION

Upper State Towns Combine to Obtain Legislative Aid.

Although little may be known hereabouts about the Northern New York Development League, its membership covers thirteen counties, embracing about a third of the area of the State, according to its Secretary, F. H. Lamon, who is at the Imperial. Mr. Lamon says its special concern is

ANOTHER FOOD SHIP SAILS FOR BELGIUM

Steamer Batiscan Carries 6,848 Tons, Including Gifts from Thirty States.

TOBACCO FOR OLD SMOKERS

Red Cross Ships Yale and Harvard Ambulances—Yesterday's Gifts to Many Funds.

The steamship Batiscan, under charter to the Commission for Relief in Belgium, sailed for Rotterdam from the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, carrying 6,848 tons of food for Belgium. The cargo consisted of more than 20,000 packages, and the donations represented thirty States. The largest State contribution was from Iowa, which sent 1,000 tons of flour and shelled corn. In addition to its food, the Batiscan also carried 500 cases of clothing, a box of toys for Belgian children, and one large box of tobacco for "old Belgian smokers."

Red Cross Sends Ambulances.

The Red Cross announced yesterday the shipment to Europe of seventeen automobile ambulances purchased with funds supplied by students of Yale and Harvard. The Yale men contributed twelve and the Harvard men five. The ambulances are to be distributed, three Yales and one Harvard, each to England, France, Austria, and Germany, and the remaining Harvard ambulance to the Belgians. Two other ambulances of the same type are now being built for the Red Cross, the funds for their purchase having come from an undisclosed source.

The Red Cross Fund was increased by $1,112.80 yesterday, and now totals $460,060.47. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street or 52 William Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were:

Proceeds of "Prunella," by Hunter st'd'nts	$1,000	Independent (col.).	$92
		Thos. B. Kerr....	15

The Belgian Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund now totals $932,684.28, of which amount $1,031.51 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's subscribers who gave $10 or more were:

J. C. Thaw	$100	Marie A. Almirall.	$10
E. F. Albee	100	K. H. Bramhall & R. K. Hommedieu	10
Oscar Wright	100		
Wm. D. Guthrie	100		10
E. M. Sammis	10	T. H. Birnie	10
A. Hirsch & Co.	25	T. B. Kerr	15
Rome, O., Presby. Church	14	Anonymous	10
		A. Clark	10
Jay Downer	15	Anonymous	25
J. D. Wilkins	25	J. E. Gavin	10
G. L. McKinney	10	Mrs. M. J. La-marche	10
A. B. Kinkead	25		
St. James Ch., Titusville, Penn.	11	Mrs. A. O. Allen	10
		J. H. Haughton	10
Auburn Trust Co.	12	L. Munson	35
New Canaan	11	E. L. Stevens	10
J. N. Thompson	10	Mrs. C. M. McClung	25
Woodbridge children	10	Asbury Park	10
C. D. Larkins	15	Miss M. W. Stevenson	20
R. H. Muir	20		
Woman's Missionary Society	20		

For Relief of Jews.

The fund of the American Jewish Relief Committee for Sufferers from the War, subscriptions to which should be sent to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer, 52 William Street, now amounts to $482,952.13. The following additional subscriptions of $10 or more were acknowledged yesterday:

Coll. at "John Rockys"	$10		
Mrs. B Kaplan, (coll.)	Waco, Texas.		30
Jewish Fed., Ft. Wayne, Ind.	300		
Fall River, Mass.	320		
Cheyenne, Wyo., Com.	200		
Com., Iowa	243		
S. Rosenbloom, Pittsburgh, Penn.	110		
Cong. House of Israel, Hot Springs, Ark.	15		
Dr. Claribel Cone, Baltimore, Md.	10		
A. Benedict	10		
Indianapolis Assn.	31		
Wolkovisker Y. M. B. A.	100		
Savannah, Com.	304		
Dr. L. Rokeach	25		
E. A. Landau, (coll.)	Balmbridge, Ga.		30
P. M. Cohen, (coll.)	Jersey City		14
Ladies' Aux. Soc., Harrisonburg, Va.			25
Beth Israel Cong., Clarksdale, Miss.			104
Elizabeth Committee, N. J.			500
Philchar, care of R. A. S.			25
Temple Emanuel, San Francisco			250
Atlanta Com.			175
Philadelphia Com.			5,000
Women's Aid, Ithaca			25
M. Goldberg & Sons, Baltimore, Md.			10
New England A. J. R. C.			6,000
Branch 35 Ind. Workmen's Circle of Amer., Norwood, Mass.			20
Chevra Ahavth Achin Anshei Krasna			12
Eben Israel Lodge 69, O. B. A.			25

For French Sufferers.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $58,541.34. New subscriptions acknowledged yesterday included one of $25 from Mrs. C. Prescott Knight of Providence, R. I.

Babes of Belgium Fund.

The American Committee for Relief of Babes of Belgium, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, subscriptions to which should be sent to Bernard Raap, Treasurer, acknowledges the following additional contributions:

Marcella and Andre		Friends	$10
	$10	Army friend	25

To Help the Poles.

The American Polish Relief Committee, 14 East Forty-seventh Street, acknowledged yesterday the following additional subscriptions of $10 or more, which brought the fund to a total of $22,064.57.

A Friend	$1,000	Frances T. Morgan	$10
G. Zabriskie	100	Mrs. W. A. Butler	10
R. D. Douglass	100	Sale of books	16
Sidney Webster	50	Mrs. G. Schirmer	20
Mrs. M. C. Thaw	25	Miss Breslin	10
Mrs. F. M. Biggs	10	S. Gorski	10

Prince of Wales Fund.

R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street, Treasurer of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund in this country, which now totals $109,883.40, gave out yesterday the following list of gifts of $10 or more:

H. Hooper and E. H. Gower	$12	C. N. Edge	$10
A. K. de Guiscard	10	W. H. Plummer	20
John Cone	25	T. M. Marson	10
W. A. Cruwys	25	R. Newboult	10
W. Jack, (col.)	25	A. D. R. Collie	100
T. E. Crossman	25	Auxiliary dance	200
Clark Mills fr'ds.	18	Office employes of Barber & Co.	14
N. G. Higham	10		

American Women's Fund.

The following subscriptions of $10 or more have been acknowledged by the New York Committee of the American Women's War Relief Fund. Contributions should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street:

Kilpatrick Bros.	$20	becca N. Fray	$50
C. Austin	50	Mrs. R. Ward	10
Ruth A. Crapo	20	H. O. Woodbury	10
Mrs. B. L. Clayton	10	F. W. Mann	10
Miss Bergh Brown	10	Helen C. Rice	25
Emma R. Harris	25	Bessie P. Stone	20
Mrs. M. H. Henderson	50	E. L. Paine	20
Mrs. G. G. Sears	25	Alice C. Goddard	10
G. Williams	25	Hiram F. Mills	30
Misses Eaton	20	Wilbur F. Newhall	25
Mrs. John Ellis	10	W. C. E. Chapman	10
W. H. Sibbald	20	Mrs. P. A. Chase	100
Ellen Chase	15	H. F. G. Dyson	10
Annie B. Mathews	10	Mrs. T. E. Andren	15

Paris Ambulance Fund.

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, contributions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounts to $236,870.86, of which $61 was received yesterday from the following:

Potter & Johnston Machine Co.		Windsor Mach. Co.	$25
	$258.	C. M.	10

John Wanamaker and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins visited the workshops of the Salvation Army yesterday, where several hundred girls are making bandages for hospitals in Europe. They were loud in praise of the efficiency in relief work afforded by the employment. Mr. Wanamaker volunteered to replenish the linen supply, which is running low. The employment department of the army put seventy-five men to work yesterday.

Striking War Articles

THE PEACE OF THE WORLD
By H. G. WELLS.

The famous author of "The War of the Worlds"—a prophecy of the future—looks into the nearer future in the light of the great struggle now going on.

FATALISM AND THE WAR
By Prof. RALPH BARTON PERRY, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard.

AMERICA'S SHARE IN RUSSIAN REFORMS
By ISABEL HAPGOOD.

ECONOMIC ALLIANCE OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN POWERS
By Prof. FRANZ VON LISZT, Of the University of Berlin.

THE WAR AND OUR LATIN AMERICAN RELATIONS
By HUNTINGTON WILSON, Former Assistant Secretary of State.

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Cox, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg.—General calendar.

Klinger<Hyman.
Mark Ylk Hee<US.
Bentley<Young.
Re Frischknect.
N Y, N H & H RR<Lincoln.
Fountain El Co<Steel City.
Leh Val C & I Co<Calansky.
Eastern Steel<Godair Wimmer Bldg.
Miehle Prtg Press<Whitlock Co.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar:

Case on: Barber<Foster. | No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Humphrey, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

US<112 bls tomato paste. | US<Ill Surety Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Evans, J.—Room 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. Planten<Gedney.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Woolworth Bldg. NYC RR<Satilla.

DISTRICT COURT.—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. Nicholas Power Co<Baird Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M. in R. 312, P. O. Bldg.

Discharges:
Frank H Roedel.
Samuel Sklar.
Isidor Schafran.
Byron F Page.
Abraham Wiesenfeld.
Jas Caddell & Wm H. Caddell.
Jacob E Neufeld.
Keve Frank & ano.
John F Scanlon.

Compositions:
Morris Reiter.
Waverly Storage Co.
S Teitelbaum & Son.

Motions:
Fredk G Vollers (3).
Eastern Brewing Co.
Abraham L Kass.
Hyman Sislowitz.
Newkirk Garage & Taxi Co.
Samuel Rothfleisch.
Venus Silk Glove Mfg.
Frederick Strobel.
Trautman Corp.
Emil B Miller.
Rockaway Soda W Mfg Co.
Geo Alexander Co.
Edw C Russell.
Kobre & Ginsberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Equity calendar at 10:30 A. M., R. 323. U S Column Co<Benham Column Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Clarke, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—At 10 A. M.

Betts<Betts.
Mulligan<Lamberti.
I. Ginsberg<Triangle Waist Co.
H. Ginsberg<same.
O'Connor<Levine.
Ettlinger<Kramer.
The Ansonia<Hein.
Loco Co of Am<Nichols.
People<McKenna.
Weisbader<Marks.
Ballett<Atwell.
Zuiterman<Dixon, (2.)
Solomon<Matthews.
Loco Co of Am<Nichols.
Read<NYC & H R RR
Ruth A. Crapo.
McCaddon<Cent Tr Co
Fitzsimmons<Isman.
Halstein<Steeplechase Park, &c.
M. Halstein<same.
Kinsella<Kinsella Un Prop Co.
Mason Seamon Tr Co<Mitchel.
Reid<Wuerfel.
M. Blumenthal<Wash Hts Hosp.
H. Blumenthal<same.
Avery<same.
H. Blumenthal<same.
Meyer<Hedges.
Locom Co of Am<Nichols.
Re Willard Parker H.
Korn<Friedlander.
Glover<Nat Bank of Com.
McKnight<McKnight, (2.)
CNY<N Y Trust Co.

Re Man Ry, (9th Av.)
Non-enumerated motions:
Heller<Levinson.
N Y Life Ins Co<Hoadley, (2.)
Re Tulloch.
Godfrey<Godfrey.
Nolan<Barrett.
Perron<Perron.
Clarke<Miller.
Hayes<Nat Bridge Co.
St John's Guild<Durkin & Laas.
Zimmerman<Sonnenschein.
Matter of Lese.
Duveen<W & J Sloane
Lowenkron<Milton.
Elec Storage Bat<Mason Seamon Tr Co.
Clinch<N Y & Q Co R
Munroe<Co Francaise de Navig.
Campbell<Campbell Art Co.
Cramp & Co<Mass B & Ins Co.
Stern<Bella & Hess.
Royce<Farson.
Nat Ex Bank of Wheeling<Farson.
McEvoy<Tide Water Oil Co.
Interstate Chem Co<Duke.
Weisbader<Marks.
Gillett<Briscoe & Eng Co.
Herls<Kobler.
Re Wood, (Wilson.)
Graef<Trumbull Mot Co.
Kelley<Curtis.
Schwartz<Schwartz.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Edwd Thompson Co<Fox.
Flynn CNY.
Schwoerer<Hudson Tr Co.
Re Fletcher.
Knapp<Tasd.
Lindo<Petri, (2 acts.)
Robinson<Robinson.
Hurdus<Axelrod.
Abraham<Amer Exc Nat'l Bk.
Cascade St Laund Co<Rose.
Laurillard<Robertson.
Laurillard<Anglo-Am F Corp.
Re Flynn.
London Fin Co<Snedan.
Same<Healy.
Same<Esselborn.
Same<Rahilly.
Same<Landers.
Same<Spanier.
Same<Hayes.
Same<McCormick.
Mut Indep Dem Club<Woods.
Re Keller (Brigham<Keller.
Re Armstrong (Donohoe.)
Di Franco<Di Franco.
Fogarty<Ganze.
Re Hirschensohn.
Re Conlon El Washer Co.
Lundman<Indep Dock Build Bene'v &c.
Kadish<Ehrenburg Brass Mfg Co.
Standard Mail O Co<Kaufman.
Russian Mono Co<Russian Bott Co.
Packard<Lawler.
Desimone<Siris.
Tompkins<Weaver.
Re Riggiero.
Arthur Walker & Co<Leeming.
E Riv Sav Inst<Varkiley.
Levin<Well.
Getz<Lazarowitz.
Kantor<Kantor.
Casselberry<Tietenberg.
Richter<Lindemann.
Zoch<Zoch.
Glacel<Glacel.
Sully<Tiffany & Co.
Glickman<Rogg.
Germino<Thurnauer.
Bass<Bass.
Bloch<Brenner.
Wilson<Earl.

Leeds & Co<Leeds.
Undefended divorces:
Gates<Gates.
Coles<Coles.
Hofman<Hofman.
Charal<Charal.
Smith<Smith.
Herron<Herron.
Neuschotz<Neuschotz.
Gingras<Gingras.
Godwin<Godwin.
Pickerill<Pickerill.
Forth<Forth.
Levinson<Levinson.
Hansen<Hansen.
Sifkin<Sifkin.
Fennelly<Fennelly.
Hirschowitz<Hirschowitz.
English<English.
Paschem<Paschem.
Scipione<Scipione.
Rousse<Rousse.
Meyerowitz<Meyerowitz.
Weinberg<Weinberg.
Cigranofsky<Cigranofsky.
Rosenblum<Rosenblum
Jones<Jones.
Radcliffe<Radcliffe.
Senderman<Senderman
Gibbs<Gibbs.
Ford<Ford.
Jarvis<Jarvis.
Rich<Rich.
Hiesner<Hiesner.
Feldman<Feldman.
Humphrey<Humphrey.
Ramee<Ramee.
Waxler<Waxler.
Behar<Behar.
Weisley<Weisley.
Liguori<Liguori.
Dunn<Dunn.
Silverfein<Silverfein.
Pizzocolo<Pizzocolo.
Beckerle<Beckerle.
Altman<Altman.
Gordon<Gordon.
Milne<Milne.
Schwersee<Schwersee.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Nelson<Nelson.
Pinto<Pinto.
Aichele<Aichele.
Bittar<Bittar.
Pumphrey<Pumphrey.
Schoenberg<Schoenberg.
Geller<Geller.
Seiter<Seiter.
Carter<Carter.
Cohn<Cohn.
Vesely<Vesely.
Tiffany<Tiffany.
Phillips<Phillips.
Goetchius<Goetchius.
Cooymans<Cooymans.
Deserti<Deserti.
Newman<Newman.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—10:30 A. M.

Inquest—Bacon<Stiner.
Gross<Henochstein.
Goldberg<Power.
Sanitary Paper Cup, &c. Co<Lackner.
Friedman<Cohen.
Zimit<Telsey.
Kass<Blum.
Goldman<Goldman.
Bowen<Penno.
Hayden Co<Jewett Ref Co.
Woroner<Woroner.
23 Ward Blg<Abramson-Engesser Co.
Lewis<Hill.
Fleischmann<Gerlich.
Wilson<Morse.
Allison<Fleitman.
Dube<Topelk.
Case on.

PART III.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on: Gertenbach<Gertenbach. | No day calendar.

PART IV.—Recess.

PART V.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Pool<Pitts Con Co.
Donovan<N Y Rys.
Goldman<Acampara.
Pierrepont<West Elec Co.
Bollinger<Albright. Case on.

PART VI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Grossman<NY, NH & H RR, (2 acts.)
Cassara<NY Rys.
A. Intelisano<Bronx Co.
C. Inteliasno<same.
Cawley<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Moran<Greason.
Lane<B H R R.
Friedman<Gans.
Lakovige<Postal Tran Service.
Smith<Pitts Cont Co.
Clear.

PART VII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Killoran<Cauldwell & Wingate Co.
McMahon<Art C Print.
Langer<Asch.
Okun<Burns.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Roaman<Osterweis. Case on.

PART IX.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on: Wilckens<Foley.

No day calendar.

PART X.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fisher<Royal ins Co.
Kolossa<Spitzhoff.
Curzio<Ward Baking Co.
Smith<same.
Cunningham<Stern.
De Koltio<42 St, &c, R R.
Greenwood<Clement.
Schiappacasse<Wolf Norbert Co.
Clear.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Andrews, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rosse<R Hoe & Co.
Unlack<Mechts Un Ice Co.
O'Connor<Siegel.
Andrews<Gardner.
Purdy<Pitts Con Co.
Sweet<Linch.
Greenfield<Schuyler Amuse. Case on.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Babson<Bernheimer.

No day calendar.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Williams<CNY.

Clear.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

R E Sause Co<Libman Co.
Ehhrich<Cohen.
Brown Co.
Vanta<Mass Bonding, &c. Co.
Saltz<Maistre.
Redding<Juhl.
Messita<Pines.
Astor Mtg Co<Tenney
Bruce<Certigul Mining & Co.
Hamburger<Goldstein.
Hoyt<Stoutenberg.
Billups, Jr<Wilson.
Brokaw<Brown.
State Bk<Aachen & Munich F I Co.
The Mayor<N Y C RR.
McComb<Polstein. Case on.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fee<Stowe Const Co.
Cohen<Dunlop.
Fairchild<Dunn.
Fox<CNY. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A.M.

Boyle<Boyle.
Waldhouser<Goldman.
Donovan<Walsh. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:

Howard Ackerman, Geo J Bryan, Geo P Herrmann, Abraham Schiesinger, Simon Simon, Sarah R Wolbarst, Joseph Marvin Infant, Diercks Infants, Nicola Leone, Stockbower Infants, Gertrude Deesle Inf't, Matthews Infants, Kuhn Infants, Madeline Kutschera Infant, Mary C Kohn Infant, Henry Ulfelder, Doni Ulfelder, Joseph Ulfelder, Jacob Aronson, Mary Boyd, Simon Schey, Augusta Hyatt, Evelyn M Dalley, Henry Reuss, Louis Rosenberg, Axel T Bergquist, Antoinette B De Witt, Ernest Nietzel, Bertha Heidelberger, Evelyn M Dalley, Jacob Wansker, Mary Coyle, Estella L F Wendell, Maurice Loeb, Albert Baumann, Simon Elstner, Wm J Toner, John Dempsey, Laura Benedict, John Downey, Geo F Truell, Laurance B Rand, John Fox, Geo W Crossman, John S Kennedy (14), Nicholas G Kortright, Simon L Goldberg, Sarah Hammond, Axel T Bergquist, Ernest G G Hehl, Sarah J Maxwell, Katie McMahon, Mary A Chipp, Mary E Mahany, Geo W Hamill, Arthur Harman, Jacob Hess, Emilie R Rogers, D Ogden Mills, Herman Frasch (2), Emily R Marcus, Ida P Ritter, Jupres E C Phillips &c. Wills for probate: Maggie McKenna, Patrick Melody No 1, Morris Blau, Julia E Guinee, Patrick Melody No 2, Elias J Herrick, Mary G D Clinton, Henry W Putnam, Thos F Park, Helen F Oddie, Mary L Stockwell, Edgar W Mahle, Isabella Reinsberg, Jas C Fargo.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estate of Harriet Quimby.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Galasso<Cole.
Faulhaber & Co<Herlehy Rty Co.
Leavitt<Nat SuretyCo.
Binder<Tull.
Barsky<Bradley Con.
Eagle Walst Co<Ocean Accident, &c. Co.
Bresel<Rosenbluth.
Prager<Grinberg Bros.
Harris<Foster.
Irschberg<Weisberg.
Penrose<Furman.
Scott<Mclosto.
Boonshaft<Hencken & W Co, (2 acts.)
Mikes<Washburn Wire
Thompson<Spice-handler.
Wexler<New Eng P H
Galway<Thompson.
Hutchinson<Stumpp.
Penn RR<Waddell & Mahon Corp.
Martin<Buckley.
Goldreyer<Weisberg.
Penrose<Furman.
Scott<Mclosto.
Fluhr<Harelick.
Turnbull<Sharp.
Conron Bros<Schachner.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M., ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Wolk<Empire Imp Herring Co.
Gallagher<Johnson.
Baskin<NYC & H R R R, (2 acts.)
Adams<Wieman.
Deminskie<Pitts Con.
Schwartz<Bable.
Blumenthal<Packard M C Co.
Bromberg<Gleiberman.
Cohen<NY Rys.
Sulzberger & Sons Co<Reiber.
Cohen<NY Rys.
Horowitz<Goodman.
Rapy<Mut Trans Corp.
Coffey<Browning.
Schwartz<Aronowitz
Silagy<Underp & F Co
La Barge<Hudson Nav
Schwartz<Weissman.
Cohen<Singer, (2 acts.)
Stelmak<NY Rys.
Cunningham<same.
Bloch<Int R T.
Wall<NY Rys.
Derrane<same.
Janzer<Fargo.
Saal<NY Rys.
O'Brien<same.
Schwartz<Ebret.
Bernstein<Eicheub.
Berman<Scharfman, (2 acts.)
Weiss<Gluck.
Kruge<Levy.
Barrett<Schmur.
Schoenblum<Elite W S
Frandolph<NY, NH RR
Cuneo<Palladino.
Guirlando<Pruden Ins.
Guadagru<NY Rys.
Martiecce<Tebin.
Vendetto<Union Ry.
Becker<McLoughlin.
Casallanca<HenryCon
Kaslorsky<Ladinsky.
Levy<Eagle Sp Water.
Lobel<same.
Kenchel<NY C RR.
Tannenbaum<Cook. Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.

Richards<Donegan Const Co.
Seldin<Block.
Cohen<Richman Music Co.
Clear.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Beck<Cohen.
Cohen<Frankel.
Frankel<Pishkosh.
Wimpfheimer<Schneider.
Swekady<Commonw Co.
Meyer Trading Co<Karp.
Hudson W W Co<Cinelli.
Amos<Rosthal.
Turkey Knob Orchard Co<Mandel.
Stoddard<Durgan.
Baumann<Sadker.
Wilkins<Jaffer.
Breslauer<Granowitz.
Newman<Sup C & S Co. Case on.

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Re Original Idea Co.—Wm. F. Clare. City R E Co<Sterckx—Theo Sutro. Lippmann<Bevans—Walter L Irwin. Re Brener—Robt C Morris. Schwartz<Hankinson—Reginald Roome.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Re Brener—Robert C Morris. Lippmann<Bevans—Walter L Irwin. City R E Co<Sterckx—Theodore Sutro. City R E Co<Herrmann Realty Co—Charles P Rogers. County Holding Co<120 West 31st St—Chas H Murray. Met Sav Bank<Napier—Henry D Patton. Foster<Ward—David G McConnell. N Y Trust Co<Flanagan—Bernard J Isecke.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Karliebach<Frank.
Finkenauer<Finkenauer.
Hunt's P Palace Corp<Woods.
Fluhr<Harelick.
Turnbull<Sharp.
Conron Bros<Schachner.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.

Smith<Smith.
Ottenheimer<Ottenheimer.
Coleman<Coleman.
Becker<Becker.
Jones<Jones.
Conder<Conder.
Levinson<Levinson.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Ziegenhain<Ziegenhain.
Lapin<Lapin.
Filigno<Filigno.
Dworkowitz<Dworkowitz.
Reihm<Reihm.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Healy<Torens.
Kerr<same.
Berel<Barry.
Connor<Benenson Re Co.
Steinberg<Burn Bros (2 acts.)
Bergelman<Taterka.
Weyland<Kirchner (2 acts.)
Tierman<Union Ry.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Peters<Klein—Louis Burgess.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar.

Carpenter Mot Vehicle Co<Marshall.
People's Coat & Apron Supply Co<Light & Cohen.
Kent<Patterson.
Re A. Darmstadt.
Jones<Sandifred.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Migoski<B H R R.
Cantor<Bronstein.
Zeiser<Zeiser.
Walsh<Burke, (2.)
Re Prospect St.
De Vito<De Vito.
Silberberg<Wember.
N Y Mtge Inv Co<Ruggieri.
Re Sorensen.
Re Smith.
Benham<Charter F Co
McGill<McGill.
Garlinskas<B H R R.
Levinkind<Levinkind.
Bishop<Bishop.
Schaefer<Connor.
Kaufman<Kaufman.
Lahey<Board of Education.
Cobb<Tepper.
Mary<Int R T Co.
Gurski<Melville.
Re E 14 St, (Sievers.)
Peck<Cook.
Breckheimer<Loew
Jolley<Klaw et al, (2.)
Mamber<Mamber.
Norman Cont Co<Sommese.
Schmadeke<Gallagher.
Re Stillwell Av.
Re E 9th St.
Nat Phonog Co<Chodoroff.
Neal<Neal.
Slaviz<Merendino.
Gentile<B, Q Co & S RR Co.
Leith<B H R R Co.
Re Curry, (Donohue.)
B'klyn Hospital<Shaffner.
Bowery Sav Bank<Klingh.
Re Corchelon St, (Exblom.)
Kaplan<Griseman.
Pines<Hoyt et al.
Re Solmon.

PART II.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.; Part V., Clark, J.; Part VI., Scudder J.; Part VII., Crane, J. At 10 A. M.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.

Massa<Edison E I Co.
Williams<Nassau RR.
Wingate<Shubert Th.
Cope<Nassau RR.
Pattison<Rodgers.
Baum<C I & B RR.
Cullaton<Nassau RR.
Gipin<B H RR.
St John<Steinhilber et al.
Lane<So B A & S.
Bigg<B H RR.
Schoenemann<Schemitz.
Janow<B H RR.
Heavey<Holmes.
Martin<Shults Bread.
Thompson<C I & B RR.
Freifeld<Wisoff et al.
Savino<L I RR.
Taggart<B H RR.
Lamond<Nassau RR.
Bates<same.
Pascinto<Sorock.
Nash<Nassau RR.
Dunning<Davidson.
Smith<B H RR.
Lafata<same.
Lovarro<C I & B RR.
Raynor<Kroos et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Kenning<Norman Cont'g Co.
Santora<Bradley C'g.
Gronstrom<Hipkle I Works.
O'Loughlin<Bohack & Co.
Lucks<Steeplechase.
Murphy<Mannix.
Ellman<CNY.
Bradley<NY Rys Co.
Paulsen<C I & B RR.
Rosenthal<Stringers Garage Co.
Ridge<B & M RR.
Hunt<Kane Co et al.
Twyford<same.
Wolf<Nassau RR.
Ganewich<Acme Fdy.
Wall<Necker.
Streat<Isl Cit R E.
Von Fleet<James.
Loesch<L I RR.
Leo ex rel Mascia<Italian Soc M A of St Biagio.
Lyons<Brooker.
Levine<Juditzky.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5786.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Dike, J.—Actions triable by the court without a jury:

Neufeld<Biber et al.
Dewar<James.
Metstrowitz<Roth Build Co.
Keller<Daniells.
Blasio<Britschneider.
Fuchs<Hollow Wall Const Co.
Hillier<Forron.
Nels<Ronagard.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Tompkins, J. Motions.

Lewis<Baker.
Kaldenberg<Stevens.
Hess<Hess.
In re M T Daly Com Parcel Co<Patterson
Nicosia<Int R T Co.
Robinson<Wildhart Realty Co.
Bucholtz<Oscar Daniel Co.
Davidson<Oler.
Hemmens<Barber.
Leary<Cobb.
Lawyers West Mtg T Co<Sutherland.
Hansen<Gas Engine & Power Co.
Paternostro<N Y Cent R R.
In re Met Print Co<Dixey.

PART II.—Mills, J.

Case on: McAuliffe<John Fox.
Lincoln Steel F. Co.

PART III.—Keogh, J.

Case on: Conway<Naylor.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, Co. J.—Motions.
TRIAL TERM—Calendar will be resumed next Tuesday.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Catherine Schuchlein, Norah Straehle.
Executor's acctg.:
Daniel L. Torrance Trustee's acctg.:
Phillip Dater.

Compulsory acctg.:
John E. Marshall, Henry Kollman.
Accounting:
Harbeck Mills.
Executor's acctg.:
Norah Straehle.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Van Siclen, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

It is requested that the name of trial counsel be filed with the clerk in Part I.

Attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8, calendar rules, Queens County.

Cases must be ready for trial when reached in their order.

Nelson<Brewster & Co
McKillop, an infant<Rustman.
Merz<B H R R.
Murray<Brown & Root Co.
Matthews<N Y Rys Co et al.
Renner<N Y Rys Co.
Carroll<B H R R Co.
Seaman<same.
Ryan<N Y & Q El L & P Co.
Reilly, an infant<N Y & Q Co Ry Co.
Gunstensen<B H R R.
Thele<Boda.
Seider<B H R R.

Remainder of calendar passed to Feb. 23.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 970.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ABRAHAMS, Mrs. ESTHER, (Feb. 14, 1911;) net estate, $1,104; Samuel Abrahams, husband, eight children, beneficiaries; two lots at Pleasantville, $200; deposits, $1,590.

BUCKBEE, MARY L., (Oct. 19, 1907;) household furniture, $25; net value, $103.

CIMOTTI, GUSTAV, (June 4, 1914;) net estate, $496; seven children, beneficiaries; deposits, $574; claims and personalty, $8,270; stocks, $1,122; realty in New Jersey not appraised.

GANER, Mrs. HANNAH, (June 10, 1914;) deposits, notes, and jewelry, $11,716; net value, $10,819; six children share equally in estate.

HAFNER, WILLIAM, (Jan. 6, 1912;) report appraises additional assets; jewelry, $150; no deductions.

HERRMANN, NATHAN, (Aug. 23, 1912;) supplemental report; original report filed Nov. 14, 1913, showing net value of the estate, $1,187,022; there were bequests to 37 institutions amounting to more than $90,000; 75 persons named as beneficiaries; David Herrmann, brother, received $281,593, the largest bequest.

JONES, Mrs. ELLEN F., (March 4, 1910;) deposits, $22,123; net value, $17,814; Violette Jones, Townsend S. Jones, and Harry C. Jones, grandchildren, receive bulk of estate.

JONES, Mrs. MARY, (Sept. 26, 1914;) net estate, $4,982; John, William, and Marie Jones, sons and daughter, receive bulk of estate; James Jones, son, receives a bequest as follows: "On account

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM DUNCAN and WILLIAM DUNCAN, Jr., individually and as members of the firm of WILLIAM DUNCAN & SON, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above named, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 15th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 22d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM E. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 18th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20849.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY CONOVER and THOMAS TRANGELY, individually and co-partners, doing business as CONOVER & TRANGELY, Bankrupts.

The above-named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 2, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 2, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 16, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,124.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS NERENBERG, Bankrupt.

Louis Nerenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 9, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 1, 1915, at 1:30 P. M., at which time an offer of composition will be considered. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 18, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,952.—In Bankruptcy.—SARAH MORRIS, Bankrupt.

Sarah Morris was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 12th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 5th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, February 17th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New York.—No. 20924 in Bankruptcy.—CHARLES STERNSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Charles Sternstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 9th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 5th 1915 at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, February 17th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—WILLIAM N. WEINERT, trading as WM. REINREB & CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated October 24th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 22d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 18th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of TIMOTHY J. SULLIVAN, Bankrupt.—No. 19,606.

Notice is hereby given that Timothy J. Sullivan, Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 16th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 22d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, February 17th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of MORRIS ABRAHAM MARKOWITZ. Bankrupt. — Abraham Markowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 27, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 2, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 16, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. DIST. OF N. Y.—No. 21,219.—In Bankruptcy. STEPHEN J. BAIOCCHI, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Stephen J. Baiocchi are hereby given notice that on February 13th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 1st, 1915, at 12:00 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, February 18, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21200.—In Bankruptcy.—HATTIE COHEN, Bankrupt.

Hattie Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 10, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 2, 1915, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 16, 1915.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Mrs. Lucy Drexel-Dahlgren Buys Site for Residence in Upper Fifth Avenue Section—Pierce Dwelling Sold in Foreclosure Proceedings for $200,000—Investment Buying on Washington Heights.

The upper Fifth Avenue district furnished an interesting sale yesterday which will add another high-class residence just above Carnegie Hill. A plot 37.6 by 100.11 on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, about in the middle of the block between Fifth and Madison Avenues, has been purchased by Mrs. Lucy Drexel Dahlgren for improvement with a fine residence for which plans have been prepared by the architect, Ogden Codman.

The plot is 262 feet east of Fifth Avenue and is half of a 75-foot plot purchased two years ago by Isaac Clothier. He sold this half to the banker, Edward Shearson, and Mr. Shearson has now sold it to Mrs. Dahlgren. The brokers were Seton Henry and Douglas Gibbons.

Just west of the plot is the large residence completed about two years ago by Mr. Codman and adjoining it is a thirty-five-foot plot bought some time ago by Francis de R. Wissman. Immediately opposite, on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street, a large residence has just been finished for Mrs. Amory Carhart and adjoining it, work is progressing on the new home for Ernesto Fabbri.

Peirce House at Foreclosure for $200,000.

The residence of John Peirce at 11 East Fifty-first Street, on plot 27.6. by 100.5 was sold in foreclosure proceedings yesterday in the Vesey Street salesrooms by Samuel Marx.

The action was brought by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to secure a judgment with taxes, aggregating over $242,000. The property was bought in by the company, on a bid of $200,000, made by the Controller of the Metropolitan Company, Walter Stabler.

$100,000 Lease in New Standard Arcade.

Felix Isman has entered into a ten-year lease with the Standard Oil Company of New York for the restaurant space planned on the New Street level of the Standard Arcade located at 50 Broadway. The lease involves a total rental of over $100,000. The space is 7,000 square feet.

There will be a handsome entrance of marble and bronze direct from Broadway leading to the New Street level. The restaurant will be of the type known as the Automat, eight of which are now being conducted in New York City by Messers. Horn & Hardart. About $50,000 will be spent on fittings. Thomas L. Reynolds, Incorporated, represented Mr. Isman in the negotiations. Burton Thompson & Co., Incorporated managers of the Standard Arcade represented the Standard Oil Company of New York.

Activity on Washington Heights.

Washington Heights and the Dyckman section, which has been the mainstay of the market for several months past, produced several interesting transactions yesterday. In the Fort Washington section an investor has purchased for cash from the Wadsworth-Washington Corporation, of which E. L. Barnard, is President, the two five-story apartment houses, each occupying a plot 50 by 113 feet, on the west side of Wadsworth Avenue, 86.2 feet north of 185th Street. The structures are two of a row of four houses recently completed by the Selling Company.

Julius Weinstein purchased from Lowenfeld & Prager, operators, the plot 100 by 99.11 feet on the south side of 150th Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. The buyer will improve the site with apartment houses.

A builder has purchased from Samuel Hirsh a plot of three lots 75 by 100 feet on the south side of 192d Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue.

In the Dyckman section Thomas J. Goodman has sold 15 Arden Street, a five-story apartment house, 27 by 100 feet, to M. Cohen, who gave in exchange a plot 75 by 100 feet on the south side of Dyckman Street, 336 feet west of Broadway.

Bronx Sales.

Charles Bollman has purchased from the Mitchell & McDermott Realty Company, 2,707 Briggs Avenue, a new four-story flat house on a plot 50.1 by 107. In part payment the buyer gave two two-family frame dwellings at 750 and 744 East 182d Street, on a plot 75 by 70 feet.

As a site for two five-story apartment houses the Galveston Building Company, Philip Herschowski, President, has purchased from two owners the plot 100 by 100, on the east side of Hoe Avenue, 150 feet north of Jennings Street. About a week ago the Galveston Company sold the new house at 1,288 Hoe Avenue to the Schuyler Estate Corporation.

Mrs. Grace Williams has sold M. Wolak, 2,423 Jerome Avenue, a three-story frame dwelling, on lot 19.10 by 100, between 184th Street and Fordham Road.

Robert E. Simon has sold 632 Coster Street, a two-family house in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx, on a lot 20 by 100, to the Fact Realty Company. This house was taken over last week by Mr. Simon from the Hunts Point Estates.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz have sold for Hermann Eilers the northeast corner of Clinton Avenue and 176th Street, a two-story dwelling on a plot 40 by 103 to a builder, who will improve with apartments and stores.

R. L. Pierrepont Estate Sold.

The Robert L. Pierrepont estate at Bayshore, L. I., has been purchased by Walter E. Bedell of Manhattan. The property consists of about ten acres fronting on the shore and Saxon Avenue improved with a twenty-four room Colonial dwelling. W. A. Schwab negotiated the sale.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 40 by 100 on Dale Place to M. Adams and a plot 60 by 100 on Park Avenue to A. Schmitt.

$500,000 Brooklyn Lease.

Herbert Hecht has leased for Julius Brody to the Louis K. Liggett Company of Boston the store, basement, and subway store in the building 446-8 Fulton Street, corner of Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, for a long term of years and at a rental aggregating $500,000.

The premises are today occupied by Acker, Merrall & Condit, and after extensive alterations the Louis K. Liggett Company will take possession about July 1 next.

Westchester County.

At Nepperhan Heights, C. C. Smith of Manhattan has increased his holdings in the residential section by the purchase of two more plots; L. O. Cook of New York City has purchased a large corner plot on Midwood Avenue and Mile Square Road for immediate improvement, and Harold Goodrich of Yonkers has purchased a plot in Mile Square Road for improvement with a bungalow of the California type of architecture.

New Jersey.

The New York Suburban Land Company has sold at Garwood a plot 60 by 100 feet on Willow Avenue to L. Walker and a plot 40 by 100 feet on Myrtle Avenue to J. McCormick.

Recent Buyers.

Paul A. McGolrick is the buyer of the five-story triple flat 1,390 Franklin Avenue on a plot 37.6 by 100 feet, sold recently by Edward McElhinny.

Miss Adele Kneeland is the buyer of the dwelling at 152 East Seventy-first Street, sold recently by the estate of Frederick Orth.

Commercial Leases.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the building 66 to 70 Vestry Street to the Winkler Iron Company; also the store and basement 310 Canal Street, to Shedlinsky, Lidz Company.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for the Rutland Leasing Company to R. M. Owen & Co. the corner store and store adjoining in the building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street.

Leon S. Altmayer has leased the store in the building 893 Third Avenue to the F. O. Boyd Company.

Louis Schrag has leased for Henry M. Baker the store and basement in the building 384 and 386 Sixth Avenue for a term of fifteen years. After extensive alterations the same will be occupied as a restaurant and lunchroom.

William A. White & Sons have rented the store and basement at 612 Ninth Avenue to William J. Cussens.

Real Estate Note.

The Greater New York Taxpayers' Association Affiliated has called a meeting for Saturday evening at the Hollywood, 41 West 124th Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Samuel Marx.

51st St, 11 East n s, 252.6 ft e of 5th Av, 27.6x100.5; five-story dwelling; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against John Peirce et al.; Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; E. L. Parodi, referee; due, $227,338; taxes, &c., $15,108.85; to the plaintiff for $200,000.

AT 3.208 THIRD AVENUE.
By J. H. Mayers.

Prospect Av, 980, n e corner of 164th St (851,) 74.7x75, six-story flat; Anna Scheer et al. against R. G. Realty Corporation et al.; Straus & D., attorneys; Jacquin Frank, referee; due, $12,284.24; taxes, &c., $850; subject to first mortgage of $75,000; to the Metropolitan Company, Walter Stabler.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By George Price.

Ash St, e s, 200 ft n of Watson Av, 100x100; Ash St, e s, 100 ft s of Watson Av, 100x200; Hazel St, w s, 400 ft s of Watson Av, 200x100, Av Chas Vine St, n e corner of Troy Av, —x—; Vine St, s e corner of Troy Av, 100x100; Sycamore St, e s, 200 ft s of Albany Av, 200x100; A. V. Taylor against M. E. Mortensen et al; Stern & Levy, De La Mare & Mc., attorneys; H. C. Knoeppel, referee; due, $5,147.43; taxes, &c., $1,950; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $1,545.

Hazel St, w s, 200 ft s of Watson Av, 200x100; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; Ely Neumann, referee; due, $1,-397.32; taxes, &c., $850.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

141st St, 490 East, s s, 350 ft w of Willis Av, 37.6x100, five-story flat; Elsea Dunham et al. executors, against Lena Pahls et al; W. B. Chamberlin, attorney; James C. Brady, referee; due, $30,093.72; taxes, &c., $354.77.

By James J. Donovan.

Clinton Av, n w corner of 179th St, 25x100x 24.7x100, vacant; Arthur Sampis against Lawrence Kronenberger Construction Co. et al; W. E. Sammis, attorney; R. H. Berryman, referee; due, $3,891.62; taxes, &c., $120.36.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Valentine Av, e s, 176.46 n of 184th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 49.10¼x94.6; Harrington Building Co., Adela Harrington, 1,478 Vyse Av, President, owners; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $40,000.

Tremont Av, s s, w of Marmion Av, for a one-story brick store, 30x80; Hopkins G. Barrett Co., Clement H. Smith, 460 Tremont Av, Secretary, owner; Wm. H. Meyer, 1,861 Carter Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

188th St, n s, from Valentine to Tiebout Avs, for five five-story brick tenements, 42.6 x92.2½x50x90; Tieval Building Co., Frank Bogrish, Jr., 804 East 149th St, President, owner; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost, $250,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

8th Av, s e cor 132d St, to a five-story store and tenement; A. R. Morris, 12 West 33d St, owner; Geo. Dress, 1,436 Lexington Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, w s, 275 ft n of Broadway, 50x153.6x50.7x145.4 to beginning; Wesley Wait to Hudson Investing Co., Inc., 27 Cedar St, Feb. 18; attorney, Clifford C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St.....$100

FORT WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 171st St, 94.1x99.6; Edward F. Cole to Hallegan Realty Corporation, 255 Fort Washington Av, (mtg $150,000,) Feb. 8; attorney, William F. Wund, 156 Broadway.....$1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 125th St, 19.5x —; Solomon Kohn, referee, to Paul M. Warburg et al, trustees, 17 East 80th St, Jan. 25; attorneys, Strocck & S., 30 Broad St $132,000

MANHATTAN AV, 109, w s, 73.11 ft n of 104th St, 18x50; Charles L. Goddard to Lillian S. Shaver, 62 West 104th St, (mtg $8,000,) Feb. 18; attorney, G. F. Shaver, 100 Manhattan Av.....$1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, n s, 74 ft e of 3d Av, 24x75.5; Maud Barclay to Wright Barclay, at Bay Shore, L. I., quitclaim and correction deed, Feb. 17; attorneys, Moss, M. & W., 233 Broadway.....$1

Willis Av, w s, 25 ft n of 161st St, 81.4x62.1; Henry Smith, referee, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, Feb. 18; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St.....$29,500

187TH ST, 430 West, s s, 333.11 ft w of 9th Av, 20.5x92; Isaac Conklin to James T. Bunt, 327 East 257th St or 100 Broadway, 2-3 parts, (mtg $2,500,) Feb. 13.....$100

23D ST, 101-3 East, n s, 162 ft w of 3d Av, 52x98.9; Francis W. Pollock, referee, to Frederick Meyer and another, 143 East 29th St, (mtg $75,000,) Feb. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$10,000

50TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 7th Av, 40x100.4; Eugene Frayer, referee, to Theodore Riehl, 2 844 Marion Av, (mtg. $40,000,) Feb. 16; attorneys, Harris, C. G. & M., 150 Nassau St.....$15,000

55TH ST, s s, 240 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Hy. F. Shoemaker to Ella de P. Shoemaker, July 3, 1907; attorneys, De Witt, L. & De W., 88 Nassau St.....$100

72D ST, 123 West, n s, 215 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Patrick J. Dobson, referee, to Charles A. Miller, 37 West 72d St, Feb. 17; attorneys, Giffin & Hannon, 115 Broadway.....$25,000

83D ST, s s, 800 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Eloise E. Schomate to Charlotte Haist, 322 East 83d St, (mtg $12,000,) Feb. 17; attorney, H. M. Stoffers, 334 East 83d St..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Charlotte Haist to Eloise E. Bohsung and another, 322 East 83d St, (mtg $12,000,) Feb. 18; same attorney.....$1

83D ST, w s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 18x102.2, (foreclosure Jan. 26;) Joseph F. McLaughlin, referee, to Belle B. Bates, 107 Riverside Drive, Feb. 17; attorney, N. Y. Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$15,000

104TH ST, 67 East, n s, 103 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Charles Roberts to Gussie Harris, 64 East 122d St, Feb. 6; attorney, S. N. Freedman, 55 Liberty St.....$100

112TH ST, 106 East, s s, 52.8 ft e of Park Av, 16.4x100.11, (foreclosure Feb. 16;) Michael J. Daley, referee, to Anna Schneiders, 1,148 Longfellow Av, administratrix for John J. Schneiders, deceased, plaintiff, Feb. 17; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$5,000

115TH ST, w s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Edward S. Greenbaum, referee, to Samuel A. Goldschmidt and another, trustee, 39 West 73d St, Feb. 18; attorney, Edward Goldschmidt, 26 Liberty St.....$19,000

118TH ST, s s, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Annie Hirsh to Otto Hirsh, 100 West 121st St, (mtg. $25,750,) Feb. 17; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway.....$1

122D ST, s s, 160 ft w of Park Av, 20.6x 100.11; Charles Roberts to Gussie Harris, 64 East 122d St, Feb. 6; attorney, S. N. Freedman, 55 Liberty St.....$100

124TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Maurice S. Cohen, referee, to Barto Registro et al., 150 Bergen St, Brooklyn, Jan. 18, (mtg. $8,500;) attorney, Leo Schafrau, 51 Chambers St.....$9,000

127TH ST, n s, at w s of land taken for Willis Avenue bridge, runs n 32.5 to bulkhead line x n w 27.10x s w 63.3 to street x 62.2 to beginning; Swift & Co. to Edward Swann, 39 West Eleventh St, all liens, Feb. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

130TH ST, n s, 306 ft e of 8th Av, 18.6x99.11; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, 25 East 22d St, Feb. 16; attorneys, Reed & P., 233 Broadway.....$7,500

146TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 50x 99.11; Ada D. Ward to Charles D. Ward, 702 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $55,000,) Jan. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

170TH ST, 506-8 West, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x95; Herman Breiting to Lina Breiting, his wife, 136 West 91st St, (mtg $43,200,) Feb. 9; attorneys, Blumenthal & L., 233 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner 174th St, 42.1x 67.4; Max Miller to Ada Lapin, 417 Claremont Parkway, ½ part, (mtg $7,000,) Feb. 10; attorney, Morris Horwitz, 150 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary Koretsky to Same, ½ part, (mtg $7,000,) Feb. 10; same attorney.....$1

ARTHUR ST, s s, being Lot 993, map of Laconia Park, 27.3x114.6; Angelo Tucciarone to Romano Mazzucco, 1,462 2d Av, Feb. 9; attorney, James A. Sheeran, 1,250 Lexington Av.....$1

BOSTON RD, w s, at n e s 168th St, 137x100; Milton M. Silverman et al., (executors,) to E. M. Silverman & Son, Inc., 3,482 Broadway. (mtg $135,000,) Jan. 18; attorney, E. I. Colin, 253 Broadway.....$100

BROOK AV, e s, 46.8 ft s of St. Paul's Place, 31x100.8; North Bronx Building & Holding Co., Inc., to William R. Wilder et al., (trustee,) mtg. $10,000, Jan. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co. 160 Broadway.....$1

CENTRAL AV, e s, 325 ft n of 3d St. 125x 100; Fortis Realty Co., Inc., to Falkenau & Hamerschlag, Inc., 85 Nassau St., (mtg $15,000,) Feb. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 15 & 16, block 29, map section 1, Bathgate Estate; Morris Steinbock to John Snyder & ano., 170 West 90th St, (mtg $1,000,) Feb. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 279 to 282, map Hunts Point Realty Co.; Hunts Point Realty Co. to Phillip Schneider, 539 West 125th St, Jan. 11; attorneys, Horwitz & R., 346 Broadway....$1

PRATT AV, w s, 177.9 ft n e of Randall Av, 32.3x103.6; Agnes Augero to Joseph A. Pierce, 2,099 Webster Av, Dec. 23, 1914; attorney, D. A. Trotta, 391 East 149th St..$100

SHERMAN AV, n w corner of McClellan St, 75x100; William H. Toop to Rachel Toop, 434 1st Av, Pelham, N. Y., (mtg $2,400,) Feb. 18; attorney, Rachel Toop, 434 1st Av, Pelham, N. Y.....$100

UNION AV, w s, at n e corner of Denman Pl., 30.9x 106; Rosa Nathan et al., (executors,) to Daily Realty Co., Inc., 401 East 152d St., (mtg $13,400,) Jan. 29; attorney, Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$15,500

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 287.6 ft s of Fletcher St, 38.1x141.2; John Drakard to Emil Sykora, 1,237 Brook Av, (mtg $35,-000,) Feb. 16; attorney, J. S. Bernstein, 233 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Emil Sykora to Mary J. Manning et al., 1,300 3d Av, Feb. 16; same attorney.....$100

WRIGHT AV, w s, 250 ft n of Nelson Av, 50x100; Effie Murtha to Porter G. Cartwright, 349 Union St, Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1914; attorney Porter G. Cartwright, 349 Union St, Hudson, N. Y.....$1

239TH ST, n s, 485 ft e of Katonah Av, 40x 100; Hermann Seeckamp to James Lord, 330 East 239th St, Feb. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s, lot 83, map of Robert Bogardus, 25.3x127.5; Annie Kearney to Jos. B. O'Neill, Red Bank, N. J., Feb. 17; prior mtg $5,500, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

HAVEN AV, w s, 136.2 n of 171st St, 29.4x—; Filrose Construction Co. to Van Dyck Estate, 331 Madison Av, Feb. 18; due Sept. 15, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$95,000

4TH AV, 57; 9th St, 103 East, leasehold; Gustav A. Backmann and ano to Peter Doelger Brewing Co., 97 East 56th St, Feb. 18; demands 6 p. c.; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 407 East 55th St.....$5,000

6TH ST, 435 East, —x— leasehold; Michael Rosenkranz to Benney Liechtenstein, 1185 Clinton St, Sept. 17, installment, 6 p. c.....$250

83RD ST, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 18x102.2; Belle B Bates to New York Mortgage and Security Co., 135 Broadway, Feb. 18, 3 years, 5½ p. c., attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$14,500

136TH ST, s s, 223.6 w of Lenox Av, 14.6x 90.11, Lewis B. Welsby to Theo. Hellbern, 1,018 Hoe Av, Feb. 13, prior mtg $4,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.....$1,500

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of 174th St, 42.1x67.4; Uda Lapin to Max Miller, 2,000 Mapes Av, and another, Feb. 10, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Price Bros., 271 Broadway.....$800

BROOK AV, 459, w s, 75 ft n of 145th St, 25x90; Herman Brand to Michael Friedwald, 1,080 Findlay Av, Feb. 15, due Dec. 15, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Mark Aaron, 27 Cedar St.....$500

MADISON AV, s w s, at n w s of 3d St, 100x100; William C. Deming to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

ROBIN AV, e s, 200 ft s of Madison Av, 50x100; William Shafer to Paul C. S. Miller, 521 West 182d St, Feb. 11, due Aug. 11, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, P. C. S. Miller, 521 West 182d St.....$250

UNION AV, 1,225, w s, 42x118.6; Bernard J. Beyersdorffer to Melville H. Bearns, 10 Hubert St. (prior mtg $10,000,) Feb. 13, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Melville H. Bearns, 10 Hubert St.....$12,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 160th St, store and basement; Gustav Danker and another to Elizabeth Braun, 482 West 156th St, 5 years from March 1, 1915; attorneys, G., U. & M., 37 Wall St.....$2,200

GRAND ST, n w corner of Clinton St, store and basement; Joseph D. Goldstein to Max Malta, 406 Grand St, 5 years from May 1 1915.....$3,000

PARK AV, 1,846, north store and basement; Agnes Karl to Jacob Schneider, 1,846 Park Av, 5 years from March 1, 1915; attorney, Jacob Schuster, 1,846 Park Av.....$720

3D AV, n e corner of 59th St, all; Charles Connor to John Meehan, Forest Hill, L. I., 10 years from Feb. 1, 1917; attorneys, Pasley, G. & Co., 2 Rector St.....$6,000

4TH AV, 57, all; John W. Huchting to Gustav A. Beckmann and another, 811 East 176th St, 14 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 407 East 55th St. $6,600

7TH AV, s e corner of 22d St, all; Louise Wernert to John Doyle, 637 9th Av, 4 8-12 years from Feb. 1, 1915; attorneys, Bernheimer & S, Brew Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av.....$2,700

61ST ST, 211 to 327 West; 62d St, 222 to 226 and 232 and 234; Reston Realty Co. to Mary Weinstein, 545 West 111th St, 5 years from Feb. 20, 1915; attorney, B. N. Levy, 55 Liberty St.....$15,000

Bronx.

LINCOLN AV, 146, all; estate of George Shepherd to Gabriel Muehlstein, 545 West 111th St, 5 years, from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, Gabriel Muehlstein, 545 West 111th St.

WALKER AV, 2,574, s w corner of Benson Av, store; W. D. Howell Co., Inc., to Meyer Maus, 1,640 Avering Av, and ano other, 10 years, from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, M. Asofsky, 204 East Broadway.$420 to $840

3D AV, 2,946, all, Adaiena Bachmann to Ernst Warmbold, 2,954 3d Av, 4 years and 2 months, from March 1, 1915; attorney, O. J. Kalt, 871 Brook Av.....$2,100

159TH ST, 431 East, one-story building; also 159th St, 429 East; Charles Man to Walter Dann, 42 East 3d St, Brooklyn, 3 years, from Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, Herman C. Rubino, 50 Broad St.....$480

176TH ST, 105 West, n w corner of University Av, corner store; Henry Cleland, Inc., to Samuel W. Salomon, 75 Columbia St. 5 years, from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, Ada Kosofsky, 233 Broadway .....$660 to $1,080

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Mechanics' liens filed yesterday, Feb. 18:

Manhattan.

4TH ST, 355 East; Aaron Billow against Dora Silberblatt, owner and contractor; M. Cohen, contractor.....$117

116TH ST, 228 West; Diatkin & Wald against Adele Belrig, owner; Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., contractors.....$26

140TH ST, 58 West; Benjamin Rubin against David Ehrlich, owner and contractor....$30

140TH ST, 151 to 159 West; J. Patten Co. against John Webber, owner and contractor $53

187TH ST, 540 West; Diatkin & Wald against Edith M. Carpenter, owner; Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., contractors.....$82

164TH ST, 548 West; Diatkin & Wald against Gertrude Horowitz, owner; Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., contractors.....$105

164TH ST, 558 West; Diatkin & Wald against same $97

180TH ST, 850 West; Diatkin & Wald against Max Goebel, trustee, owner; Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., contractors.....$52

231ST ST, s s, between Van Corlear and Kingsbridge Avs; Economy Concrete Co. against Church of the Mediator, owner, (renewal,) $3,228.

SAME PROPERTY; A. Angeloro & Bro. against same, (renewal,) $

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The storm reported Wednesday over the Bahama Islands passed rapidly eastward, and Thursday night its centre was near and to the northwest of Bermuda. This storm has produced moderate to fresh gales on the Atlantic Coast from Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod, and storm warnings remained displayed in this region.

There have been scattered rains in the last twenty-four hours in the middle plains States and on the Pacific Coast. In all other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

Temperature has fallen somewhat over the plains States and changed little elsewhere. Readings remain above the seasonal average generally except in the Atlantic States.

Except for scattered rains in the south plains States, the weather will be fair Friday and Saturday generally over the United States.

No important temperature changes are indicated for any section within the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh north gales; South Atlantic Coast, strong north, except moderate off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and Northern New England—Fair Friday and Saturday, warmer.

Southern New England, New Jersey, Western New York, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	28	29	4 P. M.	31	32
6 A. M.	23	21	6 P. M.	30	31
9 A. M.	25	23	9 P. M.	31	29
12 M.	24	28	11 P. M.	29	27

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 27 degrees, for the corresponding date last year it was 27; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 23 degrees; at 8 P. M. it was 30. Maximum temperature 33 degrees at 3:45 P. M.; minimum, 21 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M., 45 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.42 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.44 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:30–541	Lenox Av.; I. Cantor	$500
1:15–244	Delancey St.; A. Skirenutz	Slight
4:10–122	W. 134 St.; James Hall	Slight
7:40–330	Bleecker St.; Am. Ever Ready Co.	Slight
8:10–226	E. 122 St.; Gertrude Davis	Slight
9:20–469	Canal St.; Henry Nuhs	$25
10:10–908	Freeman St.; Rose Hodes	$1,000
11:25–111	E. 115 St.; Samuel Reichter	$300
11:45–443	E. 197 St.; James Stefel	Slight
11:50–340	E. 18 St.; Samuel Hauser	Slight
P. M.		
12:35–1,808	Amsterdam Av.; H. Rosenblum	None
1:55–1,354	Wash. Av.; Isaac Rosenhouse	Slight
2:15–75	Market St.; G. Guariano	$10
3:25–322	W. 174 St.; Emity Decoss	Slight
4:25–428	E. 48 St.; Charles Hass & Son	$500
4:30–415	E. 100 St.; Gussy Derndaum	Slight
4:40–340	E. 74 St.; Sigmund Levy	Slight
5:50–88	Thompson St.; Samuel Wolfson	$200
5:55–1,525	Fulton Av.; Mary Simmons	Slight
8:15–585	E. 188 St.; Doma Wine & Liquor Co.	Slight
6:30–110	W. 144 St.; Jacob Stobskey	$2,000
6:30–421	E. 56 St.; Leo Hanne	Slight
7:20–3,881	3d Av.; Harry Schaese	$1,000
8:45–38	W. 127 St.; Emma Phillip	Slight
11:45–963	Columbus Av.; J. Wolf	$1,500

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstated: 5:40 P. M. Feb. 17, as patrol., 1st grade, W. E. Black, to 4th.

Transfers and assignments: Lieuts., 6:30 P. M. Feb. 17, C. Connolly to 13th from D. B.; C. J. Hornbostel to D. B. from 13th; 8 A. M. Feb. 18, H. N. Boerner to 35th from 2d Insp. Dist.; Sergt. A. Mensching to 2d Insp. Dist. from 63d; Patrol J. McGuire to 155th from 157th, as stat. house attend.; M. Murray to 157th from 155th, discontinued as stat. house attend.; M. J. Ryan to 103d from 152d; W. S. Oswald to Traf. Div., Subdiv. E, from 145th.

To prects. indicated from 2d Insp. Dist.: T. A. Malley, 15; H. Meyer, 17; D. F. Cashman, 21; C. J. Morris, 26; E. F. W. Seyler, 28; L. B. Snowden, 39. To 2d Insp. Dist. from precincts indicated: W. H. Hughes, 5; W. L. Jackson, 16; C. F. Tighe, 31; W. Ruoff, 32; E. J. Shields, 32; D. Katz, 39; Mounted Squad, 8 A. M. Feb. 20—Patrol, J. L. Hayes to 26 from 36, P. F. Cunningham to 36 from 26.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. J. A. Hofgren, Jr., 2d; C. P. Renton, 6d, and C. F. Sullivan, 275, to C. O. for 13 days, 4 P. M. Feb. 22; C. Confrey, 29, to 5 Insp Dist., 4 P. M. Feb. 17, to 8 A. M. Feb 20; E. Turner, 90th, as stat. house attend. for 20 days, 4 P. M. Feb. 21, to 8 A. M. Mch. 13; 151, as stat. house attend. for 20 days, 4 P. M. Feb. 22; E. G. Buchman, 164, to C. O., duty in Chief Insp.'s office, for 30 days, 9 A. M. Feb. 20. To Det. Bu.: J. B. Buckley, 15, 6 days, 4 P. M. Feb. 21; H. L. Hoffman, 26, and C. Terhune, 40, 6 days, 9 A. M. Feb. 17; T. E. Enright, 28; J. M. Evans, 36, and J. F. V. L. Patton, 79, 10 days, 9 A. M. Feb. 21; J. Chmielewski, 29; H. J. Walsh, and S. Heber, B. B. H. Squad, 10 days, 8 A. M. Feb. 21; F. B. Casey, 38, 10 days, from 11 A. M. Feb. 21; J. Godley, 202d, 30 days, 4 P. M. Feb. 21.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. C. W. Fuchs, 17th, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Feb. 21; F. Holder, Jr., 147th, 1 day, 4 P. M., Feb. 21; J. J. Eller, 151st, 1 day, 4 P. M., Feb. 17; B. M. Treiber, 283d, 2 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 28.

Full pay while sick: Sergt. W. Burger, 63d, from 6:15 P. M., Jan. 27, to 12 P. M., Feb. 1; Patrol, F. McNamara, 35th, 10:25 P. M., Jan. 24, during disability; J. Hick, 42d, 10:45 P. M., Sept. 28, 1914, to noon, Nov. 8, 1914; J. C. Carty, 168th, 11:30 P. M., Jan. 18, to 12 P. M., Jan. 25; T. McIntyre, 172d, 12 P. M., Dec. 26, 1914, to 12 P. M., Jan. 6; T. J. Brady, 281st, 6:30 P. M., Jan. 20, to 12 P. M., Jan. 31; F. G. Whiteside, 290th, 10:15 P. M., Nov. 28, 1914, to noon, Jan. 18.

Reprimanded. Patrol. J. Kenney, 9th; H. J. Spiess, 22d; M. Gill, 26th; G. B. Mooney, 28th; F. J. Beel, 43d; J. C. V. McGowan, 143d; L. Trebing, 146th; J. Litschauer, 146th; J. Monahan, 149th; H. Barrows, 152d; A. Stolzenberger, 155th; J. F. McNally, 172d; W. A. Miller, D. B.

Charges dismissed against M. Gallaghy, 26th; E. Shields, 32d; B. Cheesman, 32d; W. F. Dougherty, 161st.

Amendment: Substituting for name of Patrol. W. J. Crerend, 151st, that of Angelo Trezza, 151st, 66 Adams St., Bklyn.

Fire Department.

The following will report to the Medical Board, 157-159 East 67th St., at 10:30 A. M., Feb. 23:

J. A. Brush, Eng. 11; L. M. Haufman, Eng. 54; H. A. Quinn, Eng. 206; E. M. Ryan, Eng. 207; T. J. Ryan, Eng. 214; J. & L. 24.

Penalties imposed.—Fire. E. F. Farrell, Eng. 28, 2 charges, ten regular leaves withheld; Fire. J. F. Campbell, Eng. 58, 5 charges, fifteen regular leaves withheld; Fire. G. W. Chadwick, Eng. 55, one leave withheld; Eng. of Steam. P. Wynn, Eng. 55, 2 charges, eight regular leaves withheld.

Dismissed.—Fire. J. D. Leamy, Eng. 39, 8 A. M., Feb. 19.

Fined.—Fire. W. D. Wetherell, H. & L. 106, $5, loss of coat badge; Fire. J. J. Cody, H. & L. Co. 4, $5, loss of coat badge; Fire. W. Grave, H. & L. 123, $5, loss of coat badge.

Retired.—Medical Officer J. B. Kennedy, on annual pension of $1,650, 8 o'clock A. M., Feb. 19.

Special leaves without pay.—Fire. N. F. George, H. & L. 34, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Feb. 19; Fire. J. J. Lyons, Eng. 55, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Feb. 20.

The following are employed as laborers in Bur. of Fire Alarm Tel., at $2.50 a day: J. Fitzsimmons, for ½ day, Feb. 8; T. McGlynn, for 30 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 11; J. Shields, for 30 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 12.

C. H. Hall is appointed as stat'y engin'r (engineman) in Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, Div. of Buildings, from 8 A. M., Feb. 16, until April 8, inclusive, at $4.50 per day.

Clerk J. R. Purcell, Bur. of Repairs and Supplies, Div. of Apparatus, transferred to Bur. of Fire Alarm Tel., in same capacity, at his present compensation, 9 A. M., Feb. 1.

The compensation of Stenog. and Typewriter H. Meyerowich, Bur. of Fire Alarm Tel., is designated at $900 per year, Jan. 1.

Leave of absence, without pay, from Feb. 16 to 28, inclusive, granted to Carpenter R. V. Salerno, Bur. of Repairs and Supplies, Div. of Buildings.

Additional leave of absence, without pay, for one month, from 8 A. M., Feb. 15, is granted to Harness Maker J. M. Haas, Bur. of Repairs and Supplies, (illness).

Temporary employment of Harness Maker E. McCormick, Bur. of Rep. and Supply, renewed for another month, from 8 A. M., Feb. 16.

Leave, with pay, granted to Stenographer and Typewriter G. Van Valkenburg, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Record., for two and one-half days, 9 A. M., Feb. 18.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of BOULEVARD ENGRAVING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Please take notice that John L. Lyttle, the Receiver in bankruptcy herein has received an offer of $350 for all the stock in trade, together with machinery and fixtures and the good-will of the said business, excepting outstanding accounts and claims and choses in action, as now contained in premises No. 48 Liberty Street, New York City.

Please take further notice that the Receiver herein will apply to Hon. Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy in charge of this case at his office, 71 Broadway, New York City, on the 23rd day of February, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for an order authorizing and permitting him to sell the property aforesaid for the sum of $350; and please take notice that you are requested to show cause to the contrary at the time and place above mentioned.

New York, February 18, 1915.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver, 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.

PAUL N. TURNER, Attorney for Receiver, 68 William Street, New York City.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Public School 165, Lott and Hopkinson Avenues, Brooklyn, has a teachers' council of its own and a pupils' organization which has adopted rules which provide penalties for offending members.

Cornelius J. Sullivan, a member of the Board of Education, was one of the audience at the Yamahaka sale at the American Art Galleries.

The Board of Education is ignoring Henrietta Rodman's claim that in her professional life as a teacher she has a right to be called by her maiden name. Her shortening of her married name from De Fremery to De Frem is not recognized either. In the Directory of Public School Teachers, which has just been issued, she is entered among the teachers of the Wadleigh High School as Henrietta R. Defremery.

Magnus Gross, President of the New York City Teachers' Association and of the Teachers' Council, has been authorized to call a mass meeting of the various public school teachers' organizations to protest against the reduction of the size of the Board of Education and against placing the matter of teachers' salaries in the hands of the Board of Estimate.

The School of Science and Technology of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, will have a visitors' night on March 10.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the way in which the pupils of the Bay Ridge High School have been distributed. The girl students have been sent to the new building, while the boys have been retained in the old building. It is also claimed that the best teachers have gone to the new building.

The girl pupils of the Washington Irving High School will give a moving-picture exhibition and a dance on the evenings of Feb. 26 and 27 for the relief of the poor children of the public schools. An admission fee of 10 cents will be charged.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for alienist, grades 2 and 3, will be closed at 4 P. M. on Feb. 24. The salary ranges from $1,350 to $1,800 a year. Candidates must be qualified examiners in lunacy of New York State and must have experience in the care and treatment of the insane.

The commission will give a public hearing on Wednesday next on the proposed change in height requirements for fireman. At present all candidates are required to be 5 feet 7½ inches tall. It is planned to lower this one-half inch.

United States.

The commission announces for March 2 a competitive examination for sanitary inspector, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the War Department, for service in the Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama, at a salary of $2,000 per year. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publication or thesis. At least two years' experience in tropical antimalarial sanitation is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

COHEN, REGINE, (Feb. 12;) personalty, $10,000; seven sons each receive $2,714.

DUCEY, JOHN H., (Jan. 30;) realty, $1,500; all to two daughters, Agnes and Mary C.

IGOE, GEORGIA S., (Feb. 6;) personalty, $5,000; to Dorothy Raynolds, daughter of Wallace Raynolds of Omaha, Neb., a silver cake basket which came to testator from beneficiary's great-grandmother; rest of estate to son, Stanley B. N. Igoe.

SOLFA, ELIZA, (Feb. 3;) personalty, $171; to Adelaide Valenti, money on deposit in bank at Verona, Italy; rest to Benetoni Genovefa.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CITY OF NEW YORK.—BOARD OF ESTIMATE and Apportionment.—Public notice is hereby given pursuant to law that at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held January 22, 1915, the following petition was received:

TO THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

Kingsbridge Railway Company of New York City, a New York Corporation, owning and operating a street surface railroad in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, hereby petitions for a franchise or franchises to construct, maintain, and operate extensions of its existing railroad in the Borough of Manhattan, with a double track, in, upon, along, and over the following described routes:

First: Beginning at and connecting with the existing tracks of the Kingsbridge Railway Company on Broadway, at or near its intersection with West 169th Street, thence southerly upon and along Broadway to its intersection with Manhattan Street, and there connecting with the existing tracks of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, at the said intersection of Broadway and Manhattan Street, all in the Borough of Manhattan.

It is intended to build the proposed extension where possible, on either side of and adjacent to the existing parkway in the centre of Broadway, between the points described in our petition, and as indicated on the map herewith attached.

It is proposed to operate said extension by an overhead current of electricity. The feeder wires, however, are to be carried in underground conduits, so that the only wires above ground will be the trolley wires.

Dated, New York, January 18th, 1915.

KINGSBRIDGE RAILWAY COMPANY,
By F. W. WHITRIDGE, President.
Corporate
Attest:
Seal.
SHELTON E. MARTIN, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE, being duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is the President of Kingsbridge Railway Company of New York City, the petitioner herein; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

F. W. WHITRIDGE.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of January, 1915.

JAS. S. WILLIAMS,
Notary Public.
[Seal.] New York County, No. 4089.
New York Register No. 5070.

And at the meeting of February 5, 1915, the following resolutions were thereupon adopted:

Whereas, the foregoing petition from the KINGSBRIDGE RAILWAY COMPANY, dated January 18, 1915, was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held January 22, 1915;

Resolved, that in pursuance of law this Board will, on Friday, the fifth day of March, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon and Room 16 in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, as the time and place when and where any objections shall be first considered, and a public hearing be had thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard; and be it further

Resolved, that the petition and these resolutions shall be published for at least fourteen (14) days in two daily newspapers in the City of New York, to be designated by the Mayor, and for at least ten (10) days in the "City Record" immediately prior to such date of public hearing. The expense of such publication to be borne by the petitioner.

New York Times and New York Tribune
JAMES D. McGANN,
Assistant Secretary.

Room 1307 Municipal Building, Telephone 4560 Worth.

New York, February 5, 1915.

By motion adopted February 11, 1915, the time of the above hearing was fixed as 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon instead of 10:30 o'clock.

JAMES D. McGANN,
Assistant Secretary.

(Form of advertisement.)

SURROGATE CITATION.

O'CONNOR, ELIZABETH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SUSAN CUSHING, NORA CUSHING, CATHERINE CUSHING, ANNA CUSHING, JENNIE C. CUSHING, WILLIAM CUSHING, EDWARD CUSHING, JOHN J. BRADY, JAMES CUSHING, JOHN CUSHING, ANN CUSHING, NORA CUSHING, JOHN CUSHING, MARY CRONIN, DAVID CUSHING if he be living, or his issue or his descendants, if he be dead, whose names, ages, places of residence and mental conditions are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained and also all other heirs-at-law if any there be, and next of kin if any there be, of said decedent whose names, ages, places of residence and mental condition are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, the only heirs and next of kin of ELIZABETH O'CONNOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary Fox, who resides at 2,480 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York City, and Catherine Murphy, who resides at 59 East 126th St., the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, and a first codicil thereto attached, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last Will and Testament of Elizabeth O'Connor, who was at the time of her death a resident of the County of New York, deceased.

Therefore, you and each of you are cited to show cause before the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said Will and Testament should not be admitted to probate as a Will of real and personal property.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of [L. S.] the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 30th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—2d Lt. M. Wildrick, C. A. C., from treatment Reed Hosp., to his station.

Capt. M. Novak, Inf., report to Brig. Gen. H. G. Sharpe, Q. M. C., President of an Army Retiring Board at Washington, D. C., for examination.

1st Lt. J. J. O'Hara, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to 11 Cav., Feb. 21.

Lt. Col. A. L. Parmerter, Inf., relieved from duty as Adjt. Gen. of the Militia of the District of Columbia, Mar. 30.

Name of Lt. Col. W. H. Johnston, 26 Inf., to be detached, Mar. 30, and name of Lt. Col. A. L. Parmenter, removed.

Capt. T. L. Smith, General Staff, to service in Q. M. C., Feb. 25, vice Capt. A. F. Prescott, Q. M. C., relieved.

Name of Capt. J. J. Toffey, Jr., 7 Inf., to detached, Feb. 25, and name of Capt. T. L. Smith, General Staff, removed.

Capt. T. L. Smith, relieving as a member of the General Staff Corps, Feb. 24.

1st Lt. J. P. Castleman, Cav., to 13 Cav., Mar. 27.

Capt. M. Churchill, F. A., on completion of his duty at Williamsport, Penn., to South Bethlehem, Penn., to inspect organized militia, then to his station.

Capt. J. M. Wheeler, C. A. C., from 166 Co., to unassigned and detailed as inspector-instr., Militia of Georgia.

Capt. C. H. Hilton, C. A. C., from Ft. Worden, Wash., to staff duty C. D., of Puget Sound.

Capt. G. Ordway, C. A. C., assigned to 126 Co.

1st Lt. F. G. Maldin, C. A. C., now at San Francisco, report to comdg. officer C. D., Puget Sound, for duty as Fort Commander, Ft. Worden, Washn.

Capt. N. M. Green, 28 Inf., to Letterman Hosp., sick.

Chaplain A. J. Schliesser, to 22 Inf., and will proceed to Douglas, Ariz., for duty and instruction until further orders.

Leaves: Capt. W. B. Grace, 1 month; Capt. W. O. Bowman, retired, 3 days.

Navy Orders.

Lt. Comdr. C. H. Fischer, to New York Recruiting Station.

Ens. E. T. Short and A. H. Rooks, the St. Louis, to Asiatic Station, and A. R. Early, the Michigan, 3 months' sick leave.

Bosn. W. De Fries, Puget Sound Yard, to Asiatic Station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Hannibal and Leonidas, at Georgetown, Grand Cayman; Nero, at San Diego; Glacier, at Mazatlan; Tennessee, at Alexandria; Caesar, at Bremerton; Yorktown, at San Francisco, and the Galveston, at Nagasaki.

Sailed—New Orleans, Acapulco, for Manzanillo; Cummings, New York Yard for Guantanamo; Reid and Flusser, Tampa for Key West, and the Nerus, Honolulu for Nagasaki.

The Terry and Perkins, now at Charleston Yard, ordered to Newport and thence to Key West.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

Mortgage money, 4½%; quick results. Send applications. Irving Bachrach, 74 East 92d.

MORTGAGE AND LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. Stack, 400 Lafayette St.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, are now in the Vanderbilt Avenue Building, just opposite Grand Central.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BAY RIDGE.
SACRIFICE.

Most beautiful section in Greater N. Y.; have several corner plots on Ridge Boulevard for high-class apartments, bet. 80th and 90th Sts.; 4th Av. Subway; 18 minutes to Manhattan; investigate. Frank Sassone, 317 78th St. Phone 125 Bay Ridge.

For Rent—From April 1 to Oct. 1, old, quaint frame house, 12 rooms; very large grounds; trees, fine lawn, flowers, small garden; delightful neighborhood; in Brooklyn, 20 minutes from Wall St.; $60 per month; unfurnished; $80, furnished. Write Advertiser, care of H. Wenzel, 81 Keap St., Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of a few months to several years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished; single offices and suites. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

BUILDING S. W. CORNER 14TH STREET AND 6TH AVENUE.

Hotel and cafe 40 years; also adjoining buildings, 203 and 205; restaurant 40 years; big reduction. Apply on premises, 10 to 12, and 1 to 3.

40th St., S West, new 20-story building OFFICES 229 SQ. FT. TO 4,600 SQ. FT. Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

At 450 4th Av., sublease; splendidly equipped for publisher, advertising agency, &c.; large or small quarters; tenth floor.

Long shop and two-story brick stable for large business; near Brooklyn Bridge; $40 month. A 212 Times Downtown.

88th, 86 West.—Parlor, business, $40; hall rooms, $2, $3; house heated.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

422 4th Av., corner 29th St. Floors, offices, stores, showrooms.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

RYE, N. Y.
Furnished and unfurnished houses.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 41 East 41st St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y., hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

LET, $500 YEAR; SELL, $300 ACRE. Fine farm; 50 rich acres; Comac. Large, new buildings; hard, level roads. Enter March 1. For farm or estate. Codling, Owner, (Tel. 83,) Northport, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New Jersey. Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.

In New Jersey's most select home town; price very reasonable; owner will furnish reasonable mortgage to build. Edward S. Mercer Co., New Jersey Real Estate, care of G. A. Hurd, Haworth, N. J.

RENT or BUY in Ridgewood, the clean, progressive, commission-governed "All Homes" Village; 80 daily trains. Write for booklet and particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

BEAUTIFUL FRUIT FARM, 6 acres, 750 bearing peach trees; new house, 6 rooms, bath, every improvement. Price $6,000. Sacrifice. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800; sold on easy terms Droescher, 77 Warren St., New York.

ENGLEWOOD Choice Properties.
ENGLEWOOD For Rent. For Sale.
ENGLEWOOD Birthwistle & Livingston.

Orange, N. J.—Nice, bright, warm rooms; six minutes from Highland station; reference. Address Box 873, Orange.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A, N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Connecticut fruit and dairy farm, 200 acres; extensive young orchards; large silo; with or without tools; $7,500-$10,000.

W. N. Peck, Mount Carmel, Conn.

Beautiful new 14-room house, on waterfront, at Riverside, Conn., cheap.

H. W. Hopton, 542 8th Av., N. Y. C.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Unfurnished apartment to sublet; four rooms and two baths; could be divided into two apartments, two rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Telephone 2954 Columbus.

A CLAREMONT HALL,
601 West 112th St., (Corner B'way.)—Apartments, five to seven rooms; passenger elevator, &c.; rent, $600 to $1,000; possession.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 66th St.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

1,090 ST. NICHOLAS AV.—5, 6, 7 rooms and bath, $45 to $55.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St., Col. Av. SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE 2 ROOMS, with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $55 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Special concessions on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

A.—A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 99th St., near Broadway. 1 room, bath, $20; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenettes, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants; phone and elevator service; maid service if desired; near Subway, "L," and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

For two, three months, overlooking Hudson, brilliant sunshine, four rooms, splendid Daveno, $500 Knabe piano, books, express Subway box springs, Singer sewing-machine, and my maid, graduate French cooking school; $120. Telephone 6500 Audubon. Apartment 73.

St. Nicholas Av., (843,) Corner 127th.—New, elaborately furnished, high-class elevator apartments of 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms; shower baths, elevator, telephones, electricity, silver, linens; special 30 weekly upward.

For two or three months, four large rooms, completely equipped for housekeeping; elevator service; references. May be seen Sunday evening. Apt 2E, 610 West 141st St.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Two rooms and bath; charmingly furnished; southerly exposure; 3 windows; phone; electricity.

West 11th St.—Six rooms, bath; all light; elevator, electric light, telephone; artistically furnished; rent, $70. Z 287, Times Annex.

REASONABLE—FINE LOCATION.
Completely furnished elevator apartments; 4 rooms, 3 and 5 West 104th St.

160th, 555 West.—Four elegantly furnished, clean rooms; bath; elevator apartment. Superintendent.

Sublet furnished, three room housekeeping apartment. 22 Central Park South; overlooking Park.

Creston, 839 West End Av.; seven rooms; completely furnished; March, September; $90.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments, 2 to 10 rooms. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

51st St., 70 West.—Two rooms, bath, all improvements; $35-$45.

East Side.

Rent for short or long term, near Park Av., in 50's; apt., 6 large rooms, 2 baths, beautifully furnished; references absolutely essential; leaving city. Phone Murray Hill 8393.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty Cents a Line.

Furnished or unfurnished two-room and kitchenette apartment wanted south of 90th St., near Madison or lower 6th Av. preferred; rent $25. D 450 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Steam-heated rooms; table board; references.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board. Phone Stuyvesant 4275.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board; also room and board.

53D ST., 37-52 EAST.—Large, sunny room and hall room; references; table board.

63D ST., 23-30 EAST.—Single room; excellent board; $10; parlor dining.

West Side.

54TH STREET, 54 WEST.
Rooms; table guests.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; private bath; exultant table; moderate.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; excellent board; electricity, telephone; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished room; private bath; electricity; suit particular people desiring finest accommodations with family owning beautiful home; Southern cooking; attentive service.

68TH, 12 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting, and private bath; table guests; reasonable.

71ST., 135 WEST.—Board optional; double rooms; private baths; lavatory; steam; electricity.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive, large, well-vented parlor suite; bath; other rooms, private bath; excellent board.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive large parlor suite; bath; other rooms; private bath; board.

72D, 308 WEST.—Southern house; desirable suite, second floor; private bathroom; excellent table.

72D, WEST, Vicinity.—Select vacancies; private homes. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite and other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

73D, 265 WEST.—Attractive rooms; superior table; also table guests.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large, small, warm rooms; conveniences, bath; gentlemen; private family.

78TH ST., 140 WEST.—Fine furnished large, small rooms; running water; good table.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounges; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 108 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well balanced meals; reasonable; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated, sunny rooms; excellent home cooking.

81ST, 143 WEST.—Party owning private house will rent large, sunny room; private bath.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

83D, 44 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room, conveniences; Jewish; moderate prices.

83D, 40 WEST.—A large sunny room; excellent Southern cooking; table guests.

86TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will accommodate few people; excellent home cooking.

92D, 7 WEST.—Large, warm room; breakfast, dinner; private family; reasonable; references.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive, large room; parlor dining; cuisine unexcelled; table guests.

104TH, 79 WEST.—Large, small, neatly furnished rooms; excellent board; reasonable; phone.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Double and single rooms, table guests; home cooking; references; phone.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; twin beds; home cooking; American family.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Room and board; person or couple; private family; references. Leonard.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; large closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

149TH ST., 510 WEST.—Furnished rooms; board optional; home cooking; Subway; convenient; references required.

227TH ST., (Arlington Av.)—Spuyten Duyvil; country, city limits; homelike; references. Lesley.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 25, (157th Subway, West.)—Pleasant outside room. Apt. 4.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Attractive, large rooms, overlooking Hudson; superior board, $12 weekly. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

THE WOODBURY, 853 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th Subway; beautiful house, with grounds, billiards, dancing.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

WHERE IS THIS HOTEL?

Only One-half of Rates Charged Elsewhere!

It is not in Brooklyn, Staten Island or the Bronx. No ferry. Twenty-eight minutes from Broadway. Attractively furnished, sunny rooms; steam heated, electric lighted; private tiled bathroom with every room. Two people can have room, including delicious table board, for $20, $22, and $25, depending on location of room. Larger suites for families. Modern family hotel; social life, dancing, &c. Send postal for beautifully illustrated booklet. Box L 56 Times.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Tel. 2

PICTURES BEAR OUT SUBWAY FIRE STORY

Investigators Get Utilities Board Photographs of Cable Fused at Times Square.

CLASH OVER WITNESSES

Service Commission Quick to Give Up Men Wanted at State Inquiry—Conspiracy Alleged.

Two clashes marked, yesterday, the investigation of the allegation that the fatal subway accident of Jan. 6 was due to careless workmen employed by the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation on the Times Square contract. The Public Service Commission and the Legislative Committee, which is investigating the Service Board at the same time, called for the presence of the two workmen in the case, William Johnson and Lex Diggs, and there was a wrangle at the hearing called by the commission between Chairman McCall and James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the Interborough. It was charged that the railroad company was trying to throw the liability for the accident and the 300 claims arising from it on the contracting firm, and there was talk of a "conspiracy," both by the Commissioners and Mr. Quackenbush.

Col. Hayward, in a statement before the Legislative Committee on the result of his further investigations of the accident at Forty-second Street, announced that he had ascertained that the commission had taken photographs of the condition of the man-hole and of the duct and cable. These were taken on Jan. 26, the day after the excavation at this point had been resumed and the digging had actually been carried down to the depth originally intended. The burned-out section of the cable had then been pulled out by the engineers of the Interborough, and the commission's official photographers had taken pictures, which in his opinion revealed an 'injury to the cable exactly tallying with the report made by the Holbrook employes.

Commissioner Maltbie, who was testifying at the time, said that the photographs could be produced at once, and they were taken from the files of the commission and put in evidence.

Called Committee's Witnesses.

The trouble between the commission and the legislative committee over the presence of the Holbrook employes came up as soon as the committee resumed its hearing yesterday morning. As Chairman Thompson rapped for order Col. Hayward made a statement for the record to the effect that he had had three workmen ready to testify before the committee, but that, while they were waiting, they were summoned to go before the commission.

"I have telephoned for these witnesses to be brought back," he said, "though my language was possibly stronger than that."

At the commission's offices it was pointed out that Chairman McCall, as soon as he found out that the committee might want to examine the men, had directed Leroy T. Harkness, one of the commission's counsel, to telephone to Col. Hayward that the men were on their way to the committee's hearing. As Col. Hayward was speaking the witnesses reappeared in the hall.

"Aha," he said, "I see the legal department of the Public Service Commission is unusually active very early this morning."

Col. Hayward then asked Mr. Maltbie if it was not strange that the commission should have had the photographs taken of the Times Square excavation and the cable obtained from it if something was not wrong with it. It made the presumption strong, he said, that the workmen in their drilling had injured the cable and so caused the fatal accident.

The photographs were four in number. Two of them showed the excavation itself. Near the top was seen just the end of a girder in the roof of the Subway, which, according to what has been said by the commission's engineers, was as deep as the men excavated on Jan. 6. Beneath this was a mass of concrete, and below that the side of the conduits in which the electric cables were laid. In this concrete are seen two small holes, through which on Jan. 25 the lead pipes and the cables within were drawn out.

Pictures Show Damaged Cable.

The other two photographs showed the lengths of cable which were thus extracted lying on an old newspaper to show them up better. At one end they were cut off short; at the other they appeared to have been burned off, and in between was a tangled mass of wires. Then, at a point which, according to marks on the photographs had been exactly opposite the holes found in the conduit walls, was what was declared by Col. Hayward to be a small hole in the lead covering of the cables. This he maintained was caused by the drilling done on Jan. 6 by the Holbrook concern's employes.

The commission's engineers do not accept this view, as they say that their representatives hold that when the cable was uncovered on Jan. 25 it was bright and uninjured. The rent seen in the photograph they suggest was made in hauling the cable from the conduit. The photographs were taken by the commission's photographer, Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the commission, explained yesterday afternoon, as part of the regular routine. There has been, he admitted, some question raised about the conditions found in the Forty-second Street excavation when it was dug out on Jan. 25, and so the photographs were taken, but the question had nothing to do with the Subway accident of Jan. 6, he asserted.

Mr. Conway, counsel for the Holbrook firm, on coming from the hearing before the Public Service Commission, asked permission to address the committee for the Holbrook corporation. He wanted to cross-examine the witnesses on whom Col. Hayward relied for his charges.

Chairman Thompson said it was impossible for the committee to go further into the matter, but promised that Mr. Conway might have a copy of the affidavits made by Diggs and Johnson.

"I think some one is trying to fix responsibility for the accident on innocent parties," said Mr. Conway.

"I resent that statement," said Col. Hayward. "I am only trying to get at the facts in the case."

The subject was then dropped and Col. Hayward took up the examination of Commissioner Maltbie.

Centre Street Loop Doesn't Pay.

Much of the examination of Commissionar Maltbie before the committee dealt with his suggestions for improving the public service law. He gave the committee figures to show that the operation of the Centre Street loop in the first seventeen months of its existence had been financially a failure, and expressed doubt as to whether it ever would be profitable. He was questioned sharply by Col. Hayward as to the amount of attention the commission had devoted to disregard of its orders by the Interborough and B. R. T.

The Commissioner said he thought there was much to be said in favor of extending the jurisdiction of the commission of the First District so as to take in Suffolk, Nassau, and Westchester Counties, and that there was enough work to keep five Commissioners busy.

Mr. Maltbie suggested that supervision over the city's telephone service should be transferred to the commission, and he also approved of the idea of creating a great city engineering department to take over some of the functions of the Bridge Department and the Dock Department.

He did not see any economy in transferring the regulatory work of the commission to a city department, but said he thought that the commission itself might take over some of the functions of certain municipal departments, such as the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Chairman Thompson wanted to know if the commission had ever got a reduction in rates from a gas company.

"Why, yes," he said. "In the cases of the Kings County Gas Company, the Newtown Gas Company, and several others, the companies reduced their rates," the witness replied.

"And they went back to their old rates after one year?" asked the Chairman.

"Yes; but the commission has again got their cases before it."

The Loop Line from Aug. 4, 1913, to Dec. 31, 1914, had a total revenue of $12,247,712, the witness said, and its expenditures for rentals, operating expenses, and the payment of the preferential to the B. R. T. were $12,512,315. This left a deficit of $264,603.31.

But, reckoning that the city had expended $8,000,000 upon the construction of that part of the loop now in operation, it should have received to meet the interest and sinking fund charges on that investment $519,602. So that the loop line now in operation was $784,205 from paying its way.

"How oearly is the loop line operated now to its full capacity?" asked Col. Hayward.

"Very nearly," the witness replied. "The additional two lines which will soon be added may add to its flexibility, but how much they will increase its capacity is uncertain."

More Room on B. R. T. Cars.

Col. Hayward then went into the question of the difference of the size of the subway cars on the Interborough and the new B. R. T. lines. The Commissioner pointed out that the larger B. R. T. subway car was adopted after an exhaustive study by Bion J. Arnold and H. B. Seaman so as to provide a considerably greater carrying and therefore earning capacity relatively to the increase in the cost of constructing the larger tunnel.

The next point in Col. Hayward's attack concerned the contract under which the Bradley Contracting Company was permitted to expend $40,000 in digging the section of the Lexington Avenue Subway south of Forty-second Street, which afterward had to be abandoned as useless, as it would not fit into the dual system. Commissioner Maltbie said it was hard to know whether the triborough or the dual system would be finally adopted, and consequently it was hard to tell whether the Bradley Company should be ordered to stop that particular work or not.

Commissioner Maltbie explained concerning both the B. R. T. and the Interborough failures to provide adequate service that there was a feeling in the commission that as long as they were in negotiations with those companies concerning the dual contracts it was impossible to ask them to come in and agree with the city with one hand while with the other the city was beating them over the head.

He repudiated the Chairman's taunt that he would be more willing to listen to a complaint from Commissioner Murphy of the Tenement House Department than Maggie Murphy of Brooklyn and defended himself against the attack directed against all the Commissioners in turn for their failure to invoke legal remedies against the companies by saying that he had always protested that the legal department's view of the commission's power and duties was not sound.

Corporation Counsel Polk has written to Mayor Mitchel suggesting that the public service law be amended so that in cases where gas, electricity, or telephone companies are ordered to reduce their rates the companies should be ordered to repay any amounts which are proved to be unreasonable.

GRAND JURY DROPS CHARGES.

Finds No Negligence on Part of Interborough Directors for Wreck.

The charge of culpable negligence made by a Coroner's jury against the Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company as a result of the elevated wreck at Eighth Avenue and 116th Street on Dec. 9 were dismissed yesterday by the General Sessions Grand Jury after a two days' hearing, at which the witnesses were those who testified at the Coroner's hearing and several new witnesses.

The Grand Jury concluded its inquiry shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and reported to Judge Malone in General Sessions that they had dismissed the charges.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY MADE.

Utilities Board Clashes with Counsel for Interborough.

It was after the two workmen had been sent from the Public Service Commission's office to the City Hall that the altercation arose between the commission and the counsel for the Interborough. Mention had been made of a man named Fitzpatrick, who is said to be connected with the Interborough's legal department as an investigator.

"We shall expect you, Mr. Quackenbush," said Chairman McCall to the Interborough's counsel, "to produce Mr. Fitzpatrick."

"What is the purpose of calling him?" asked Mr. Quackenbush. "He is investigating the liability of the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation in this matter, and I object to having him examined here in defense of any one."

"You don't mean to say," said Chairman McCall, "that we are going to put on any witness in anybody's defense?"

"If there is any sign of a conspiracy," said Commissioner Cram, "to shift the blame, we intend to find it out. It looks very much like a conspiracy."

"By whom?" asked Mr. Quackenbush. "If there is any conspiracy I want it understood the Interborough is no party to it. If there is a conspiracy it is in other quarters."

"Mr. Quackenbush," said Chairman McCall, "we want you to produce Fitzpatrick, and if you don't we shall subpoena him."

"But he knows nothing of his own knowledge," protested the Interborough's counsel. "I can tell you all he knows."

"Then we shall subjoena him," retorted the Chairman.

"This Commission ought to help us fix the responsibility on the Holbrook crowd," said Mr. Quackenbush. "If we lose the City loses. I ask you to have the Holbrook employes here too."

"We'll have any one here you ask for," said Mr. McCall.

Then Commissioner Williams came into the discussion. Pointing his finger at Mr. Quackenbush, he said:

"Do you think that when we were investigating this accident you were right in submitting information to the District Attorney of which this commission know nothing?"

He was referring to the fact that Col. Hayward obtained from Assistant District Attorney Breckenridge the statements of Johnson and Diggs, which he had sprung as a surprise on Commissioner Williams when he was on the stand on Wednesday morning. The Commissioner moved that the investigation of the accident be formally reopened, and as the motion was put by the Chairman, all the Commissioners cried "Aye."

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Geo. Grossmith, Emmy Wehlen, James Blakeley, Maurice Farkoa, Lauri de Frece, Fay Compton.
ALL GALLERY SEATS 50c.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs 8:15 Mats.Tom'w, Feb. 22, &Wed.
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MARIE DRESSLER MIXUP.
Hear Marie Dressler Sing "SUSIE."
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Thrills, Laughs—No Shooting.

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AEOLIAN HALL, 29 West 42nd Street
Saturday Morning, Feb. 20, 1915, at 11 A. M.
Admission Without Charge.
PROGRAM OF CHAMBER MUSIC.
Robert J. Toedt, Violinist.
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Gerard Chatfield at the Pianola.
1. Sonata, Op. 18, E flat.....Strauss
Mr. Toedt and Mr. Chatfield.
2. Sonata, Op. 27, No. 2.....Beethoven
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Mr. Toedt, Mr. Elsenberg, and Mr. Chatfield.
You are cordially invited.

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THE MISLEADING LADY.
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2,265 SUITS
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THIS is a sale which differs widely from all ordinary clearances—a sale which no retailer could hold without the unique advantages we enjoy of having wholesale connections through being manufacturers as well as retailers. In compliance with our usual custom at the end of the season, our wholesale department has contracted with a big Western retailer to take over every $20, $22.50, $25 and $27.50 Suit and Overcoat remaining in our stock on February 23 for $12.50, and every $30, $32.50, $35 and $40 Suit and Overcoat for $16.50. Our inventory, just completed, shows that there are 2,265 Suits and 1,590 Overcoats on hand. This is a greater number of garments than the retailer would care to take, so we are going to conduct a two-day sale to dispose of as many as we can to our own customers at the same price. About half of the Suits are beautiful lightweight garments, and are very suitable for Spring wear. All of them are of the same high standard of quality that distinguishes our entire output.

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Better Come Early and Avoid the Rush. Plenty of Extra Salesmen, However, to Wait on You.

1,037 Suits Worth $20, $22.50 $25 and $27.50 — $12.50 — *980 Overcoats Worth* $20, $22.50 $25 and $27.50

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Six Afternoons, begin Wed., March 10. Subscriptions, $2, $3, $4, $5 & $7. At Room 1202 and Box Office Aeolian Hall; also 28 W. 39th St.
The entire receipts will be given to the Vacation War Relief Committee.
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OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH participating, and String Orchestra under SAM FRANKO.
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In the New 4 Act Play. THE SILENT VOICE
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GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Evs.8:20. M. Mats.Tom'w,Mon.&Wed.2:20.
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KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. 2:15.
MARIE CAHILL CARLE in the New Musical Comedy
"90 IN THE SHADE"—Best Cast Ever.
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in MARIE-ODILE.
Wallack's LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER
Tonight at 8:15 and Extra Mat. Feb. 22. BERNARD SHAW'S Androcles & The Lion
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GRAND O. H. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25 to 75c. MAT. DAILY, 25 & 50c.
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Next Week—FISKE O'HARA, "Jack's Romance."
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THE CLEVER ONES
Evgs. 8.30. Matinees Today, Sat. & Mon., Feb. 22.
IRVING PL. THEATRE Every Afternoon, War Pictures. Every Eve. 8:15, "IMMER FESTE DRUFF."
MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15 Mat. To-day. Burlesque. ZALLAH & CO.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesquers. Mat. To-day. Bowery Burlesquers.

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Programmes of Quality in the Theatre Exquisite.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. Strand Orch. & Soloists. 10-50c. Nxt Wk, Wm. H. Crane, "David Harum."
VITAGRAPH 46th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. WHEELS OF JUSTICE and Other Pictures. Beginning Sunday—THE ENEMIES.
81 St. Thea., on B'way, NOW. Marie Dore in "The Morals of Marcus." Mon., Tues., Wed., Marguerite Clark in "The Goose Girl." Best Vaudeville, 1:30 to 11 P. M., 10, 15, 25c.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
Brooklyn Academy of Music, Sunday Aft., Feb. 21, at 3.
OSSIP and CLARA GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Restaurants
Hotels
Dancing Academies
Page 11

Washington's Portrait
IN ROTOGRAVURE.

The splendid portrait of Washington, painted from life by his staff officer and warm friend, Col. John Trumbull, will be reproduced in rotogravure, full-page size, in the

PICTURE SECTION

of **The Times on Sunday,** preceding Washington's Birthday.

The Trumbull portrait, representing Washington as the commander-in-chief, standing beside the Delaware on the night before the Battle of Trenton, contains a wealth of interesting detail, including one of the first presentations of the "Stars and Stripes," already in use in the army, though not adopted by Congress until the following Summer. In the distance across the Delaware glow the camp fires of the little army, left burning to mislead the enemy.

Washington himself suggested some of these details. He liked the picture perhaps best of all painted of him, and his contemporaries declared that it represents his form and features with the "happiest fidelity."

It is a picture for framing. You should not miss it.

The Picture Section will contain also a beautiful double-page panorama of the completed Panama Exposition, which opens tomorrow; and the finest war pictures received since the great conflict began.

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Suits and Overcoats
$16.50

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They were regularly priced from $22.50 to $32.50. Many Blue Suits included.

And what is mighty important—about 2000 Spring weight suits carried over from last season.

So, you see, you have a double opportunity—You can buy a suit for the rest of this winter, or for next, at a greatly reduced price, or you can get a wonderful bargain in a Spring Suit—if you act NOW.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway, corner 29th St.
Broadway below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores: (Open Evenings.)
Third Ave., cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.